

# Mt. Hood National Forest

## Recreation Residence Consistency Review

June, 2006

### Introduction

Currently there are 554 recreation residences (commonly called “summer homes”) located on the Zigzag Ranger District of the Mt. Hood National Forest. These privately owned non-permanent cabins (improvements) are located on National Forest System Lands within formally established “tracts”. Each Tract has a variable number of recreation residences, ranging from 7 to 158. The individual owns the improvements but not the land. The recreation residences and associated improvements are authorized and administered by the Forest Service under special use permits in order to provide a unique Forest-based recreational opportunity. The special use permits, which are issued for a 20-year period, will expire on December 31, 2008.

In order to determine if permits will be re-issued, National direction requires the completion of a Consistency Review to determine whether each of the 10 recreation tracts are consistent with the Standards and Guidelines in the Mt. Hood National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1990 (Forest Plan) and in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Northwest Forest Plan, 1994 (Northwest Forest Plan). The Consistency Review is not a decision (therefore it is not subject to appeal). However, it is the first administrative step in a process that will serve as the basis for formulating a proposed action concerning continuation of recreation residence use.

The environmental and social effects of the proposed action will be documented in a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis. The NEPA analysis will lead to a decision as to whether the recreation residence use will continue with no changes to the special use permit; continue the use with modifications to the permit; continue the use with a Forest Plan Amendment, or discontinue the recreation residence use.

This report applies to the following recreation residence tracts on the Zigzag Ranger District:

<b><u>Tract Name</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Cabins</u></b>
Camp Creek	138
Cool Creek	25
Flag Mountain	40
Mile Bridge	158
Old Oregon Trail	17
Still Creek	57
Tollgate	20
Vine Maple	85
Zigzag	7
Zigzag Ski Club	7
<b>TOTAL CABINS</b>	<b>554</b>

## Applicable Laws, Regulation and Policy Direction

Policy outlined in Forest Service Manual 2721.23e (FSM2721.23e) specifies the procedures and analysis to be completed. “Decisions to issue new recreation residence term permits following expiration of the current term permit require a determination of consistency with the current forest plan. Make this determination by evaluating the extent to which continued recreation residence use adheres to the standards and guidelines, which apply to the appropriate management area. Address continuation of recreation residence use on a tract or group of tracts basis, not on individual lots. (FSM2721.23e)” “When recreation residence use is consistent with the Forest plan, it shall continue. (FSM2721.23e(1)).”

## Management Areas

The Forest Plan delineated the Mt. Hood National Forest into 46 different “Management Areas.” All ten recreation residence tracts are within the A10 Developed Recreation Management Area (A10). The goal of the A10 Management Area is to provide a range of high quality outdoor recreational opportunities for concentrated recreational use and readily accessible, appropriately designed developed sites. B7 General Riparian Area Management Areas (B7), and an A4 Special Interest Area (A4) are also located within the A10 Management Area.

The goal of the B7 Management Area within the A10 Management Area is to achieve and maintain riparian and aquatic habitat conditions for the sustained, long-term production of fish, selected wildlife and plant species, and high quality water for the full spectrum of the Forest’s riparian and aquatic areas.

The A4 Special Interest Area Management Area within the A10 Management Area exists to encompass the Barlow Road Historic Travel Route. The goal of this Management Area is to protect and preserve the Historic Barlow Road Travel Route for education, scientific and public enjoyment purposes.

## Method

The Forest Plan, Zigzag Watershed Analysis (and 2004 Zigzag Watershed Analysis Revision), and the Northwest Forest Plan were analyzed to identify specific Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines and management prescriptions that apply to each recreation residence tract. This analysis focused on the following resource areas: Fisheries, Hydrology, Wildlife, Botany, and Heritage Resources. Detailed reviews for each of these resource areas are contained in the project file, and a summary table by resource area is included in this report.

Forest Service specialists, in concert with special use permit administrators, compared current use of the recreation residence tracts to Forest Plan and Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines to address whether or not the tracts are in compliance with the two plans. Consistency findings were made at the Tract-scale for each resource area. Individual recreational residences that may not be consistent with management direction will be rectified prior to permit reissuance to the full term permit period, or a determination made that consistency with management direction is not feasible and alternative measures are implemented. In addition, other information sources included existing permit administration files, tract management guidelines, Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction, and the National Historic Preservation Act.

District permit administrators completed inspections on each lot. In compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, the District Archaeologist performed surveys and evaluations for each recreation residence. Documentation of existing recreation residence within each tract was completed and reports were forwarded to the State Historic Preservation Office for final determinations.

## I. Fisheries and Hydrology

### A. Forest Plan Standards (Fisheries and Hydrology) Forest Plan Standards for Riparian Areas

### Are the Tracts Consistent with the Forest Plan?

### Description

FW- 054, 055, 056	Compliance with Oregon State Requirements with the Federal Clean Water Act shall be met through the planning, application, and monitoring of BMPs.	<b>Yes.</b> BMPs are in place for water quality protection. See BMP Compliance Report.
FW-078	Major groundwater recharge areas (e.g. flood plains, riparian areas, and intermittent and ephemeral drainages) shall be managed to maintain natural infiltration and permeability rates.	<b>Yes.</b> Construction activities that would modify groundwater recharge or infiltration will not be authorized.
FW-080	Within 100 feet of a riparian management area, no more than 10 percent of a project activity area (e.g. recreation site) should have exposed or compacted soils.	<b>Yes.</b> Areas exceeding 10 percent will be replanted with native vegetation.
FW-081	No more than 5 percent of a project activity area shall be in a compacted, puddled, or displaced soil condition.	<b>Yes.</b> Areas exceeding 5 percent will be decompacted and replanted with native vegetation.
FW-082	At least 95 percent ground cover (e.g. vegetation, duff or litter) shall be maintained within all project activity areas.	<b>Yes.</b> No activities will be authorized to modify stand structure or composition (with the exception of those activities that will be required for health and human safety).
FW-083	Ground disturbing activities should not occur in saturated soil areas.	<b>Yes.</b> Any proposed actions will be addressed in a Fisheries Biological Evaluation with associated BMP's. Actions will not be permitted during saturated soil conditions due to concerns of effects to TES aquatic species.
FW-084	Activities within and adjacent to riparian areas should not accelerate sediment delivery to streams, lakes, wetlands, seeps and springs.	<b>Yes.</b> Any proposed actions will be addressed in a Biological Evaluation with associated BMP's. Actions will not be permitted during saturated soil conditions due to concerns of effects to TES aquatic species

