

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Columbia Gorge	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Enhance soil, water, and air resources to ensure sustainability of natural resources over time.
Columbia Gorge	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Chemical use in conjunction with all forest practices shall conform with existing local, state, and federal laws and regulations relating to the use of chemicals.
Columbia Gorge	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Re-establish native grasses in degraded areas that have been invaded by non-native plants and weeds.
Columbia Gorge	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Work cooperatively with private owners, native plant societies, concerned individuals, and other organizations to enhance floral habitats. Expand the inventories of wildflower areas throughout the Scenic Area; develop protection guidelines and strategies, such as easements, acquisition, and mitigations; and encourage nurseries to carry native species for landscaping or mitigation proposals.
Columbia Gorge	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Monitoring program. This shall track the annual progress of the conservation plan and condition of the range. Monitoring techniques shall be described such as line transects or photographic plots.
Columbia Gorge	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Range conservation plans shall include the following elements: A) Range inventory. This shall include existing composition, carrying capacity, and condition of rangeland; the location of rare plants and non-native weeds; and existing fences, waterponds, and other range improvements. B) Rehabilitation plan. This shall include actions that will be taken to rehabilitate native rangeland that is in fair or poor condition, such as weed and soil erosion control, seeding and prescribed burning.
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Integrated pest management strategies will be utilized to manage pests within the constraints of law and regulations and to meet Forest management objectives. Integrated pest management strategies include manual, mechanical, cultural, biological, chemical, prescribed fire and regulatory means. Strategy selection will be based on environmental analysis and the management objectives of the area where the action is needed.
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Emphasis will be given to the control and reduction of noxious weed infestations. A variety of management tools are available and will be used to treat prioritized high risk infestations.
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Numbers of trees growing on regenerated harvest areas will be controlled using a variety of methods.
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Identify lands in unsatisfactory condition(see glossary). Develop allotment plans with specific objectives for these lands on a priority basis under a schedule established by the Forest Supervisor. These objectives will define a desired future condition based on existing and potential values for all resources. The allotment plan will include: 1) a time schedule for improvement; 2) activities needed to meet forage objectives; and 3) and economic efficiency analysis.
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Coordination requirements in the above considerations (allotment plans) will include: ... 3) reducing the spread of noxious weeds and controlling noxious weeds where present; 4) seeding of livestock and wildlife forage species, considering desirability of seeding palatable and non-palatable forage species and species competitive with tree production;...
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Roads	Revegetate, cut and fill slopes, and other large areas of disturbed soil as quickly as possible with vegetation suitable for the management goals of the area.
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Roads	Unless the necessity for a permanent road is set forth in the Forest Development Road System Plan, any road constructed shall be designed with the goal of re-establishing vegetative cover on the roadway within ten years after the termination of the contract.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Minerals	During development of operating plans, or plan modifications, reasonable alternative mitigation measures and/or operating requirements and stipulations will be developed to define the minimum stipulations needed to best protect other resources while still meeting the objectives of the mineral operator. The test for operating plan requirements is "reasonableness".
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Municipal Water Sources	Pesticide use will be coordinated with the local municipality.
Colville	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - TES	No actions that are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any plant or animal species or cause the need for listing any species threatened or endangered, will be authorized, funded, or carried out by the Colville National Forest. When evaluating the potential effects of an activity on any species, the species status, its dependency on the effected habitat, and the extent or limitation of the habitat, will be evaluated as they influence the viability of populations within the Forest or the range of the species.
Colville	Prescription 9 - Wilderness Management	Revegetation/ Restoration	Revegetation of impacted areas will be as follows: -Only native species will be used for site revegetation. -Areas to be revegetated may be closed until they are considered reestablished.
Colville	Prescription 3B - Recreation/Wildlife	Implementation - Roads	After the road purpose has been served, these roads will be restored to a primitive condition and closed.
Colville	Prescription 2 - Caribou Habitat	Implementation - Pest Management	Prevent or suppress insect and disease outbreaks that are an imminent threat to caribou habitat, in a manner consistent with habitat management objectives.
Colville	Prescriptions 3A - Recreation, 3C - Downhill Skiing, 5 - Scenic/Timber, 6 - Scenic/Winter Range, 8 - Winter Range, and 10 - Semi Primitive Motorized Recreation	Implementation - Pest Management	Prevent or suppress insect and disease outbreaks which threaten the recreation/visual/winter range/ semi-primitive objective.
Colville	Prescription 4 - Research Natural Area	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect and disease control is appropriate to protect the uniqueness of the Research Natural Area.
Colville	Prescription 9 - Wilderness Management	Implementation - Pest Management	Prevent or suppress insect and disease outbreaks which threaten the timber values. Insect and disease reduction will be considered when making silvicultural prescriptions.
Colville	Prescription 9 - Wilderness Management	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect and disease characteristics will be monitored and evaluated. If conditions pose a significant threat to lands outside the wilderness or caribou habitat inside, control measures may be taken with biological controls to be given preference.
Colville	Prescription 11 - Semi Primitive/Non-Motorized Recreation	Implementation - Pest Management	Prevent or suppress insect and disease outbreaks which threaten the Semi-Primitive, Non-Motorized objective or that are an imminent threat to caribou habitat.
CR Grassland	Forage and Livestock Use	Managing Existing Infestations	Control noxious weeds and invader plants to prevent threats to adjacent agricultural lands or to prevent unacceptable loss of range productivity.
CR Grassland	Grassland Health	Implementation - Pest Management	Take no action to control insects, disease or noxious weeds unless the outbreak drastically alters the natural ecological processes within the RNA.
CR Grasslands	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations, and meet Forest management objectives. IPM strategies include manual, mechanical, cultural, biological, chemical, prescribed fire, and regulatory means. Select strategy through the environmental analysis process, and in compliance with the 1988 Regional Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Statement.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
CR Grasslands	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Monitor plant communities/associations to determine conditions and trends. Encourage recovery or prevent deterioration where activities may be leading to poor conditions; downward trends; the displacement of native plants or plant communities by unusually weedy, annual, or noxious vegetation; or where cover is untypically low for the particular plant associations.
CR Grasslands	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Control noxious weeds and invader plants to prevent threats to adjacent agricultural lands or to prevent unacceptable loss of range productivity.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Management strategies should emphasize prevention of pest problems rather than suppression activities.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Herbicides will be used in accordance with direction in the Region 6 Vegetative Management Environmental Impact Statement.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Pesticides will be used following all applicable state and Federal laws, including the labeling instructions of the EPA.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Pesticide use will be conducted in accordance with direction in the following Forest Service Manuals: 2150 (Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination), 2109.11(Pesticide Project Handbook), 2109.12(Pesticide Storage, Transportation, Spills, and Disposal Handbook); 2109.13(Pesticide Project Personnel Handbook); 6709.11(Health and Safety Code Handbook, Chapter 9).
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Planning	It is the responsibility of the resource manager to consider, document and mitigate, if possible, the potential impact of forest pests, both on short and long-term land management objectives.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Treatment of pest problems should be a result of integrated area analysis to achieve quantifiable land management objectives. Treatment on an isolated stand by stand basis is not recommended.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Activities such as noxious weed or predator control will be approved, as needed, to achieve desired future conditions in cooperation and coordination with the appropriate state and federal agencies.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Working with the natural ecosystem i.e. vegetative manipulation using biologically sound silvicultural techniques is preferable to direct control methods. It is important to remember that every silvicultural alternative, including no treatment, affects insect and disease levels and their impact within the forest ecosystem. Vegetative manipulation can both increase, or decrease, insect and disease risk.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Priority systems for treatment (at the stand level) will need to be established by the Interdisciplinary Team. These systems could be based on a number of factors including: loss of future management options if treatment is delayed, diversity, site productivity, visual and/or wildlife considerations.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Allotment management plans will include measures needed to protect and enhance the survival of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Where appropriate or useful complete a management plan/management objectives for each recreation resident tract. This plan will outline both short and long-term objectives for the tract.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Goal: To manage riparian areas to maintain or enhance riparian dependent resources such as water quality, water quantity, fish habitat, and wildlife and vegetation that owe their existence to riparian areas.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	If project areas include SMU's, specific objectives, opportunities, and management practices for the SMU's will be developed during the NEPA process. The NEPA document will display the project's effects on the SMU objectives. These objectives and management practices will be based on: Site-specific topographic, soil, channel, and vegetative characteristics.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - TES	Protect and manage habitat for the perpetuation of plants which are listed by the state or federal agencies as threatened, endangered, or sensitive.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 15 - Old growth, Mgmt. Area 27 - Metolious Old Growth	Prevention Education	Exotic plants will not be introduced. Vegetation management to enhance forage production or species composition for livestock consumption is not permitted.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 9 - Scenic Views	Implementation - Timber	Control insect and disease problems.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 6 - Wilderness	Revegetation/ Restoration	Only native species will be used for site revegetation.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 6 - Wilderness	Revegetation/ Restoration	Fertilizer may be used on a limited basis to stimulate initial growth.