## Fisheries and Hydrology (Continued)

FW-087	Existing aquatic habitat complexity shall be maintained or increased.	<b>Yes.</b> Proposed actions area analyzed in a Fisheries Biological Evaluation. Modification (or simplification) or degradation of aquatic or riparian habitat is not permitted.
FW-090	Gravel-dominated or low gradient (i.e. less than 3 percent slope) streams shall maintain one or more primary pools every 5 to 7 (bankfull) channel widths.	<b>Yes.</b> These habitat conditions only occur on reaches of Still Creek within the Still Creek and Cool Creek Tracts. No actions are permitted that would degrade pool habitat.
FW-092 - 103	Is the project maintaining or improving LWD levels, in-stream cover, spawning habitat, riffles, stream substrate, and streambank stability.	<b>Yes.</b> Any proposed action is addressed in a Fisheries Biological Evaluation. Cutting of hazard trees for health and human safety is occasionally authorized. However, all LWD is left on-site to provide riparian or in-channel benefits and is covered in the BO.
FW-104	Special aquatic habitat (e.g. alcoves, secondary and overflow channels, ponds and wetlands) and associated subsurface aquatic habitat (hyporheic zone) shall be maintained in natural condition or enhanced in both quantity and quality.	<b>Yes.</b> Each special habitat will be maintained. All proposed actions are addressed in a Fisheries Biological Evaluation. Occasionally, a proposed action on a specific recreational residence lot may improve aquatic conditions.
FW-105	At least 95 percent effect ground cover (e.g. adapted trees, shrubs, sedges, and grasses) in a project activity area should be maintained.	<b>Yes.</b> No activities will be authorized to modify stand structure and composition (with the exception of those activities that will improve health and human safety).
FW-106	At least 80 percent of riparian management areas shall be maintained with, or restored to, a fully stocked, multi-layered canopy of old growth and/or mature forest.	<b>Yes.</b> Same as FW-105.

## Fisheries and Hydrology (Continued)

FW-113 and FW-114	State water quality standards for turbidity shall be met. No more than a 10 percent cumulative increase in natural in-stream turbidity should be allowed to result from forest management activities.	<b>Yes.</b> No activities will be authorized that would create elevated turbidity. The only exception would be to fall hazard trees for health and human safety reasons. These issues would be assessed in a Fisheries BE prior to implementation.
FW-115	Fish passage should be maintained or improved.	<b>Yes.</b> No activity will be allowed to modify or eliminate fish passage.
FW-117	Human-made fish passage barriers should be identified and corrected.	<b>Yes.</b> No activity will be allowed to modify or eliminate fish passage. Human created passage barriers such construction of small cobble dams for swimming activities is not allowed. Other possible fish passage modification projects such as culvert repair or replacement will be addressed in a Fisheries Biological Evaluation.
FW-137	Fish habitat capability shall be maintained at existing levels or greater.	<b>Yes.</b> All proposed actions are analyzed in a Fisheries BE. Those activities that would degrade habitat would not be authorized.
FW-138	Impacts on habitat for the management indicator species group (salmonids) shall be determined for each project affecting fisheries, in terms of habitat quality, quantity and distribution	<b>Yes.</b> Each proposed project is analyzed in a Fisheries Biological Evaluation. Management Indicator Species present within the Recreational Residences tracts include Chinook and Coho salmon, winter steelhead and cutthroat and rainbow trout. Consistency of proposed activities is also verified with the Terms and Conditions issued in the Programmatic BO for Special Use permit administration.

## B. Northwest Forest Plan Standards (Fisheries and Hydrology)

Standard	Description	Determination
C-7 Key Watersheds	Is the Tract located in a Tier 1 or 2 Key Watershed?	<b>No</b>
C-7 Key Watersheds	Is the Tract located in a non-key Watershed?	<b>Yes,</b> the Zigzag River Watershed.
C-30 Riparian Reserves	Are all or portions of the Tract located within 1 site-potential tree height?	<b>Yes.</b>
C-30 Riparian Reserves	Are all or portions of the Tract located within the 2 <sup>nd</sup> site-potential tree height?	<b>Yes</b>
C-30 Riparian Reserves	Is all or portions of the Tract located within 1 site-potential tree height of lakes and natural ponds?	<b>No</b>
C-30 Riparian Reserves	Is all or portions of the Tract located within or adjacent to intermittent streams, wetlands less than 1 acre, and unstable and potentially unstable areas?	<b>Yes</b>

**C. Forest Plan  
Management  
Area Direction**

(Fisheries and Hydrology)

	<b>Description</b>	<b>Determination</b>
B6-008 Special Emphasis Watersheds (Still Creek)	Where exiting developments are not consistent with riparian and or watershed values, modification or rehabilitation of the site or facility should occur.	<b>Yes</b> , when new construction or modifications are proposed those actions will be addressed in a Fisheries Biological Evaluation
B7-006 General Riparian Area	Where exiting developments are not consistent with riparian values, modification, rehabilitation, or removal of the site or facility should not occur.	<b>Yes</b> , Any project activity (on new or existing developments) will be analyzed in a Fisheries Biological Evaluation. Those that are found to adversely modify riparian or aquatic habitat will likely not be authorized.

**D. Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) of the Northwest Forest Plan (Fisheries and Hydrology)**

**ACS Consistency**

Do all ten tracts meet the ACS goals at the 5 <sup>th</sup> field scale?	<b>Yes.</b> The Zigzag River watershed is the fifth-field for this analysis. Management of each of the 10 Recreational Residence tracts will maintain or improve each of the 9 goals and objectives of the ACS.
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**E. Lots that May Not be Meeting Management Direction for Fisheries and Hydrology**

<b>Tract Name</b>	<b>Road Number</b>	<b>Lot Number (s) **</b>
Zigzag	2609	2,6,1,3,5,7
Zigzag Ski Club	2627	20,22,26,30
Cool Creek	2612	101,103,105,107,113,115,133,117,121,129,131,137,139,153,155,157,161,165,167,145
Cool Creek	2612	143,147 (in lieu lots)
Old Oregon Trail	2619	3,25,1
Flag Mountain	2620-D	30,34,38
Flag Mountain	2620-D	40,42 (in lieu lots)
Camp Creek	2632	12
Camp Creek	2634	38,48,52,64
Camp Creek	2628B	1,5,15,7
Camp Creek	2628A	25,17,31,33,27,23,21,19
Camp Creek	2628	6,8,14,16,32,20,36,38,40,42
Camp Creek	2630C	12,14,10,4,2
Camp Creek	2630B	4,5,7,9,8,11,13
Camp Creek	2630	48,50,46,64,44,52,54,58
Camp Creek	2628	6,14,16,36
Tollgate	2624	10,12,30,32,36
Tollgate	2626	38,44
Mile Bridge	2629	3,9,19,21,27,31,33,35,1,5 (7 in lieu)

## Fisheries and Hydrology (Continued)

Tract Name	Road Number	Lot Number (s) **
Mile Bridge	2631	47,57,61,67,69,71,73,81,91,95,99, (43,45,49,51,53 in lieu lots)
Mile Bridge	2635	127,137,143,145,147,149,155,157,159,161
Mile Bridge	2628A	20,18,16,8,4,2
Mile Bridge	2626	16,18,11,13,15,17,19,21, (09, 20, 23 in lieu)
Mile Bridge	2635B	27,21,19,15,17,13,11,7,5,15,23
Mile Bridge	2635A	1,2,4,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32, 38,40,42,44,46,48,50,56,58,70,72
Mile Bridge	2627	2,4,6,8,10
Vine Maple	2620	5,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,28,44,46,50,52, 54,56,58,63,65,62,32,34,36,38,40,42,67
Vine Maple	2620C	1
Vine Maple	2620D	3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17
Vine Maple	2612	9,11,13,21,23,35,43,51,53,55,57,59,61,63, 67,69,71,81,37 (7,20,49 in lieu lots)
Still Creek	2626	3,5
Still Creek	2612A	1,3,15,26, (5,7,9,11,13 in lieu lots)
Still Creek	2614	4,8,10,12
Still Creek	2613	1,3,5,7,9
Still Creek	2610	1,27, (3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21 in lieu lots)

**\*\*Note:** Initial surveys for each of these Recreational Residences have been completed. Preliminary determinations found that each lot listed in this table has at least one inconsistency with current management direction. Some examples include: modification of stand structure or composition, excessive sediment or erosion generation, proximity of structure or improvement to stream channels or flood plains or unauthorized water withdrawals or modification. Specific corrective measures needed for permit compliance are listed in the Fisheries Biological Assessments (BEs) for each of the ten tracts.

### F. Fisheries and Hydrology Conclusion for all Ten Tracts

Are all <b>tracts</b> likely consistent with Management Direction?	<b>Yes.</b> However, there are individual recreational residences that may not be consistent with current standards and guidelines. For those individual occurrences, administrative actions will likely be taken to bring them into consistency prior to permit re-issuance. Detailed descriptions of items that need to be corrected for individual recreation residences are listed in the Fisheries Biological Assessments (BEs) for each of the ten tracts.
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## II. Wildlife

### Introduction

The desired future condition for the A10 Developed Recreation Management Area (summer home tracts) must be considered when addressing the Forest Plan standards and guidelines. This establishes the intent of management in these tracts.

The desired future condition for the summer homes according to the Forest Plan has two components important in considering the applicability of wildlife standards to the summer homes. The Major characteristics that apply are:

- Ranges from a natural to an urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing openings.
- Primary attribute is a physical facility associated with the recreational activities.
- Vegetation management will often be evident.
- Accessed by Forest roads suitable for cars.

### A. Forest Plan Standards (Wildlife)

Forest Plan Standards for Wildlife (diversity)	Description	Are the tracts Consistent with the Forest Plan?
FW-148	Management activities shall preserve and enhance the diversity of plant and animal communities, including endemic and desirable naturalized plant and animal species.	<b>Yes</b> - Only native plants are allowed
FW-149	The diversity of plants and animals shall be at least as great as that which would be expected in a natural forest.	<b>Yes</b> - Native habitat is maintained and species occurrence is consistent with other areas of the Forest.
FW-161	Management activities shall contribute to the recovery and conservation of Federally listed threatened or endangered species.	<b>Yes</b> - No removal of spotted owl habitat.
FW-162	Habitat management should provide for the maintenance of viable populations of existing native and desired non-native wildlife, fish and plant species well distributed throughout their current geographic range within the National Forest System.	<b>Yes</b> - Native habitat is maintained and species occurrence is consistent with other areas of the Forest.
FW-163	A continuous supply of hard snags for community structural diversity shall be maintained in harvested areas.	<b>Yes</b> - Snag levels are at similar levels to other areas of the Forest. Snag removal is not authorized unless there is a danger to life or property.
FW-164	A least 2 to 3 hard snags and 2 to 3 live trees per acre should be maintained in harvest units. Retention of Douglas-fir, western larch and Ponderosa pine should be emphasized.	<b>Yes</b> - Snag levels are at similar levels to other areas of the Forest. Snag removal is not authorized unless there is a danger to life or property.
FW-166	A continuous supply of down woody material shall be maintained in harvested areas.	<b>Yes</b> - Down wood levels are at similar levels to other areas of the Forest. Down wood removal is not authorized without prior approval.