Deschutes	Management Area 16 - Experimental Forest	Revegetation/ Restoration	Attempts to control bank erosion using native plant species on the Deschutes Wild and Scenic River can be implemented within this Management Area.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 1 - Special Interest Areas	Implementation - Grazing	Where a special interest area is within an active allotment, domestic livestock may be permitted to utilize existing forage where this will not change the overall natural characteristics or conflict with the purpose of the area. Structural range improvements and vegetative manipulation will be permitted if they are consistent with the goals of the area.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 8 - General Forest	Implementation - Grazing	Range improvement projects such as prescribed burning or seeding may be utilized to improve the forage base.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 8 - General Forest	Implementation - Grazing	Allotments will be managed to achieve or maintain a forage condition rating of fair or better or to the site's capability.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 8 - General Forest	Implementation - Grazing	Vegetative manipulation will be allowed in catastrophic situations.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 9 - Scenic Views, Management Area 21 - Metolious Black Buttes Scenic Area	Implementation - Grazing	Vegetation manipulation such as brush removal, reseeding and prescribed burning will be designed to meet visual objectives.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 15 - Old Growth, Mgmt. Area 27 - Metolious Old Growth	Implementation - Grazing	Exotic plants will not be introduced. Vegetation management to enhance forage production or species composition for livestock consumption is not permitted.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 24 - Metolious Research Natural Area	Implementation - Roads	Transportation facilities will have minimal impacts on the ecosystem.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 2 - Research Natural Areas, Mgmt. Area 24 - Metolious RNA	Implementation - Pest Management	Action should be taken when the damage has the potential to modify ecological processes to the point that the area has little value for observation and research.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 6 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	No action will be taken to control naturally occurring insect or disease populations within Wilderness, unless adjacent areas outside wilderness are threatened. Any control measures will be designed to have the least adverse impact possible on the wilderness resource.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 9 - Scenic Views	Implementation - Pest Management	Control insect and disease problems.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 9 - Scenic Views	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect and disease problems in the Scenic Views Management Area will be monitored to determine their rate of spread and degree of risk to the visual resource.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 10 - Bend Municipal Watershed	Implementation - Pest Management	The emphasis will be to minimize conditions which are conducive to disease or insect attack. Pest management will be incorporated into silvicultural fuel treatment prescriptions.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 15 - Old Growth	Implementation - Pest Management	Monitor pests normally associated with old growth ecosystems to prevent unacceptable damage to adjacent areas.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Deschutes	Management Area 18 - Front Country	Implementation - Pest Management	The emphasis of monitoring and vegetative management will be preventing damage or diminished productivity because of pests. Immediate suppression action will be taken utilizing principles and techniques that reduce damage and losses and prevent future pest problems. (Follow Forest-wide standards/guidelines for Forest Health.)
Deschutes	Management Area 21 - Metolius Black Butte Scenic Area, Mgmt. Area 26 - Metolius Scenic Views	Implementation - Pest Management	Monitoring and vegetative management will emphasize the control or prevention of major insect and disease problems. Minor insect infestations or root rot centers may not require immediate treatment, as long as they are consistent with the desired visual condition for the species in which they occur. Insect and disease problems in the Black Butte Scenic Management Area will be monitored to determine their rate of spread and degree of risk to the visual and recreational resources.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 24 - Metolius RNA	Implementation - Pest Management	Monitor the area to detect pest problems which could destroy the Research Natural Area or cause damage to adjacent lands. Reintroduction of fire should be considered to reduce possible insect epidemic conditions.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 26 - Metolius Scenic Views	Implementation - Pest Management	Monitoring and management to control or prevent insect and disease problems.
Deschutes	Mgmt Area 2 - Research Natural Areas	Implementation - Other	Research Natural Areas are managed to preserve the natural ecological succession.
Deschutes	Mgmt Area 6 - Wilderness	Implementation - Other	Natural ecological processes of plant succession will be emphasized. This includes those ecological systems dependent on the natural role of fire.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 24 - Metolius Research Natural Area	Implementation - Other	Action should be taken when the damage has the potential to modify ecological processes to the extent that the area has little value for observation and research.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 7 - Deer Habitat	Implementation - Other	Herbaceous vegetation will be managed to provide a vigorous forage base with a variety of forage species available. Forage conditions may be improved where conditions are poor. Foraging areas will be created where forage is lacking, maintained when in proper balance, or reduced when overabundant and more foraging areas are needed.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Integrated pest management (IPM) strategies will be utilized to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations and to meet Forest management objectives. Prescribed fire and manual, mechanical, cultural, biological and chemical IPM strategies will be used. Strategy selection(s) will be based on environmental analysis.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies will be utilized to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations, and to meet Forest management objectives. .
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	IPM strategies include manual, mechanical, cultural, biological, chemical, prescribed fire, and regulatory means. Strategy selection(s) will be based on environmental analysis.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Treatment priorities per Oregon State Comprehensive Classification List: "a" Classification (isolated distribution) - within available funding, eradicate existing populations. "b" Classification (general distribution) - within available funding, intensively control or eradicate. "c" Classification (general distribution) - within available funding, control, or if feasible, eradicate.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Prior to initiating control projects, coordinate identification, inventories, and control methods with Lake and Klamath Count Weed Boards and consult with specialists on threatened and endangered species and other publics as deemed appropriate in the NEPA process.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Under any funding level, funds available for weed control activities would be distributed in the following order: Cooperation with Lake and Klamath County Weed Boards per present purchase orders; Treatment of Forest infestations through internal funding; Treatment of waived private lands within Forest boundaries through internal funding.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Planning	In project planning, fully consider all available methods of control, i.e. manual, mechanical, biological, chemical, cultural, fire, and regulatory methods.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Timber	Stands may require protection from biological agents in order to meet stocking and growth standards
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Revegetation/ Restoration	Habitat improvement may include any of the following techniques after evaluation of effects on habitat and nontarget species is completed: seeding or planting desirable plants, including trees, fertilization, rx burn, mechanical ground and vegetative disturbance, treatment of undesirable plants, water developments
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	On suitable range. Identify lands in unsatisfactory condition. Develop allotment management plans with specific objectives for these lands on a priority basis under a schedule established by the Forest Supervisor (Fremont National Forest Range Action Plan). These objectives will define a desired future condition based on existing and potential values for all resources.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	On suitable range identify lands in unsatisfactory condition. Develop allotment management plans with specific objectives for these lands on a priority basis under a schedule established by the Forest Supervisor (Fremont National Forest Range Action Plan). These objectives will define a desired future condition based on existing and potential values for all resources.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Minerals	The operating plan shall list the species planned for seeding. Acceptable species must contribute to species diversity, be adaptable to the area, be non-noxious, and be approved by the Forest Service.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Minerals	Minimal acceptable ground cover requirements should be met before bond release. The minimum ground cover requirement is a permanent ground cover equal to 80 percent of that on adjacent undisturbed areas - determined by plant basal area, litter and light slash not to exceed 6 inches in diameter. At least 30% of the ground cover must be live perennial vegetation.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Minerals	Aggregate sources (saleables will be developed only after environmental analysis assures that other resources are adequately protected and that reclamation is feasible.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - RNA's	Manage Research Natural Areas to maintain the naturally occurring physical and biological characteristics of the area with minimal or no human intervention.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - RNA's	Protect Research Natural Areas from fire, insect, disease, and animal damage primarily by management practices outside the area such as underburning, thinning, etc.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - TES	When sensitive species are present, a biological evaluation will be performed. For sensitive plant species, it may be helpful to consult with local knowledgeable and interested botanical authorities. Habitat for sensitive plants and animals shall be managed or protected to ensure that the species do not become threatened or endangered because of Forest Service actions. Use species management guides as a strategy for ensuring that sensitive species do not become threatened or endangered. A) Management plans for sensitive species are added to the Regional Forester's Sensitive Species List.
Fremont	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Other	Soil Management: Apply additional erosion control practices commensurate with erosion hazards and resource values in conjunction with silvicultural objectives. The practices include: 1) seeding, fertilization, and mulching of freshly disturbed road cuts and fills, landings, and skidtrails, 5) expansion of the amount of seeding, mulching, and fertilization following all soil-disturbing activities.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 10 - Wilderness	Managing Existing Infestations	Suppress noxious weed when outbreaks threaten wilderness objectives or resources in adjacent lands. Such action shall occur only when authorization is granted per FSM 2320. Favor biological methods when available. Monitor conditions during annual range trend analysis.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 10 - Wilderness	Revegetation/ Restoration	Soil compaction should not exceed limits which will prevent natural plant establishment and growth, except on trail tread.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 10 - Wilderness	Revegetation/ Restoration	Promote natural healing through reestablishment of vegetation with indigenous or appropriate naturalized species, when monitoring demonstrates there is no reasonable expectations of natural healing.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 10 - Wilderness	Revegetation/ Restoration	Reestablishment of native species or establishment of an endangered or threatened species is permitted, provided the action is for correcting an undesirable condition resulting from human influences.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 5 - Range/Livestock Mgmt.	Implementation - Grazing	No attempt is made to maximize livestock forage production by silvicultural practices such as seeding. On the Fremont National Forest, Management Level C will be the proper classification of allotments where an attempt is made (or planned) to realize benefits from the full productive potential of <i>native</i> vegetation occurring in the area. This would include <i>all structural</i> improvement of the allotment.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 4 - Mineral Exploration/Development Activities	Implementation - Minerals	Ensure that exploration, development, and production of mineral and energy resources are conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that these activities are integrated with the planning and management of other National Forest resources.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 4 - Mineral Exploration/Development Activities	Implementation - Minerals	Long-term or final reclamation should return the land to a planned use that is consistent with the overall land-use objectives of the area.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 4 - Mineral Exploration/Development Activities	Implementation - Minerals	The operating plan shall list the species planned for seeding. Acceptable species must contribute to species diversity, be adaptable to the area, be non-noxious, and be approved by the Forest Service.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 4 - Mineral Exploration/Development Activities	Implementation - Minerals	The seed must be certified unless collected on site and the rate of pure live seed per square foot must be approved by the Forest Service.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 4 - Mineral Exploration/Development Activities	Implementation - Minerals	Minimal acceptable ground cover requirements should be met before bond release. The minimum ground cover requirement is a permanent ground cover equal to 80 percent of that on adjacent undisturbed areas - determined by plant basal area, litter, and light slash not to exceed 6 inches in diameter. At least 30% of the ground cover must be live perennial vegetation.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 6 - Scenic Viewsheds	Implementation - Pest Management	Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten managed resources and/or users.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 6 - Scenic Viewsheds	Implementation - Pest Management	Utilize integrated pest management (IPM) strategies to prevent unacceptable damage in visual corridors.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 10 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten wilderness objectives or resources in adjacent areas. Such action shall occur only when authorization is granted per FSM 2320. Favor biological methods when available. (insect and disease control)
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 10 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Monitor pest populations within the wilderness as a management strategy for adjacent resource areas.
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 13 - Developed Recreation	Implementation - Pest Management	Suppress pest outbreaks with a minimum of disturbance to protect developments and/or users. Favor biological and silvicultural treatments where possible. (insect and disease control)
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 13 - Developed Recreation	Implementation - Pest Management	Utilize IPM strategies to prevent unacceptable losses.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Fremont	Mgmt. Area 1 - Mule Deer Forage and Cover on Winter Range	Implementation - Other	Habitat improvement can include any of the following techniques after evaluation of effects on habitat and nontarget species: 1. Seeding or planting desirable plants, including trees; 2. Fertilization; 3. Prescribed burning; 4. Mechanical ground and vegetative disturbance; 5. chemical treatment of undesirable plants; 6. water developments.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	To meet Forest objectives, Integrated Pest Management Prescriptions will be utilized to manage pests within the Standards/Guidelines for each Management Area.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	They [IPM prescriptions] may include manual, mechanical, cultural, biological, chemical, prescribed fire, and regulatory methods.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Private landowners and other public agencies should be consulted and a cooperative effort made to control or minimize pest infestations when appropriate.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Allotment analysis and periodical evaluation should be conducted throughout the season. The analysis and evaluation should cover the protection of soils, water, botanical areas, and wildlife habitat. Also covered should be native plant vigor, composition, and utilization.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Dispersed recreation activities which degrade the quality of riparian areas should be regulated or eliminated; e.g., the trampling of streambanks and lakeshores.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	In marshes and wet meadows where vegetative encroachment is a problem, trees and other competing vegetation may be removed.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Herbicides and other pesticides will not be applied in Riparian Areas.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Pests which adversely affect riparian vegetation should be suppressed or prevented using techniques which do not degrade water quality. Cultural and biological methods will be favored.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Other	Areas which are designated for management as berryfields should be maintained by such methods as emphasizing permits for plant removal and encouraging the removal of encroaching vegetation by volunteers. Further research may provide more efficient methods for perpetuating these popular berry-picking areas.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Wilderness	Prevention Education	Management activities and decisions will emphasize maintaining native species, with particular emphasis on the habitat requirements of threatened and endangered species.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Wilderness	Prevention Education	Exotic plants and non-native animal species will not be introduced.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Wilderness	Prevention Education	Non-native plant species shall not be introduced. The possibility of accidental introduction will be minimized by prohibiting the use of hay, straw and unprocessed grain as supplemental feed.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Wilderness	Prevention Education	Pack and saddle stock shall use supplemental feed (certified weed-free) in areas where native forage is not able to recover and maintain its composition and vigor into the next growing season, or where grazing would result in degradation of visual quality.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Visual Emphasis	Managing Existing Infestations	Vegetation adjacent to the designated travel route or recreation site should be controlled in a visually inconspicuous manner, primarily by hand or machine methods. Any use of chemicals should be timed to avoid vegetative brownout (e.g., a dormant spray used in the fall).
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Mountain Goat	Managing Existing Infestations	Pests which adversely affect vegetation essential to mountain goats should be suppressed. Biological and cultural methods will be favored.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Research Natural Area	Managing Existing Infestations	The PNW Station Director, with the concurrence of the Forest Supervisor, may authorize management practices that are necessary for noxious weed control or to preserve the vegetation for which the research natural area was created. These practices may include prescribed fire. No action shall be taken against endemic insects or disease unless the outbreak threatens adjacent resources or would significantly alter the natural ecological processes within the RNA. Where pest management activities are prescribed, they shall be as specific as possible against target organisms and induce minimal impact on other components of the ecosystem.
Gifford Pinchot	riparian	Managing Existing Infestations	No herbicides will be used in riparian areas.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - S, G, B, 9	Implementation - Grazing	Revegetation or rehabilitation necessitated by stock grazing should be initiated no later than the following season.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Wilderness	Implementation - Grazing	Livestock use shall be managed so that native plant and animal species are maintained. Non-native plant species shall not be introduced. The possibility of accidental introduction will be minimized by prohibiting the use of hay, straw and unprocessed grain as supplemental feed.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - Wilderness	Implementation - Fire	Where appropriate, fire should be allowed to play a natural role in maintaining plant and animal diversity to ensure a natural abundance and distribution of native species.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Dispersed recreation activities which degrade the quality of riparian areas should be regulated or eliminated.
Gifford Pinchot	Forest wide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	In marshes and wet meadows where vegetative encroachment is a problem, trees and other competing vegetation may be removed.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Herbicides or other pesticides will not be applied in riparian areas.
Gifford Pinchot	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Pests which adversely affect riparian vegetation should be suppressed or prevented using techniques which do not degrade water quality. Cultural and biological methods will be favored.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - S,G,B,9 Special Interest	Implementation - Pest Management	Pest suppression and prevention methods which minimize visual disturbance should be employed. Biological and silvicultural treatments should be favored, especially in botanical areas.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - 2 Developed Recreation	Implementation - Pest Management	Pest suppression and prevention methods should be used for maintaining the health of vegetation. This activity should be timed to avoid the recreation season if possible.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - 8, N, 6 Wild and Scenic River	Implementation - Pest Management	Strategies which protect the Wild, Scenic, or Recreation character of these areas and avoid the degradation of water quality should be used to suppress the outbreak of pests.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - 8, N, 6 Wild and Scenic River	Implementation - Pest Management	Unacceptable damage to sensitive visual areas should be prevented with IPM strategies; cultural methods should be preferred.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - 8, N, 6 Wild and Scenic River	Implementation - Pest Management	Pest suppression and prevention methods which maintain the visual and recreation attributes of these areas and protect adjacent resource values should be emphasized.
Gifford Pinchot	(Mt. St. Helens) Mgmt. Area Category - A	Implementation - Pest Management	Catastrophic infestation control actions will be determined by an interdisciplinary process to ensure that methods used are within the intent of the Monument Act.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - W Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Insects and disease will be controlled only if a significant threat is posed to resources outside the area. Biological methods will be favored.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - O, L, P Spotted Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, and Pine Marten	Implementation - Pest Management	Only major pest outbreaks which seriously threaten large portions of the stand or adjacent resources should be actively suppressed.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - I Wildlife Special	Implementation - Pest Management	Pest suppression and prevention should be undertaken when outbreaks threaten wildlife objective within the area and when adjacent areas are seriously threatened. Biological methods should be favored and suppression efforts should concentrate on the perimeter.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - M, Q Mountain Goat	Implementation - Pest Management	Pests which adversely affect vegetation essential to mountain goats should be suppressed. Biological and cultural methods will be favored.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - E, 7 Deer and Elk Winter Range	Implementation - Pest Management	Protection of wildlife habitat and adjacent resource values should be emphasized in pest suppression and prevention activities.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - T Timber Production	Implementation - Pest Management	Insects and disease should be aggressively suppressed using the most cost-effective strategies. This may include such activities as stump treatment for root rots and application of pesticides for defoliators and cone insects. Cost effective pest prevention activities should be intensive.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Category - F Experimental Forest	Implementation - Pest Management	The Forest and PNW should actively seek opportunities to design and implement control programs.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - 3 Administrative Sites	Implementation - Pest Management	The protection of developments and existing vegetation should be emphasized in pest suppression and prevention activities.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - 4 Utility Sites and Corridors	Implementation - Pest Management	The protection of adjacent resource values should be emphasized in pest suppression and prevention activities.
Gifford Pinchot	Mgmt. Area Category - R,D (Roaded Recreation)	Implementation - Other	Areas which are designated for management as berryfields should be maintained by such methods as emphasizing permits for plant removal and encouraging the removal of encroaching vegetation by volunteers. Future research may provide more efficient methods for perpetuating these popular berry-picking areas.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Seed all disturbed soil that occurs within 100-200 feet of a stream or areas further than 200 feet that could erode into a stream.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Implement a weed control program to confine present infestations and prevent establishment of noxious weeds in new areas. Favor biological control for noxious weeds that have effective host insects. Where biological control is not effective, a combination of hand grubbing, spot application of herbicides, and aerial application of herbicides will be used. This program will be coordinated with county, State, and other Federal agencies. All National Environmental Policy Act requirements will be completed prior to using any herbicides.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Favor biological control for noxious weeds that have effective host insects.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Where biological control is not effective, a combination of hand grubbing, spot application of herbicides, and aerial application of herbicides will be used.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Implement a weed control program to confine present infestations and prevent establishment of noxious weeds in new areas. Favor biological control for noxious weeds that have effective host insects. Where biological control is not effective, a combination of hand grubbing, spot application of herbicides, and aerial application of herbicides will be used. This program will be coordinated with county, state, and other Federal agencies. All National Environmental Policy Act requirements will be completed prior to using any herbicides.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Plan, design and implement all projects in an interdisciplinary manner to achieve integrated land management objectives
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Planning	This program [weed control] will be coordinated with county, State, and other Federal agencies. All National Environmental Policy Act requirements will be completed prior to using any herbicides.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Inventory and analyze forage resource production, condition, and trend.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Maintain the integrity of unique habitats including meadows, rimrock, talus slopes, cliffs, animal dens, wallows, bogs, seeps and springs by incorporating cover buffers approximately 100 feet in width. Utilize additional mitigation/enhancement measures identified through project level analysis.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Other	Rehabilitate disturbed areas that could contribute sediment to perennial streams.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 6A - Strawberry Mt. Wilderness	Prevention Education	Soil degradation will be minimized to prevent a loss of native vegetation.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 17 - Byram Gulch Municipal Watershed	Prevention Education	Prohibit activities that adversely change composition of riparian vegetation.