**Wildlife (Continued)**

FW-167	Within Westside-Cascade Forest communities, at least 6 large, hard logs per acre, each at least 40 cubic feet in size, should be retained in harvest units.	<b>Yes</b> - Down wood levels are at similar levels to other areas of the Forest. Down wood removal is not authorized without prior approval.
FW-169	Down logs, snags and green trees retained in harvested and managed areas should be maintained during Forest management activities, e.g. prescribed burning and firewood gathering.	<b>Yes</b> - Snags and down wood levels are at similar levels to other areas of the Forest. Snags and down wood removal is not authorized without prior approval.
FW-170	The Forest shall cooperate with implementation of interagency species recovery efforts for threatened and endangered species (i.e. northern bald eagle and American peregrine falcon).	<b>Yes</b> - No bald eagle or peregrine falcons nest in the vicinity of the recreation summer home tracts.
FW-172	Bald eagle nesting, winter roosting and perching sites shall be protected consistent with A13 Bald Eagle Habitat Area Standards and Guidelines.	<b>Yes</b> - No bald eagle A13 areas are in the vicinity of the recreation summer home tracts.
FW-173	Perch trees within 200 feet of the shoreline of lakes or rivers used by eagles for hunting and feeding should be maintained.	<b>Yes</b> - No bald eagle hunting areas have been impacted by the summer homes. Perches along the river have not be removed.
FW-174	Threatened, endangered and sensitive plants and animals shall be identified and managed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (1973), the Oregon Endangered Species Act (1987), and FSM 2670.	<b>Yes</b> - The following T&E species are potentially present in the recreation resident summer home areas: Bald eagle, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, Baird's shrew, Cascade torrent salamander, Cope's giant salamander, Larch Mountain salamander, harlequin duck, Oregon slender salamander, Pacific fringe-tailed bat, <i>Cryptomastix hendersoni</i> , <i>Cryptomastix devia</i> and <i>Pristiloma articum crateris</i> . Management for these species in the summer homes is in accordance with ESA and FSM 2670.
FW-175	Habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals shall be protected and/or improved.	<b>Yes</b> - Habitat for the species listed above is maintained by requiring permits prior to habitat altering activities.
FW-176	Biological Evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for all Forest Service planned, funded, executed, or permitted programs and activities for possible effects on endangered, threatened or sensitive species.	<b>Yes</b> - Biological Evaluations are conducted prior to implementing habitat altering activities.
FW-177	Consultation with the USFWS shall occur on each program activity or project that the Forest Service determines may effect threatened or endangered species.	<b>Yes</b> - Activities are analyzed and consulted on in the programmatic biological assessment completed with the Willamette Province Level One Team on a biannual basis.

**Wildlife (Continued)**

FW-178	Consultation shall be completed before any decision is made on the proposed project.	<b>Yes</b> - Same as for FW-177
FW-185	Other resource values may be limited or precluded in localized areas to facilitate recovery efforts for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species, e.g. rerouting or temporarily closing a recreation trail at a peregrine falcon site.	<b>Yes</b> - Disturbance to spotted owls is mitigated by limiting noise generating activities that raise noise levels above 92 decibels 35-65 yards from suitable spotted owl habitat.
FW-186	Management activities and recreational use should be limited within ¼ mile of active peregrine falcon nests between April 1 <sup>st</sup> and July 31 <sup>st</sup> .	<b>Yes</b> - There are no known peregrine falcon nest in the summer home area.
FW-187	Key habitat areas (e.g. rearing areas, mineral licks, and wallows) should be protected.	<b>Yes</b> - Deer and elk habitat is maintained in the summer home area.
FW-188	Management population objectives for each project planning area shall be coordinated with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.	<b>Yes</b> - Management of the summer homes is consistent with ODFW objectives. An annual meeting with ODFW is held to discuss objectives.
FW-189	Existing natural meadows/openings shall be maintained.	<b>Yes</b> - Meadows are maintained.
FW-191	Commercial thinning unit design should consider wildlife habitat objectives, e.g. deferring treatment to provide for cover, diversity and size class diversity.	<b>Yes</b> - No commercial thinning is associated with the summer homes.
FW-192	Forage areas created through timber harvest activities should be irregularly shaped.	<b>Yes</b> - Timber harvest is not a part of the summer home activities.
FW-193	No portion of the forage areas should be more than 600 feet from cover.	<b>Yes</b> - Cover is maintained in the tract.
FW-202, 203, 205, & 207	<p><b>FW-202:</b> Optimal cover and thermal cover habitat components for deer and elk (measured at the area analysis level, i.e. approximately 5000 acres) should be maintained as follows:</p> <p><b>FW-203:</b> On inventoried Westside Cascade deer and elk winter range (Map Four-4) 20 percent should be optimal cover and 20 percent should be thermal cover.</p> <p><b>FW-205:</b> On Westside Cascade deer and elk summer ranger 20 percent should be optimal cover and 10 percent should be thermal cover.</p> <p><b>FW-207:</b> Analysis should address non-National Forest System Lands.</p>	<b>Yes</b> - Thermal cover is maintained on the tract.
FW-208	Within the roaded portions of the Forest, by year 2000, roads open to motorized vehicle traffic should be reduced to not exceed 2.0 miles per square mile within inventoried deer and elk winter range (Map Four-4) and 2.5 miles per square mile within inventoried deer and elk summer range (i.e. outside of inventoried winter range).	<b>Yes</b> - The current road density is above the standard for elk winter and summer range. This standard is a goal and not a requirement. The intent of the A10 Developed recreations site is spelled out in the desired future condition for this Management Area. These desired conditions spell out the need for a physical facility and to have that facility accessed by roads suitable for cars.