Malheur	Forestwide Direction	Managing Existing Infestations	Implement a weed control program to confine present infestations and prevent establishment of noxious weeds in new areas. Favor biological control for noxious weeds that have effective host insects. Where biological control is not effective, a combination of hand grubbing, spot application of herbicides, and aerial application of herbicides will be used. This program will be coordinated with county, State, and other Federal agencies. All NEPA requirements will be completed prior to using any herbicides.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 17 - Byram Gulch Municipal Watershed, Mgmt. Area 18 - Long Creek Municipal Watershed	Managing Existing Infestations	Protect water quality and quantity when applying integrated pest management practices.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 17 - Byram Gulch Municipal Watershed, Mgmt. Area 18 - Long Creek Municipal Watershed	Managing Existing Infestations	Apply chemical pesticide only if beneficial uses of the water can be protected.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 3A - Non-anadromous riparian, 3B - Anadromous riparian,	Implementation - Roads	Apply erosion seeding on: a) all disturbed soil that occurs within 100-200 feet of a Class I, II, III, or IV stream or where eroded material could reach a stream; and b) on compacted skid trails with slopes greater than 20%.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 17 - Byram Gulch Municipal Watershed	Implementation - Riparian	Prohibit management activities that adversely change the composition and productivity of key riparian vegetation.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 1 - General Forest	Implementation - Pest Management	Continually monitor pest populations and implement activities to prevent population buildups to epidemic levels. Aggressively suppress insects and diseases when outbreaks threaten timber management objectives.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 13 - Old Growth	Implementation - Pest Management	Allow endemic levels of infestations to occur. Favor biological methods of control if at an epidemic level.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 17 - Byram Gulch Municipal Watershed, Mgmt. Area 18 - Long Creek Municipal Watershed	Implementation - Pest Management	Protect water quality and quantity when applying integrated pest management practices.
Malheur	Mgmt. Area 17 - Byram Gulch Municipal Watershed, Mgmt. Area 18 - Long Creek Municipal Watershed	Implementation - Pest Management	Apply chemical pesticide only if beneficial uses of the water can be protected.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Maintain or enhance plant and animal diversity by providing or developing an ecologically sound distribution and abundance of plant and animal communities and species at the forest stand, sub-drainage, and forest level. These distributions must contribute to the goal of maintaining or enhancing all native and desirable introduced species and communities. Management Standards and Guidelines for all resources serve as a foundation for this distribution.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Vegetation management and/or manipulation will follow the Record of Decision, Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation, Final EIS, Pacific Northwest Region, December 1988 (or as amended), The Mediated Agreement, and implementation direction.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Develop and practice the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) prevention and suppression strategies. Methods may include management practices (cultural or silvicultural), biological, mechanical, manual, prescribed fire and/or chemical treatments, and regulatory measures. Prevention and suppression methods will be based on environmental analysis.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Control noxious weeds to the extent practical. The following methods for control shall be used: mechanical, biological, access restrictions to prevent spread, seeding disturbed soils and use of herbicides.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Small infestations of new noxious weeds (e.g. tansy ragwort should be eradicated as quickly as possible.)
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Use ORV closures only when needed to minimize disturbance of wildlife, minimize recreation use conflicts, or to protect soil and water resources.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Wilderness. Pack and saddle stock shall be required to rely on processed hay or grain, or livestock feed (certified weed free).
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Wilderness. Livestock use shall be managed so that native plant species will be maintained with special emphasis on the preservation of threatened or endangered species.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Wilderness	Non-native plant species should not be introduced. The possibility of accidental introduction through the use of pack and saddle stock should be minimized by prohibiting the use of hay and unprocessed grain as supplemental feed and encouraging the use of processed, weed-free feeds (i.e., pelletized rations).
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Wilderness	Livestock use shall be managed so that native plant species will be maintained with special emphasis on the preservation of threatened or endangered species.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Wilderness	Pack and saddle stock shall be required to rely on processed hay or grain, or livestock feed (certified weed free).
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 8C - Sulpher Creek Botanical Area	Managing Existing Infestations	Competing vegetation may be removed in order to preserve the continued existence of plant species of special interest.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 13D - Anadromous fish potential resident habitat	Managing Existing Infestations	Integrated pest management is permitted except where use of pesticides conflicts with riparian values.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 13D - Anadromous fish potential resident habitat	Implementation - Riparian	Integrated pest management is permitted except where use of pesticides conflicts with riparian values.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 3A - Public Sector Developed Recreation Sites, Mgmt. Area 4 - Mt Baker NRA	Implementation - Pest Management	Only biological, chemical, or silvicultural methods consistent with management goals for the area will be used for pest management
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 8C - Sulpher Creek Botanical Area	Implementation - Pest Management	No action should be taken against insects and diseases unless an outbreak threatens the plants being protected, or is inconsistent with management goals for adjacent areas.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 11 - Old growth, Mgmt. Area 12 - Mature and old growth wildlife habitat, Mgmt. Area 16A - Northern bald eagle	Implementation - Pest Management	Integrated pest management concepts are permitted only when spotted owl/bald eagle habitat values can be maintained.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 13D - Anadromous fish potential resident habitat	Implementation - Pest Management	Integrated pest management is permitted except where use of pesticides conflicts with riparian values.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 14 - Deer and elk winter range, Mgmt. Area 15A - Mountain goat habitat	Implementation - Pest Management	Utilize Integrated pest management techniques except when use of chemical pesticides conflicts with objectives of managing winter range and specialized habitats.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 18 - Research Natural Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	No action will be taken against insects or diseases unless the outbreak threatens adjacent resources or would drastically alter the natural ecological processes within the RNA.
Mt Baker/Snoq.	Mgmt. Area 20D - Cedar River municipal watershed, Mgmt. Area 21 - Green River municipal watershed, Mgmt. Area 22 - Sultan River municipal watershed, Mgmt. Area 23 - Other municipal watersheds	Implementation - Pest Management	Integrated pest management permitted except where use of pesticides conflicts with water quality objectives.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Maintain viable populations of native and desirable non-native wildlife and plant species in perpetuity.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Prevention and suppression of pests should be limited to outbreaks which threaten the values of a river corridor or adjacent resources. Biological methods of pest suppression should be encouraged.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	The first priority for noxious weed control will be prevention. Populations of noxious weeds will be monitored and treated according to the Mt. Hood Noxious Weed Management Plan.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Prevention aspects of IPM should be emphasized in areas of high visual quality concern. See Forestwide Visual Resource Management Standards and Guidelines
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	The Forest Plan incorporates the Pacific Northwest Region's FEIS for Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation. In implementing the Forest Plan through project activities, the Forest will comply with the Record of Decision issued by the Regional Forester dated December 8, 1988, and the Mediated Agreement of May, 1989. Use of all vegetation management techniques is allowed only when other methods are ineffective or will unreasonably increase project costs. emphasis must be on prevention and early treatment of unwanted vegetation and full public involvement in all aspects of project planning and implementation. Information about the vegetation management FEIS, ROD, and Mediated Agreement are available at the Forest Supervisors Office.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Vegetation Management and Herbicide Use: 1)As a result of the Northwest Region (R6) "Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation" (Vegetation Management) FEIS, Record of Decision(1988), and Mediated Agreement (1989), new provisions for all vegetation management projects shall be followed for all projects planned with NEPA documents after December 8, 1988.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies will be utilized to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations, and to meet Forest management objectives.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Noxious Weed Management: b) Plants that have been identified as pests by the State Department of Agriculture shall be controlled as described in the Mt. Hood National Forest Noxious Weed Implementation Plan.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Timber Management. E) Vegetation Management and Herbicide Use. 1) As a result of the Northwest Region (R6) "Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation" (Vegetation Management) FEIS, Record of Decision (1988), and Mediated Agreement (1989), new provisions for all vegetation management projects shall be followed for all projects planned with NEPA documents after December 8, 1988.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Competing vegetation should be controlled where there is a possibility that timber harvest areas can be reforested within a 5-year period without vegetation control (Regional Guide for Pacific Northwest Region, 1984).
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Silvicultural methods and cultural treatments should be applied to reduce hazards from insects, diseases and weed species. If normal insect surveillance indicates the threat of an epidemic, project level detection and control operation (including coordination with other land ownerships) should be accomplished on a Forest wide basis (Regional Guide for Pacific Northwest region, 1984).
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Roads	Vegetation control, as needed, shall be completed along Forest roads to provide for road user safety. Vegetation control shall be in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Region "Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation" FEIS Record of Decision (1988) and Mediated Agreement (1989). Vegetation control work shall be consistent with management direction, e.g. visual quality objectives.
Mt Hood	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Other	Prevention aspects of IPM should be emphasized in areas of high visual quality concern. See Forestwide Visual Resource Management Standards and Guidelines
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A2 - Wilderness Prescription	Prevention Education	Use of pelletized feed should be encouraged.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A2 - Wilderness Prescription	Managing Existing Infestations	Pesticide use shall be prohibited.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A8 - Spotted Owl Habitat Area, Mgmt. Area A12 - Outdoor Education Area	Managing Existing Infestations	Herbicides should not be permitted (A8)/applied (A12) outside of road rights-of-way.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A10 - Developed Recreation Sites	Managing Existing Infestations	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).