## Wildlife (Continued)

FW-209	Open road densities should be determined in the environmental analysis planning process (including public involvement).	<b>Yes</b> - No new roads will be built in the summer home area. If new roads were proposed then the public would be involved in this decision.
FW-210	Localized exceptions to these road density Standards and Guidelines may occur based on the environmental analysis.	<b>Yes</b> - The standards for the home area are an exception due to the nature of the summer home special use permit. The Desired Future Condition for the A10 Developed Recreation Sites indicates that there is a desire for the facilities and the roads to access them and that these values were considered under the Forest Land and Resource Plan and underwent environmental analysis at the time.
FW-211	Roads may be closed when necessary to limit activities which inhibit deer and elk use of quality foraging, rearing or wintering areas.	<b>Yes</b> - Deer and elk have acclimated to the human presence in the summer home area and road closures are not necessary to maintain population health.
FW-213	Activities within key deer and elk rearing areas may be restricted to minimize interactions between humans and wildlife between May 15 <sup>th</sup> and July 1 <sup>st</sup> .	<b>Yes</b> - This is not a key deer or elk rearing area although some reproduction exist in the tract.
FW-214	Prescribed fire may occur to enhance deer and elk forage.	<b>Yes</b> - Prescribed fire is not a part of the summer home normal operation but it may be used in limited situations.
FW-215	Where new timber harvest units occur (e.g. regeneration harvest and commercial thinning), wildlife trees (i.e. snags and green reserve trees) should be maintained in sufficient quantity and quality to support over time at least 60% of the maximum biological potential of primary cavity nesting species, e.g. woodpeckers.	<b>Yes</b> - Regular timber harvest is not a part of the summer home normal operation or management objective. Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes. See FW-240
FW-216	Measured at the Forest and/or analysis level (i.e. approximately 5000 acres), at least 40 percent of the maximum biological potential of cavity nesting species shall be maintained through time.	<b>Yes</b> - Snag levels are consistent with other areas of the Forest and able to support cavity nesters at the 40 percent biological potential. Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes. See FW-240

## Wildlife (Continued)

FW-217	If the Forest and/or analysis area is deficient in providing sufficient quantity and/or quality of wildlife trees to support the 40 percent biological potential through time, wildlife tree prescriptions for new timber harvest units and project areas shall compensate for the deficiency.	<b>Yes</b> - Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes. See FW-240
FW-218	Wildlife tree prescriptions shall provide for all primary cavity nesting species indigenous to the treated site.	<b>Yes</b> - Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes. See FW-240
FW-221	An average of 2 logs per acre should be maintained in each decomposition class 1, 2 and 3.	<b>Yes</b> - Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes. See FW-240.
FW-222	If logs are not present in a given decomposition class, logs from lesser decomposition classes should be retained to substitute, e.g. classes 1 and 2 can substitute for class 3.	<b>Yes</b> - Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes. See FW-240.
FW-223	Logs should be at least 20 inches in diameter at the small end and have a volume of at least 40 cubic feet, e.g. a log 20 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length.	<b>Yes</b> - Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes. see FW-240.
FW-230	Snags and wildlife trees should be well distributed.	<b>Yes</b> - Snags and down wood are well distributed. See FW-240.
FW-231	No 10-acre area capable of supporting forested conditions should be devoid of wildlife trees.	<b>Yes</b> - Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes. See FW-240.
FW-232	Priority for wildlife tree retention should be Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and western larch.	<b>Yes</b> - Douglas-fir snags dominate the tract.
FW-233	Emphasis shall be on retaining windfirm wildlife trees, e.g. western red cedar within riparian areas.	<b>Yes</b> - Trees are windfirm.
FW-234	Wildlife trees retained should be at least 40 feet in height and 22 inches in diameter at breast height.	<b>Yes</b> - Snags are sufficient height and diameter when this age tree is present. See FW-240.
FW-235	Smaller trees may be retained only if the treated area is incapable of producing larger trees or if the stand is too young to have trees of sufficient size.	<b>Yes</b> - See FW-240.
FW-236	In these cases, wildlife trees retained should be representative of the larger size class present in the stand.	<b>Yes</b> - See FW-240.
FW-237	Additional smaller wildlife trees may also be retained.	<b>Yes</b> - See FW-240
FW-238	Green trees (in various size classes) shall be retained to provide replacements as snag quantities decline.	<b>Yes</b> - Green trees dominate the tracts.

## Wildlife (Continued)

FW-239	Emphasis should be on retaining defective green trees as long term wildlife trees.	<b>Yes</b> - Defective trees are maintained unless they pose a threat to human health and safety. See FW-240.
FW-240	Exceptions to the snag and down log Standards and Guidelines may occur within: A10 Developed Recreation, e.g. campgrounds and Zigzag area Summer Homes.	<b>Yes</b> - Sufficient snags and down wood is maintained to meet the standards and guidelines for summer homes.
FW-241	Structural and non-structural habitat improvement projects may occur in all Management Areas except Research Natural Areas (A3).	<b>Yes</b>
FW-242	Introductions of native or non-native wildlife species may occur outside of A2 Wilderness, in cooperation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.	<b>Yes</b> - No introductions or reintroductions are planned for the summer home area.
FW-243	Plant community integrity of special habitat conditions, e.g. caves, cliffs, talus slopes, meadows, oak patches and dry shrub lands, should be protected.	<b>Yes</b> - Special habitat are not impacted by the summer homes.
FW-244	Hardwood communities should be maintained over time as wildlife habitat and to contribute to habitat diversity.	<b>Yes</b> - Hardwood communities are maintained.
FW-245	Raptor nesting areas should be protected by minimizing habitat disturbance adjacent to the nest and by restricting management activities during the nesting season (i.e. March 1-May 30 <sup>th</sup> ).	<b>Yes</b> - Disturbance to spotted owls is mitigated by limiting noise generating activities that raise noise levels above 92 decibels 35-65 yards from suitable spotted owl habitat during the critical breeding season (March 1-July 15) for the owls unless this is near the ambient noise level. A season restriction on noise producing activities is in place for the LSR portion of the summer homes. The restriction can be modified by the unit biologist when conditions warrant an that exemption. (i.e. the noise is within ambient noise levels or there are no owls present.)
FW-246	Habitat protection zones at least as large as displayed in Table Four-15 should be prescribed.  <b>Goshawk</b> = 30 acres protection zone <b>Cooper's Hawk</b> = 15 acres protection zone <b>Sharp-Shinned Hawk</b> = 10 acres protection zone <b>Osprey</b> = 10 acres protection zone <b>Great Gray Owl</b> = 30 acres protection zone <b>Other Owls</b> = 5 acres protection zone	<b>Yes</b> - Protection zones are prescribed if a unit biologist locates a nest.
FW-247	Road, trail and area closures may be employed to reduce wildlife/human interactions at critical times in key habitat areas.	<b>Yes</b> - No key habitats occur in the summer home area.

**B. A10 Management Area Direction (Wildlife)**

A10 Management Area Direction (Wildlife)	Description	Are the Tracts Consistent With the Forest Plan?
A10-011	Wildlife and Fisheries habitat improvement activities should be allowed when consistent with Management Area management direction.	Yes - They are consistent when accomplished.
A10-012	Recreational use of A10 Management Area located within deer and elk winter range (Map Four-4) should be restricted between December 1 <sup>st</sup> and April 1.	<p>Yes - This is a “should” standard and is not applicable to the summer homes because it is not consistent with the Sensory Perceptions spelled out in the Land and Resource Management Plan for A10 Developed Recreation Sites. The Sensory Perception described by the Forest Plan is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sights, sounds, and smells associated with human activity will normally be present.</li> <li>▪ Moderate to large numbers of users may be present.</li> </ul>

**C. B10 Management Area Direction (Deer and Elk Winter Range)**

B10 Management Area Direction (Deer and Elk Winter Range)	Description	Are the Tracts Consistent with the Forest Plan?
B10-003	Developed recreation facilities may occur.	<p>Yes - The desired future condition for the summer homes according to the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan has two components important in considering the applicability of wildlife standards to the summer homes. The Major Characteristics stated that apply are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranges from a natural to an urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing openings.</li> <li>• Primary attribute is a physical facility associated with the recreational activities.</li> <li>• Vegetation will often be evident.</li> <li>• Accessed by Forest roads suitable for cars.</li> </ul>
B10-004	Recreational use of developed facilities should be restricted between December 1 and April 1 to reduce human interaction with wintering deer and elk.	<p>Yes - This is a “should” standard and is not applicable to the summer homes because it is not consistent with the Sensory Perceptions spelled out in the Land and Resource Management Plan for A10 Developed Recreation Sites. The Sensory Perception described by the Forest Plan is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sights, sounds, and smells associated with human activity will normally be present.</li> <li>• Moderate to large numbers of users may be present.</li> </ul>

**D. Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines for Wildlife, Silviculture and Multiple Use Activities**

**Wildlife Standards and Common to all Forest Plan Management Areas**

**Are the Tracts Consistent with the NW Forest Plan**

	<b>Description</b>	
C-2	The standards and guidelines of the Mt. Hood National Forest Plan apply where they are more restrictive or provide greater benefits to late-successional forest related species than other direction found within the Mt. Hood Forest Plan. Exceptions exist and can be found on page C-3.	<b>Yes</b> - Habitat alterations on the summer homes is minor and for the most part not habitat disturbing to the point of being incompatible with species persistence in the tracts.
C-4	A variety of wildlife and other research activities may be ongoing and proposed in all Management Areas. These activities must be assessed to determine if they are consistent with the objectives of these standards and guidelines. Some activities not otherwise consistent with the objectives may be appropriate, particularly if the activities will test critical assumptions of these standards and guidelines, will produce results important for habitat development, or if the activity represent continuation of long-term research. Every effort should be made to locate non-conforming research activities in Management Areas where they will have the least adverse effect upon the objectives of these standards and guidelines.	<b>Yes</b> - Research activities might be implemented if the need arose in the summer home area.
C-37: FW-1	Design and implement fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement activities in a manner that contributes to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	<b>Yes</b> - In most cases the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are maintained. Some issues are present but not in sufficient quantity to make the tract out of compliance.
C-38: FW-2	Design, construct and operate fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. For existing fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities inside Riparian Reserves, ensure that Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met. Where Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives cannot be met, relocate or close such facilities.	<b>Yes</b> - No interpretive activities occur in the summer home areas.
C-38: FW-3	Cooperate with federal, tribal, and state wildlife management agencies to identify and eliminate wild ungulate impacts that are inconsistent with attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	<b>Yes</b> - Ungulates are not an issue in the Summer home area.

**E. Wildlife Conclusion for all Ten Tracts**

Are all tracts likely consistent with Management Direction?	<b>Yes</b>
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### III. Botany

#### A. Forest Plan Standards (Botany)

Forest Plan Standards for Botany	Description	Are the Tracts Consistent with the Forest Plan?
FW-148	Management activities shall preserve and enhance the diversity of plant and animal communities, including endemic and desirable naturalized plant and animal species.	<b>Yes</b> - The summer home areas are managed for native vegetation and with as little impact on native plant and animal communities as possible.
FW-149	The diversity of plants and animals shall be at least as great as that which would be expected in a natural forest.	<b>Yes</b> - The summer home areas are managed for native vegetation and with as little impact on native plant and animal communities as possible. The plant and animal species are what would be expected in the habitats for that area.
FW-156	Vegetation management activities shall not result in a permanent loss of any species native to a particular ecosystem.	<b>Yes</b> - There has been no permanent loss of species in the area.
FW-161	Management activities shall contribute to the recovery and conservation of Federally listed threatened or endangered species.	<b>Yes</b> - At the present, there are no known sites for federally listed T&E plants in the summer home areas.
FW-162	Habitat management should provide for the maintenance of viable populations of native and desired non-native wildlife, fish (36 CFR 219.19), and plant species (USDA Regulation 9500-4) well distributed throughout their current geographic range within the National Forest System.	<b>Yes</b> - Habitat is maintained for native populations of plants and animals.
FW-174	Threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals shall be identified and managed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (1973), the Oregon Endangered Species Act (1987), and FSM 2670.	<b>Yes</b> - Several plants on the Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list and/or the Northwest Forest Plan Survey and Manage list (e.g., <i>Peltigera pacifica</i> , <i>Usnea longissima</i> ) have been identified and appear to be doing well in the summer home areas.
FW-175	Habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals shall be protected and/or improved.	<b>Yes</b> - Summer home residents are not allowed to indiscriminately alter the habitat on the property. Habitat is protected enabling native vegetation and sensitive plants to persist in the summer home area.
FW-176	Biological Evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for all Forest Service planned, funded, executed, or permitted programs and activities for possible effects on endangered, threatened, or sensitive species.	<b>Yes</b> - Biological Evaluations are completed for permitted activities in the summer home areas.