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A13 - Bald Eagle Habitat Area	Managing Existing Infestations	Herbicide application shall not be permitted.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B2 - Scenic Viewsheds	Managing Existing Infestations	Management activities to minimize the visual resource impact shall be encouraged.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B5 - Pileated Woodpecker/Pine Marten Habitat Area	Managing Existing Infestations	Herbicide application should not be permitted outside of road rights-of-way.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B6 - Special Emphasis Watersheds	Managing Existing Infestations	Biological and manual methods of vegetation management should be favored in domestic use watersheds.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B6 - Special Emphasis Watersheds	Managing Existing Infestations	Activities involving pesticide application in municipal or domestic watersheds shall be coordinated with associated municipalities, groups, or individuals.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B7 - General Riparian Area	Managing Existing Infestations	Application of herbicides shall be discouraged.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area D - Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Mgmt. Area DA1 - Bull Run Physical Drainage	Managing Existing Infestations	Chemical insecticides and herbicides shall be prohibited within the Bull Run physical drainage.
Mt Hood	a10(developed rec)	Implementation - Recreation	Vegetation management compliments developed recreation.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Mt Hood	a10(developed rec)	Implementation - Recreation	Biological control is favored.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A9 - Key Site Riparian Area, Mgmt. Area B7 - General Riparian Area	Implementation - Riparian	Suppression and prevention of pests shall be limited to outbreaks which threaten riparian resource values. Biological control measures should be emphasized.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A2 - Wilderness Prescription	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect or plant disease outbreaks may be controlled only to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the wilderness resource due to exotic pests.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A3 - Research Natural Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	Actions to control endemic insects or diseases should not be undertaken. If control measures are deemed necessary, biological control measures shall be considered.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A3 - Research Natural Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	Any pest management actions considered shall be coordinated with the Pacific Northwest Research and Experiment Station.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A4 - Special Interest Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	The suppression and prevention of pests shall be limited to outbreaks which threaten the recreational and special values of the area or adjacent resources.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A5 - Unroaded Recreation	Implementation - Pest Management	The suppression and prevention of pests shall be limited to outbreaks which threaten the recreation, wildlife, fish, or timber values of the area or adjacent resources. Biological control measures should be emphasized.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A6 - Semi-primitive Roaded Recreation , Mgmt. Area A7 - Special Old Growth, Mgmt. Area B12 - Backcountry Lakes	Implementation - Pest Management	The suppression and prevention of pests shall be limited to outbreaks which threaten the recreation, wildlife, fish, or timber (A6, B12)/silvicultural (A7) values of the area or adjacent resources.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A8 - Spotted Owl Habitat Area	Implementation - Pest Management	If insect epidemics threaten spotted owl habitat quality, biological control measures should be considered.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area A12 - Outdoor Education Area	Implementation - Pest Management	If pesticide application is deemed necessary, biological control measures should be considered.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B2 - Scenic Viewsheds	Implementation - Pest Management	All IPM activities shall minimize impacts to scenic quality.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B3 - Roaded Recreation	Implementation - Pest Management	The suppression and prevention of pests shall be limited to outbreaks which threaten the recreation setting, timber values, and other resource values.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B4 - Pine-Oak Habitat	Implementation - Pest Management	Suppression and prevention of pests shall be limited to outbreaks which threaten wildlife habitat values.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area B8 - Earthflow, Mgmt. Area B9 Wildlife/Visuals Area, Mgmt Area B10 - Deer and Elk Winter Range, Mgmt. Area B11 - Deer and Elk Summer Range, Mgmt. Area C1 - Timber Emphasis,	Implementation - Pest Management	Integrated Pest Management activities may occur.
Mt Hood	Mgmt. Area EA1 - Scenic Area	Implementation - Pest Management	Suppression and prevention of pests shall be limited to outbreaks which threaten recreational and special values of the area or adjacent resources.
Ochoco	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Monitor plant communities to determine trends. Encourage recovery or prevent deterioration where activities may be leading to poor conditions, downward trends, the displacement of native plants or plant communities by undesirable weedy, annual or noxious vegetation , or where cover is unusually low for the particular plant associations.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Ochoco	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Silvicultural prescription should consider integrated pest management. (The term pest includes competing vegetation.)
Ochoco	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Control noxious weeds and invader plants to prevent threats to adjacent agricultural lands or to prevent unacceptable loss of range productivity.
Ochoco	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Off Road Vehicle (ORV) use, and trail construction and reconstruction, will be allowed where they are not in conflict with other resource objectives.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Areas 1-4 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect and disease outbreaks will not be controlled unless treatment is necessary to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the wilderness resource due to exotic pests.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Area 6 - Old Growth	Implementation - Pest Management	Generally, insects and diseases will not be controlled or suppressed.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Area 7, 25, 26, 27 - Visuals	Implementation - Pest Management	All treatment strategies to control insect and disease for Management Area objectives.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Areas 11b, 16-19, 23,24 - Recreation/Wildlife Emphasis Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect and disease condition not a high priority except when ability to meet objectives is threatened.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Area 13, 14, 28 - Recreation Sites, Facilities	Implementation - Pest Management	Use all methods to control insect and disease.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Area 15 - Riparian	Implementation - Pest Management	Use all methods to control insect and disease except chemical spraying.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Area 20 - Winter Range	Implementation - Pest Management	Take aggressive action to suppress insect or disease to benefit winter cover.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Area 21 - General Forest, Winter Range	Implementation - Pest Management	Use all methods to prevent or suppress insect or disease.
Ochoco	Mgmt. Area 22 - General Forest	Implementation - Pest Management	Use IPM to manage insect and disease conditions.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	New infestations of noxious weeds should be the first priority for eradication.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Emphasis on noxious weed control shall be on the prevention of infestations, especially into unroaded areas and wilderness.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Rehabilitate soil productivity, water quality, and land following any management activities that result in long-term site degradation to meet the goals of the Management Area.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Grass, forb and shrub seeding should comply with the resource goals of the Management Areas.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies shall be used to manage pests in conformance with the resource goals of the Management Areas.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Control Noxious weeds to the extent practical.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Planning	An interdisciplinary integrated approach shall be used to plan, design, and monitor projects necessary to implement this Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Line officers shall insure that appropriate disciplines are involved in each phase of project design and project execution.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Range condition within riparian ecosystems should be in good or better condition class with a stable or upward trend.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Grass, forb and shrub seeding should comply with the resource goals of the management areas.
Okanogan	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Fire	When wildfire or other activities result in substantial alteration to stand condition and the stand no longer meets the goals of the management area, rehabilitation shall occur.
Okanogan	Mgmt. Area 7 - North Cascades Scenic Highway	Prevention Education	Users should be encouraged to use weed-free feed.
Okanogan	Mgmt. Area 8 - Research Natural Areas (MA8-6A)	Prevention Education	Introduction of exotic plant or animal species shall be prohibited.
Okanogan	Mgmt. Area 15A - Wilderness	Prevention Education	Possessing or transporting unporcessed hay or grain livestock feed shall be prohibited. Written exceptions may be granted by the District Ranger upon request for State or Federally approved weed-free feed.
Okanogan	Mgmt. Area 15A, 15B - Wilderness	Managing Existing Infestations	Noxious weeds may be controlled when they threaten lands outside wilderness or when they are spreading within wilderness; provided control is possible without causing serious adverse impacts to wilderness values.
Okanogan	Mgmt. Area 8 - Research Natural Area	Revegetation/ Restoration	Reintroduction of natives may be permitted as long as the goals of the RNA are met.
Olympic	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Vegetation needed to preserve soil and water values should be protected from adverse effects from logging activities, broadcast butning, road management and maintenance, and other management activities.
Olympic	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Prescriptions will be utilized to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations while meeting Forest management objectives. Prescription selection will be based on and environmental analysis.
Olympic	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Roads	Vegetative cover on cuts and fills should be maintained
Olympic	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - TES	Where management activities or other agents threaten the contineud viability of threatened, endangered, or sensitive plants, the threatening activity or agent shall be controlled, removed, or terminated.
Olympic	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Other	Pest suppression should minimize visual disturbance.
Olympic	Mgmt. Area B1 - Wilderness	Prevention Education	Supplements should be packed in for feed.
Olympic	Mgmt. Area A2 - Scenic	Managing Existing Infestations	Pest suppression should minimize visual disturbances.
Olympic	Mgmt. Area J2 - Research Natural Area	Managing Existing Infestations	Pest infestations and animal impacts that may threaten the RNAs or adjacent areas should be monitored.
Olympic	Mgmt. Area F1 - Riparian	Managing Existing Infestations	Herbicides and pesticides should not be used. Chemicals hould be used as a last resort, and only when site-specific analysis indicates that water quality will not be adversely affected.
Olympic	Mgmt. Area F1 - Municipal Watershed	Revegetation/ Restoration	aerial application of fertilizers only when water quality not affected
Olympic	Mgmt. Area F1 Municipal Watershed	Implementation - Roads	Existing road no longer needed should be closed or obliterated. Vegetative cover should be established by natural or artificial methods within ten years.
Olympic	Mgmt. Area J2 - Research Natural Area	Implementation - Pest Management	Control or suppression of pest outbreaks may be considered to meet RNA objectives or to prevent excessive damage to adjacent areas. Suppression plans shall be submitted to the RNA Committee and the Forest Supervisor. Biological methods are preferred.
Olympic	Mgmt. Area J3 - Botanical Area	Implementation - Pest Management	No action should be taken against insects and diseases unless an outbreak threatens the plants being protected, or is inconsistent with management goals for adjacent areas.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Rogue River	MS 4 - Developed Recreation	Prevention Education	Vegetation shall be established on substantial areas of disturbed ground within one year of completion of construction or other ground disturbing activities.
Rogue River	MS 12 - Botanical Area	Prevention Education	Range improvements and vegetative manipulation will not be permitted unless they will benefit the botanical resource. No exotic species will be seeded or placed in botanical areas.