**Botany (Continued)**

FW-178	Consultation shall be completed before any decision is made on the proposed project.	<b>Yes</b> - Consultations are completed and are normally included in the programmatic biological evaluation for federally listed T&E species.
FW-179	Species Management Guides shall be prepared, in accordance with Northwest Region species recovery plans, to address the effects of land management activities and identify opportunities to maintain or enhance habitat plant and animal species which may frequently conflict with standard management practices.	<b>Yes</b> - Species Management Guides are prepared when appropriate.
FW-180	Lists of threatened, endangered and sensitive plant and animal species shall be maintained and updated periodically as new information is collected.	<b>Yes</b> - The Regional Forester updates the TE&S list for Region 6 as new information is presented.
FW-181	Specific location information that could jeopardize the welfare of a threatened, endangered or sensitive species shall be restricted from general public access.	<b>Yes</b>
FW-243	Plant community integrity of special habitat conditions, e.g. caves, cliffs, talus slopes, meadows, oak patches and dry shrub lands, should be protected.	<b>Yes</b> - Habitat values are maintained in all special habitats.
FW-244	Hardwood communities should be maintained over time as wildlife habitat and to contribute to habitat diversity.	<b>Yes</b> - Hardwood communities are maintained in the summer home area.

**B. Forest Plan Management Area Direction that was Considered for A10 Developed Recreation Sites (Botany)**

**Forest Plan Management Area**

<b>Direction</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Determination</b>
A10-003	All developed sites shall have an approved site plan (FSM 2333) for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.	<b>Yes</b> - The Special Use Permit for recreation residences includes an approved site plan.
A10-007	Development (including new construction, reconstruction, or relocation of improvements), administration, occupancy, and use of sites under special-use permits shall conform to Management Area management direction (i.e., as detailed in site-specific master plans).	<b>Yes</b> - The Special Use Permit for recreation residences conforms to Management Area direction for recreation residences.
A10-017	Vegetation management shall compliment the development and recreational experience level planned for the site and shall be consistent with the Northwest Region (R6) "Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation" FEIS, Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Record of Decision (1988), and Mediated Agreement (1989).	<b>Yes</b> - Vegetation management complies with standards and guidelines in these documents.

## C. Northwest Forest Plan Standards

Northwest Forest Plan Standard for Botany	Description	Are the Tracts Consistent with Standards?
B-11-8	Maintain/restore species composition and structural diversity of plant communities in riparian areas and wetlands.	<b>Yes</b> - Species composition and structural diversity of plant communities are maintained with minor modifications.
B-11-9	Maintain /restore habitat to support well-distributed populations of native plant, invertebrate, and vertebrate riparian species.	<b>Yes</b> - Native plants are well distributed in the summer home area.
C-27	<i>Rhizomnium nudum</i> , <i>Schistostega pennata</i> , and <i>Tetraphis geniculata</i> (Mosses). These three moss species are on the Regional Forester’s Sensitive Species list. <i>R. nudum</i> is found on the forest floor, <i>S. pennata</i> on soil on the underside of upturned root wads, and <i>T. geniculata</i> on decaying logs. These species are shade-dependent and usually associated with older forests. Mitigation activities include surveying to determine species presence and distribution, and, where located, maintaining decay class 3, 4, and 5 logs and greater than 70 percent closed-canopy forest habitats for shade. Shelterwood and thinning prescriptions for timber harvest could lead to the demise of these species causing their substrates (decaying logs, root wads, and the forest floor) to dry out.	<b>Yes</b> - Yes. Botany clearance surveys are required for permitted activities to occur in the summer home area, including ground- and habitat-disturbing activities.
C-37	General Riparian Area Management: Herbicides, insecticides, other toxicants, and other chemicals are to be applied only in a manner that avoids impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	<b>Yes</b> - ACS guidelines will be followed when considering removal or control of nonnative plants.
C-40	A renewable supply of large down logs is critical for maintaining populations of fungi, arthropods, bryophytes, and various other organisms that use this habitat structure. Provision of coarse woody debris is also a key standard and guideline for American marten, fisher, two amphibians, and two species of vascular plants. The objective is to provide coarse woody debris well distributed across the landscape in a manner which meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions. Standards and guidelines should provide for appropriate coarse woody debris quantity, quality (such as species, decay stage and size), and distribution. Develop models for groups of plant associations and stand types that can be used as a baseline for developing prescriptions.	<b>Yes</b> - Coarse woody debris and snags are maintained according to the Forest Plan Standard for summer homes. See FW-240.
C-44	Many species of soil and litter-dwelling organisms, such as fungi and arthropods, are sensitive to soil and litter disturbance. Site treatments should be prescribed which will minimize intensive burning, unless appropriate for specific habitats, communities, or stand conditions. Prescribed fire should be planned to minimize the consumption of litter and coarse woody debris. Soil compaction, and removal or disturbance of humus layers and coarse woody debris, may impact populations of fungi and arthropods.	<b>Yes</b> - The use of prescribed fire would be very rare in the summer home areas, but if planned, effects on soil and litter organisms would be considered
C-44	Provide for retention of old-growth fragments in watersheds where little remains. The distribution of old-growth stands throughout the landscape is an important component of ecosystem diversity, and plays a significant role in providing for biological and structural diversity across the landscape. Isolated remnants of old-growth patches are ecologically significant in functioning as refugia for a host of old-growth associated species, particularly those with limited dispersal capabilities that are not able to migrate across large landscapes of younger stands. These include, but are not limited to, many species of fungi, lichens, bryophytes, arthropods, and vascular plants.	<b>Yes</b> - Old-growth fragments are maintained for use by old-growth-obligate species.