Rogue River	MS 14 - Big Game Winter Range, MS 16 - Mature Habitat, MS 20 - Timber Suitable	Prevention Education	Practice high intensity prevention activities such as monitoring pest populations to be forewarned of outbreaks, stump removal for root rots, stocking control, species selection for plantings, timely salvage of weather damaged timber, etc.
Rogue River	MS 17 - Primary Range, MS 18 - Secondary Range	Prevention Education	Prohibit vehicle use off of roads where this activity threatens livestock and/or damages forage production or other resources.
Rogue River	MS 22 - Restricted Watershed	Prevention Education	Off-road recreation vehicles are not permitted. This prohibition includes both on-road and off-road use.
Rogue River	MS 6 - Foreground Retention, MS 14 - Big Game Winter Range, MS 16 - Mature Habitat, MS 20 - Timber Suitable, MS 22 - Restricted Watersheds, MS 23 - Managed Watersheds	Managing Existing Infestations	Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have not irreversible adverse effect on the environment.
Rogue River	MS 6 - Foreground Retention, MS 7 - Foreground Partial Retention, MS 8 - Middleground Retention, MS 9 - Middleground Partial Retention	Managing Existing Infestations	Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten managed resources and/or users. Use methods that minimize site disturbance.
Rogue River	MS 14 - Big Game Winter Range	Managing Existing Infestations	Coordinate chemical and fertilizer use with the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife and California Dept. of Fish and Game.
Rogue River	MS 17 - Primary Range, MS 18 - Secondary Range	Managing Existing Infestations	Forage production and utilization may be achieved with the following practices: (f) noxious weed control (chemical)
Rogue River	MS 22 - Restricted Watershed	Managing Existing Infestations	Pesticides will not be used in these watersheds.
Rogue River	MS 23 - Managed Watersheds	Managing Existing Infestations	Herbicides, pesticides, or rodenticides will not be used in these watersheds. Fertilizers will not be used. Exceptions would be made only with agreement by the Water Commission or district receiving water from the watershed involved.
Rogue River	MS 25 - Research Natural Areas	Managing Existing Infestations	Suppress pest outbreaks if needed to meet Research Natural Area objectives. Biological methods are preferred.
Rogue River	MS 6 - Foreground Retention, MS 7 - Foreground Partial Retention, MS 8 - Middleground Retention, MS 9 - Middleground Partial Retention	Implementation - Pest Management	Utilize Integrated Pest Management strategies to prevent unacceptable damage in visual corridors. Manual, mechanical, and cultural methods are emphasized.
Siskiyou	Forestwide Direction	Planning	All planned activities shall include Integrated pest management practices. All insect, disease and vegetation control projects shall be carried out in ways that meet management area objectives.
Siskiyou	Forestwide Direction	Planning	All insect, disease and veg control projects meet management area objectives.
Siskiyou	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Control of noxious weeds should be accomplished in cooperation with state, county, and private organizations through Weed Control Districts or Coordinated Resource Management Agreements. Preventive management is critical to an effective control program.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Siskiyou	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Competing vegetation should be controlled where there is no assurance that timber harvest areas can be reforested within a 5-year period without vegetation control.
Siskiyou	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Other	Best Management Practices relating to protection of water quality shall be followed for any chemical application projects. In the event of an accidental spill of hazardous materials, procedures shall be followed as set forth in the Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (FSM 7443)
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Prohibit unauthorized introduction of plant and animal species or collection of silverspot butterflies, use of insecticides and artificial lighting, and destruction of sparse aster stands and ant hills.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	An integrated Pest Management program will form the basis of treating infestations of insects, diseases, or other pests that could damage resources.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	All treatment options available in IPM. NEPA monitoring required.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Range. Noxious Weeds - Control noxious weeds when necessary to meet state and county objectives, or to improve conditions or outputs of other resources (e.g. make more forage available for big game, reduce competition with trees). Noxious weed control will be coordinated with Oregon Department of Agriculture.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Most of the off-road vehicle (ORV) use on the Forest takes place in the ONDRA and the Sand Lake and Sutton Recreation Areas. The remainder of the Forest will be open to ORV use except for: 1) Wilderness, undeveloped areas, SIAs, Oregon silverspot butterfly habitat, CHSRA, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, Research Natural Areas, and 2) Other locations specified in S&Gs. See Appendix D for specific locations where ORV use would be limited or Prohibited.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	With the exception of some restrictions on use of the Corvallis Watershed, activities will be managed uniformly in all municipal watershed. Measures used to protect fish habitat on all lands, as well as special restrictions on use of herbicides and timber harvest rates in watershed, protect water quality for municipal uses.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Protection from Chemical - Use measures which are effective in preventing chemical (including fertilizer) from entering water and other areas not intended for treatment. Measures may include no-spray buffers and road closures for transport of chemicals.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Municipal Water Sources	With the exception of some restrictions on use of the Corvallis Watershed, activities will be managed uniformly in all municipal watersheds. Measures used to protect fish habitat on all lands, as well as special restrictions on use of herbicides and timber harvest rates in watersheds, protect water quality for municipal uses.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Other	Special Habitats - protect, maintain, and enhance wildlife habitats which are limited on the Forest. These habitats include meadows, marches, wetlands, estuaries, lakes, ponds, cliffs, talus outcrops, caves, and colonial nest/roost sites. Protection and maintenance of these areas includes consideration of sufficient adjacent area to maintain the integrity and functional character of the habitat. Address management of these sites as part of environmental analysis of specific management activities.
Siuslaw	Mgmt. Area 1 - Silverspot Butterfly Habitat	Prevention Education	Prohibit unauthorized introduction of plant and animal species or collection of silverspot butterflies, use of insecticides and artificial lighting, and destruction of sparse aster stands and ant hills.
Siuslaw	Mgmt. Area 11 - Undeveloped Areas	Prevention Education	Prohibit off-road use of motorized vehicles.
Siuslaw	Mgmt. Area 13 - Research Natural Areas	Prevention Education	Prohibit introduction of exotic plant and animal species.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction - municipal watersheds	Managing Existing Infestations	Use herbicides only when other methods would not be effective.
Siuslaw	Forestwide Direction - municipal watersheds	Managing Existing Infestations	If herbicides are necessary, use only ground-based methods.
Siuslaw	ma15(timber/wildlife/fish/dispersed rec)	Implementation - Timber	Use Region 6 FEIS to meet stocking levels.
Siuslaw	Mgmt. Area 15 - Timber/Wildlife/Fish/Dispersed Recreation	Revegetation/ Restoration	Seed (with forage species) and fertilize timber harvest units when needed to meet one or more of the following elk management objectives...
Siuslaw	ma5(special interest)	Implementation - Recreation	Recreation facilities do not damage unusual plant communities.
Siuslaw	Mgmt. Area 11 - Undeveloped Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	Control insect or disease outbreaks only if they threaten the ecosystem in a large portion of the MA, or if they threaten loss of substantial value outside the area. Favor methods which least disturb natural conditions.
Siuslaw	Mgmt. Area 12 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Do not control insect or disease outbreaks unless it is necessary to prevent either unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the wilderness resource due to exotic pests, and then only after an evaluation of the epidemic and the proposed suppression measures are approved by the Chief.
Siuslaw	Mgmt. Area 13 - Research Natural Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	Take action against insects or diseases only if the outbreak drastically alters natural ecological processes within the RNA.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	The introduction of plants will be assessed and controlled to meet management objectives and to prevent any native species (or plant community) from becoming "endangered or threatened."
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Maintain native and desirable introduced or historic plant and animal species.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Provide or develop an ecologically sound distribution and abundance of plant and animal communities and species on the stand, basin, and forest levels.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Integrated pest Management (IPM), prevention, and suppression strategies will be utilized to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations and to meet Forest-wide management objectives. Methods may include management practices (cultural or silvicultural); biological, mechanical, manual, prescribed fire, or chemical treatment; or regulatory measures.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Integrated pest Management (IPM), prevention, and suppression strategies will be utilized to manage pest within the constraints of laws and regulations and to meet Forest-wide management objectives. Methods may include management practices (cultural or silvicultural); biological, mechanical, manual, prescribed fire, or chemical treatments; or regulatory measures.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Prescription included in project planning to meet diversity objectives.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Planning	All pest management suppression project proposals will be analyzed through the NEPA process to select an appropriate suppression response.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Plans for control of competing and unwanted vegetation including noxious weeds will be in keeping with "Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation" (FEIS) USDA, Forest Service, 1988. The five-step process, composed of site analysis, strategy selection, project design, action, and monitoring, will be used in managing competing and unwanted vegetation for site specific projects and will be documented in and environmental analysis.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Individual project plans will specify licensing approval and public notification requirements for pesticide use on a case-by-case basis.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Silvicultural prescriptions must address the following: ... e) integrated pest management in both the long and short term (pests include insects, diseases, animal, and vegetation).
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Integrated Pest Management needs to meet management objectives.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Silvicultural prescriptions must address the following: e. integrated pest management in both the long and short term (pest include insects, diseases, animals and vegetation).
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Plant community ecology is sensitive to management changes. The communities will be monitored for diversity relative to successional stages and type conversions.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Identify, inventory and provide for local, traditional Native American food and cultural plants.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Introduce forage to prevent noxious and undesirable plants
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Control noxious plants to prevent threats to agriculture, and losses to range and forest.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Protect the productivity and make suitable Nation Forest System lands available for grazing and browsing use in coordination with other resource uses.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Allotment management plans will be developed, revised, or maintained to implement the management direction of the Forest Plan. Plans will include: a) the objectives for managing the vegetation resource, and activities needed (and a time schedule) to meet forage objectives as defined in the Forest Plan; e) the coordination requirements to be used in conjunction with other resources.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Ensure that off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is managed to protect other resources, promote safety of users, and minimize conflicts with other uses (Executive Order EO 11644, as amended by EO 11989). Use OHV prohibitions only where needed to minimize disturbance to wildlife, provide a range of recreation opportunities, or to protect the soil and water resources.
Umatilla	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Ensure that off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is managed to protect other resources, promote safety of users, and minimize conflicts with other uses (Executive Order EO 11644, as amended by EO 11989). Use OHV prohibitions only where needed to minimize disturbance to wildlife, provide a range of recreation opportunities, or to protect the soil and water resources.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area A6 - Developed Recreation	Prevention Education	Emphasize prevention and early detection measures (IPM). Prevent, control, or suppress pest outbreaks with a minimum of disturbance to protect users and/or developments.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area A10 - Wenaha-Tucannon, Mgmt. Area C3 - Big Game Winter Range, Mgmt. Area C3A - Sensitive Big Game Winter Range, Mgmt. Area C4 - Wildlife Habitat, Mgmt. Area C5 - Riparian Fish and Wildlife, Mgmt. Area C7 - Special Fish Management Area, Mgmt. Area C8 - Grass-Tree Mosaic, Mgmt. Area E1 - Timber and Forage, Mgmt. Area E2 - Timber and Big Game, Mgmt Area F3 - High Ridge Evaluation Area	Prevention Education	Monitoring and detection of pest conditions and populations will be done so that corrective treatments can be prescribed early. Consistent with resource objectives, protect forest stands (habitat) by practicing prevention activities (high intensity prevention in some mgmt. areas).

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Umatilla	b1(wilderness)	Prevention Education	Manage wilderness to prevent degradation.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area A3 - Viewshed 1, Mgmt. Area A4 - Viewshed 2, Mgmt. Area A5 - Roaded Natural Areas, Mgmt. Area A7 - Wild & Scenic Rivers	Managing Existing Infestations	Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten users and/or managed resources. Use suppression methods that minimize site disturbance.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area A6 - Developed Recreation, Mgmt. Area A9 - Special Interest Area, c8(grass tree mosaic)	Managing Existing Infestations	Favor biological and silvicultural treatments where possible.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area B1 - Wilderness	Managing Existing Infestations	Wilderness will be managed to prevent degradation.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area C1 - Old Growth, Mgmt. Area C2 - Managed Old Growth	Managing Existing Infestations	IPM methods will not conflict with wildlife objectives.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area C2 - Managed Old Growth	Managing Existing Infestations	Suppress or control pests when outbreaks threaten managed old growth resources, the ability of stands to become old growth, or other resources on adjacent lands. Favor biological methods when acceptable.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area C5 - Riparian Fish and Wildlife, Mgmt. Area C7 - Special Fish Management Area,	Managing Existing Infestations	The use of pesticides must not conflict with riparian/wildlife management objectives.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area F4 - Walla Walla River Watershed	Managing Existing Infestations	Suppress pests using cost efficient strategies when outbreaks threaten dispersed recreation, water and/or wildlife objectives or resources in adjacent areas. Favor biological methods when available. The use of pesticides will not conflict with water and habitat objectives
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area A1 - Non-motorized Recreation, Mgmt. Area A2 - OHV, Mgmt. Area A5 - Roaded Natural Areas, a6(dev.rec), Mgmt. Area A8 - Scenic Area, Mgmt. Area A9 - Special Interest Area, Mgmt. Area A10 - Wenaha-Tucannon, Mgmt. Area C3 - Big Game Winter Range, Mgmt. Area C3A - Sensitive Big Game Winter Range, Mgmt. Area C4 - Wildlife Habitat, Mgmt. Area C5 - Riparian Fish and Wildlife, Mgmt. Area C7 - Special Fish Management Area, Mgmt. Area C8 - Grass-Tree Mosaic, Mgmt. Area E1 - Timber and Forage, Mgmt. Area E2 - Timber and Big Game, Mgmt. Area F2 - Mill Creek Municipal Watershed, Mgmt Area F3 - High Ridge Evaluation Area, Mgmt. Area F4 - Walla Walla River Watershed	Implementation - Pest Management	Use integrated pest management (IPM) principles and strategies in meeting management area objectives. Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten recreation objectives or resources in adjacent areas. Favor biological methods when available.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area A3 - Viewshed 1, Mgmt. Area A4 - Viewshed 2,	Implementation - Pest Management	Use integrated pest management (IPM) principles and strategies in meeting viewshed objectives. All treatment strategies may be utilized. Emphasize strategies that improve visual quality, aesthetics, and safety.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area B1 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Suppression activities for insect and disease outbreaks may be permitted with Chief of the Forest Service approval to prevent loss within wilderness and/or unacceptable resource damage to resources in adjacent areas. Favor biological methods when available.
Umatilla	Mgmt. Area D2 - Research Natural Area	Implementation - Pest Management	Action to control insects or disease will not be taken unless an outbreak will drastically alter the natural processes within the RNA, or if it poses an unacceptable threat to resources adjacent to the RNA. Biological methods are preferred.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Manage insect and disease levels so that preventive measures for the spread are the mode of operation rather than correction of outbreaks.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	All planned activities shall include Integrated pest management practices. All insect, disease and vegetation control projects shall be carried out in ways that meet management area objectives.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) prevention and suppression strategies will be utilized to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations and to meet Forest management objectives. Methods may include management practices (cultural or silvicultural), regulatory measures, biological, mechanical, manual, prescribed fire, and/or chemical treatments.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	All insect, disease and vegetation control projects meet management area objectives.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Control of noxious weeds should be accomplished in cooperation with state, county, and private organizations through Weed Control Districts or Coordinated Resource Management Agreements. Preventive management is critical to an effective control program.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Special procedures will be implemented when pesticides are used, including the certification of contractors and Forest Service Crew leaders. All pesticide use will be reviewed and approved before application by administrative representatives who are certified for pesticide use. Public notification will be given in advance of all applications.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Management guides and instructions prepared by the Regional Office Forest Insect and Disease Management Division should be incorporated into silvicultural prescriptions for stands which exhibit damaging insects or diseases.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Planning	The storage, transportation and use of petroleum products and chemicals hazardous to water quality will be controlled by the Umpqua National Forest Spill Prevention and Response plan, and the Forest hazardous materials coordinators.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Recreation	Manage ORV use to minimize: a)disturbance to wildlife habitat, b)recreation use conflicts, c)damage to soil and water resources, and d)damage to vegetation.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Do not apply pesticides within the riparian area.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Riparian	Pesticides and fertilizer will not be used in riparian units, except along seasonal (class IV) streams during the season when flow does not occur. Herbicides will be applied in a manner which protects vegetation necessary for meeting riparian objectives.
Umpqua	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Municipal Water Sources	Chemical uses within the Layng Creek Municipal Watershed will be in accordance with the R6 FEIS "Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation (1988)", the Laying Creek Municipal Watershed Management Plan (1989) and must be acceptable to the City of Cottage Grove.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Umpqua	Prescription B1-II and B1-III - Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness Mgmt. Plan	Prevention Education	Encourage the use of processed weed-free livestock feeds.
Umpqua	Prescription B1-II and B1-III - Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness Mgmt. Plan	Prevention Education	Monitor for tansy ragwort plants.
Umpqua	Prescription A3-I - North Umpqua Viewshed	Managing Existing Infestations	Pesticide treatment is discouraged within the highway (138) right-of-way.
Umpqua	Prescription A4-1 - Recreation - Concentrated Development;	Managing Existing Infestations	Evaluation of the need for pesticide application will address concerns of potential impacts to humans, pets, vegetation, wildlife, lakes, and streams. Areas receiving pesticide applications should be signed to inform users. Application areas will be closed to public use if possible. Apply pesticides before or after recreation use season and when biologically safe.
Umpqua	Prescription C2-I and C2-II - Riparian class I, II, III, IV, fish habitat class I, II, III, IV, fish resting habitat, Prescription C2- VIII - Riparian Class I Anadromous; Prescription C2-IX - Steamboat Fish Habitat Class III Streams; Steamboat Fish Habitat Class IV.	Managing Existing Infestations	No pesticide use is permitted in riparian units during the season when flow occurs (seasonally in ephemeral streams and year-round in perennial streams.
Umpqua	Prescription C2-IX - Steamboat Fish Habitat Class III Streams	Managing Existing Infestations	No pesticide use except to meet riparian objectives (timber).
Umpqua	Prescription F1-II - Layng Creek Municipal Watershed - 1989 Plan;	Managing Existing Infestations	All chemical uses (including herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and fire retardants) will be coordinated with, and acceptable to, the City of Cottage Grove.
Umpqua	Prescription B1-II and B1-III - Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness	Managing Existing Infestations	Tansy ragwort, a noxious weed poisonous to cattle, is found on the Tiller District. Efforts have been coordinated with the State to control this plant before it disperses across the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. No plants have been found within the wilderness.
Umpqua	Prescription B1-II and B1-III - Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness	Managing Existing Infestations	If (tansy ragwort is) found, use hand clipping and bagging of flowers to control small colonies of plants. Follow the process outlined in the Regional Vegetation Management Plan for more extensive infestations requiring larger operations. Continue to monitor the area for new plants.
Umpqua	Prescription B1-II and B1-III - Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness	Revegetation/ Restoration	Using native species, rehabilitate areas of vegetation excessively damaged by human use. Appropriate approvals will be obtained.
Umpqua	Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness	Revegetation/ Restoration	Use native species for rehabilitation.
Umpqua	Prescription B1-II - Wilderness WRS Primitive, Prescription B1-III - Wilderness Semi-Primitive	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect and disease control as directed in wilderness management plans, Forest Plan Appendices B, C, and D.