#### D. Botany Conclusion for all Ten Tracts

Are all tracts likely consistent with Management Direction?	<b>Yes</b>
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### IV. Heritage Resources

#### A. Forest Plan Standards (Heritage Resources)

Forest Plan Standards for Heritage Resources	Description	Are the Tracts Consistent with the Forest Plan?
FW-598 FW-599	A professionally supervised cultural resource inventory program shall be conducted, on a project specific level, for all activities that might affect cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).	<b>Yes.</b> All undertakings within the cabin tract are subject to the established Mt. Hood N.F. cultural resource inventory program.
FW-600	All cultural resources shall be managed as though eligible for the NRHP pending the results of a full evaluation and determination of eligibility.	<b>Yes.</b> Individual cabins, tracts of cabins, and other recreation cabin tract improvements are managed as though eligible for inclusion on the NRHP unless determined to be not eligible and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has concurred with that determination.
FW-601	Consultation with other agencies shall occur when required by law or when it is in the public interest.	<b>Yes.</b> SHPO is consulted with as per the stipulations of the 2004 Cultural Resources Management Programmatic Agreement between Region 6 of the USFS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and SHPO.
FW-602	Field surveys shall be completed in compliance with a Memorandum of Understanding with the SHPO.	<b>Yes.</b> Field surveys are completed in compliance with the stipulations of the 2004 Cultural Resources Management Programmatic Agreement between Region 6 of the USFS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and SHPO.
FW-605	Management plans shall be prepared for each NRHP property or historic property of substantial value.	<b>No.</b> Eligibility determinations for the cabin tracts have just recently been completed, therefore no management plans have been prepared for eligible tracts or eligible individual cabins.
FW-606 FW-607	Cultural resource inventories shall be completed during the project planning stage for all projects that may potentially affect a historic property.	<b>Yes.</b> Permits require that the permit holder notify the Forest Service and obtain authorization for projects that alter their cabin or would involve ground disturbance.
FW-608	Field survey results shall be documented to allow review of their technical adequacy.	<b>Yes.</b> Results of field surveys are documented and archived in the heritage resource files at the Zigzag Ranger Station.
FW-609 FW-610	All proposed projects that could affect a cultural resource shall be assessed for their effect on NRHP listed, eligible, or unevaluated properties.	<b>Yes.</b> All undertaking proposed to the Forest Service by permit holders are assessed to determine their potential to affect historic properties.
FW-611	Forestwide cultural resource evaluations shall be evaluated by theme groups, agreements, or other cost-effective means.	<b>Yes.</b> Evaluations of recreation cabins on the Mt. Hood Forest have been completed on a tract by tract basis.

## Heritage Resources (Continued)

FW-612 FW-613	Cultural resources that may be affected by project activities shall be evaluated using the criteria of significance to determine their eligibility to the NRHP.	<b>Yes.</b> Evaluations of recreation cabins and cabin tracts on the Mt. Hood National Forest have been completed using the National Register criteria of significance.
FW-614	Eligible cultural resources shall be nominated to the NRHP.	<b>No.</b> Eligibility determinations for the cabin tracts have just recently been completed, therefore none of the tracts or individual cabins that have been determined to be eligible has been nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places
FW-615 FW-616 FW-617	Properties considered eligible for the NRHP shall be protected from adverse impacts.	<b>Yes.</b> Permits require that the permit holder notify the Forest Service and obtain authorization for projects that alter their cabin or would involve ground disturbance.
FW-618 FW-619 FW-620 FW-621	When impacts to a cultural resource cannot be avoided during project implementation, mitigation shall occur. Actual mitigation measures shall be determined through consultation with SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.	<b>Yes.</b> When a proposed project is assessed and a finding of "Adverse Effect" is made, SHPO and the Advisory Council are consulted with, and mitigation measures are agreed to.
FW-622	Project activities occurring within the vicinity of an eligible or unevaluated property should be monitored during project operation to assure unprojected impacts to the cultural resource do not occur.	<b>No.</b> Not all projects within the vicinity of eligible cabins or tracts are monitored to assure unprojected impacts do not occur.
FW-623	Permits issued by the Forest Service shall contain stipulations or clauses for the protection or mitigation of cultural resources.	<b>Yes.</b> The term special-use permits for recreation residences on the Mt. Hood N.F. contain stipulations for protection of eligible and potentially eligible historic properties.
FW-624	Eligible historic buildings shall be maintained.	<b>Yes.</b> The term special-use permits for recreation residences on the Mt. Hood N.F. contain stipulations that require cabins and other authorized improvements be maintained.
FW-625	Cultural resources should be developed and interpreted for educational and recreational purposes.	<b>Yes.</b> Permit holders, real estate agents, interested partners, and the general public are informed of the historic significance of eligible cabins and tracts.
FW-626	Cultural materials, artifacts, specimens, and associated records collected on the Forest, or as a result of its undertakings shall be curated.	<b>Yes.</b> Historic records and documentation associated with the recreation cabins and the administration of the term special use permits are maintained at the Zigzag Ranger Station.
A4-001 Barlow Road Historic District (BRHD)	All management activities shall meet the prescribed Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class criteria of Roded Natural (RN).	<b>Yes.</b> Cabin tracts and individual cabins within the BRHD are rustic and result in moderate levels of social encounters.
A4-014	All management activities (except recreational facilities) within the management area shall meet visual quality objectives (VQO) of Retention in the foreground, and Partial Retention in the middleground and background distance zones, as seen from open roads, high recreational use areas, and water bodies within A4 boundaries.	<b>Yes.</b> The recreation cabins within the BRHD are "recreational facilities" and thus are exempt from these VQO requirements.

**Heritage Resources (Continued)**

<b>Forest Plan Standards for Heritage Resources</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Are the Tracts Consistent with the Forest Plan?</b>
A4-021 A4-022	Timber salvage may occur for the protection of historic district special features or for public safety (windthrows, fire damaged trees, insect or disease attacked trees, or other natural tree mortality).	<b>Yes.</b> Hazard trees are identified and removed.

**B. Heritage Resources Conclusion for Recreation Residence Tracts that are Eligible for Inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and Individual Recreation Residences that are Eligible for Inclusion in the NRHP**

The ten recreation cabin tracts on the Mt. Hood National Forest are not consistent with the Forest Plan Standards for Heritage Resources. They can become consistent by:

- 1) Preparing historic properties management plans for the tracts that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and for individual cabins that are potentially eligible.
- 2) Nominating for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places those tracts that have determined to be eligible.
- 3) Preparing and implementing a monitoring program that will ensure the preservation of the historic values of the eligible summer home tracts and individual cabins that are potentially eligible.