Umpqua	Prescription C3-1 - Peregrine Falcon; Prescription C3-II - Bald eagle, Maintained;	Implementation - Pest Management	No use of chemicals for insect and disease outbreaks within 1.5-mile radius except under recommendation from US Fish and Wildlife Service
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Permit control of vegetation to establish desired numbers and rates of growth of trees, as well as vegetation needed to achieve other management objectives identified in site-specific silvicultural prescriptions.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Integrated Pest Management. Use of integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies for early detection, suppression and prevention of forest pests and to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations. IPM strategies include manual, mechanical, cultural, biological, chemical, prescribed fire, and regulatory means. Strategy selection will be based on environmental analysis.
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Plans for control of competing vegetation and noxious weed control (including use of herbicides) will be tiered to the programmatic FEIS for Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, December 1988 or subsequent Nepa documents
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Control of Noxious Weeds. Aggressively pursue control of identified noxious weeds on lands where such activities are not precluded by management area direction. This will be accomplished through Forest activities and through coordination with county, State and other Federal agencies as funds permit.
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Control of Noxious weeds. Aggressively pursue control of identified noxious weeds on lands where such activities are not precluded by management area direction. This will be accomplished through Forest activities and through coordination with county, State and other Federal agencies as funds permit.
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	When the need to control noxious weeds or competing vegetation is identified, the selection of any particular treatment method will be made at the project level based on a site-specific analysis of the relative effectiveness, environmental effects (including human health), and a cost of the feasible alternatives. Herbicides will be selected only if their use is essential to meet management objectives.
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Cooperate with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in accord with the Memorandum of Understanding between Aphis and the USDA Forest Service.
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Stabilize lands disturbed as a result of timber management activities or road construction to control soil erosion and enhance forage and browse production, where appropriate. Stabilization methods and timing will recognize site-specific needs and objectives and will be decided through the NEPA process for individual projects or activities.
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Minerals	Plant grass to achieve a density equal to or greater than the total or the original herbaceous plus nonriparian brush types -- greater densities may be required for erosion control.
Wallowa-Whitman	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Municipal Water Sources	Municipal Watersheds: Use of Chemicals. Use fertilizers and pesticides (chemical or biological) within the watersheds only in emergency situations, and then only following close coordination with the City.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 16 - Administrative and Recreation Site Retention	Prevention Education	Prevent insect and disease outbreaks including noxious weeds, with a minimum of disturbance to developments or users.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 18 - Anadromous Fish Emphasis	Prevention Education	Practice high intensity prevention activities such as monitoring pest populations to be forewarned of outbreaks, stump removal for root rots, stocking control, species selection for plantings, timely salvage of weather damaged timber, etc., where cost effective and consistent with fish habitat objectives.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 6 - Backcountry	Managing Existing Infestations	Noxious weeds may be controlled where cost effective.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 9 - Hells Canyon NRA Dispersed Recreation/Native Vegetation	Managing Existing Infestations	Emphasize biological methods when necessary to control insects or noxious weeds, although abiotic methods are not prohibited.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 16 - Administrative and Recreation Site Retention	Managing Existing Infestations	Favor biological and silvicultural treatments.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 18 - Anadromous Fish Emphasis	Managing Existing Infestations	Use pesticides only where this use can occur without adversely affecting fish habitat.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 9 - Hells Canyon NRA Dispersed Recreation/Native Vegetation	Implementation - Grazing	Enhance native vegetation through the use of appropriate range management techniques. Management will be designed to favor native vegetation over non-native vegetation.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 9 - Hells Canyon NRA Dispersed Recreation/Native Vegetation	Implementation - Grazing	Although no attempt will be made to eradicate non-native species, further introduction will be avoided.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 4 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Suppression activities for insect and disease outbreaks may be permitted with approval (Chief of the Forest Service) to prevent loss within wilderness and/or unacceptable resource damage to resources in adjacent areas. Favor biological methods when available.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 7 - Wild and Scenic Rivers	Implementation - Pest Management	Control forest pests in a manner compatible with the intent of the Act and management objectives of contiguous National Forest System lands (FSM 3400).
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 12 - Research Natural Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	The decision on treatment of Forest pests will be made on a case-by-case basis. Where pest management activities are prescribed, they shall be as specific as possible against target organisms and induce minimal impact to other components of the ecosystem.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 13 - Homestead Further Planning Area	Implementation - Pest Management	Permit artificial control of Forest pests only to protect values outside the further planning area.
Wallowa-Whitman	Mgmt. Area 15 - Old Growth	Implementation - Pest Management	Control of pests is encouraged where pests threaten destruction of an old-growth stand. Where destruction of the old-growth is not likely, artificial control of pests will occur only when this can be accomplished without adverse effects on old-growth values.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Maintain or enhance biological diversity by providing or developing an ecologically sound distribution and abundance of plant and animal communities and species at the forest stand, sub-drainage, and forest level. This distributions must contribute to the goal of maintaining or enhancing all native and desirable introduced species and communities.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Manage timber to create conditions favorable for the prevention of pest damage.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Develop an Action Plan for inventory and monitor populations of noxious weed populations on the Wenatchee National Forest.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Contain, control or eradicate existing populations as budget allows. Give priority as follows: Class "A" - those noxious weeds not native to the State that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in the State and pose a serious threat to the State. Class "B Disignate" - those noxious weeds (designated by the state) not native to the State that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in a region of the State and are common in other regions of the State. Class "C" any other noxious weeds as identified by the Forest Supervisor. Class "B Non-designated" noxious weeds.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Pesticide application will conform with EPA regulations and label restrictions, and will be made only after site specific evaluations have been made.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Cooperate with the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board and other state, county and local agencies and organization in the identification, location, prevention and spread of noxious farm weeds.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Conduct a noxious weed assessment for all significant ground disturbing project activities to determine the risk of introducing noxious weeds and develop a plan to prevent introduction on moderate and high risk sites.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Develop an Action Plan for inventory and monitor populations of noxious weed populations on the Wenatchee National Forest.

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Contain, control or eradicate existing populations as budget allows. Give priority as follows: 1)Projects that are next to agricultural lands or areas threatening Federally listed threatened, endangered and sensitive plant or animal species. 2) Projects that are along the Forest boundary or within or threatening Congressionally designated Wilderness area(s). 3) Areas in or adjacent to commodity producing areas. 4) Areas adjacent to disturbed areas. 5)Projects within or adjacent to visually sensitive areas. 6)All other locations.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Coordinate with the Regional Forest Pest Management Unit For technical assistance.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Utilize integrated pest management strategy to prevent unacceptable resource damage and to meet resource objectives in an economically efficient manner.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Survey stands for early detection of pest problems.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Planning	develop site specific rx to meet objectives for biologic diversity
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Survey stands for early detection of pest problems.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Manage timber to create conditions favorable for the prevention of pest damage.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Wilderness 1. Pristine (d) (1) vegetation. No noticeable modifications of natural plant succession due to stock grazing or human activity
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Grazing	Wilderness 1. Pristine (7) livestock allotment. This class should not include commercial livestock allotments so that the area is free as possible from human influences and to maintain the total integrity of natural ecological processes.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Municipal Water Sources	During project planning, identify any individual drinking water systems in the area that have a significant potential to be affected by proposed management activities. Identify requirements for protection of individual drinking water systems on a project level basis.
Wenatchee	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - TES	Biological evaluations that indicate an activity may have an impact on threatened, endangered, and sensitive species should be reviewed with the state agency that is responsible for the species and recommendations considered in finalizing mitigation requirements for a project proposal.
Wenatchee	Mgmt. Area EW-2 - Riparian Aquatic Habitat Protection Zone	Managing Existing Infestations	Suppress Forest pests when they adversely affect the vegetation componont essential for maintaining the zone and/or when unacceptable damage to resources would occur if no controls are applied.
Wenatchee	Mgmt. Area EW-2 - Riparian Aquatic Habitat Protection Zone	Managing Existing Infestations	Use suppression techniques which avoid or minimize degradation of water quality as determined by stat Forest practices.
Wenatchee	Mgmt. Area RE-4 - Dispersed Recreation/Unroaded Timber Harvest	Managing Existing Infestations	Control noxious weeds as practical. Utilize IPM strategies to prevent unacceptable pest damage and meet resource objectives.
Wenatchee	Mgmt. Area EW-1 - Deer and Elk Habitat, Mgmt. Area EF-1 - Experimental Forest	Implementation - Pest Management	Suppress insects and diseases when necessary to protect resource values. Utilize IPM strategies to prevent unacceptable pest damage and meet resource objectives.
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Prevention Education	Project plans should consider existing noxious weed infestations within the project area. Activities should be designed to minimize the risks of spreading the infestation. Mitigation measures should be used as needed to reduce the spread of noxiouss weeds.
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Vegetation treatments in managed stands shall be consitent with the Pacific Northwest Region's EIS for Manging Competing and Unwanted Vegetation (USDA, 1988)

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Pesticides shall be used only after an analysis of alternatives (based on effectiveness, specificity, environmental effects, and benefit/cost) clearly demonstrates that pesticide-use best meets management goals. Pesticide use may be considered in non-epidemic situations to protect seed orchards, seed production areas and individual seed trees.
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestation - Misc	Project areas should be monitored during and after pesticide operations in order to detect unanticipated non-target effects.
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Planning	The Forest shall cooperate with the State, counties, and other Federal agencies in the control of animal, insect or disease problems, noxious weeds, and in the monitoring and application of pesticides.
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Planning	When normal insect surveillance indicates the threat of an epidemic, project level detection and control operations, including coordination with other land ownerships shall be evaluated on a Forest-wide basis.
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Planning	Project plans should consider existing noxious weed infestations within the project area. Activities should be designed to minimize the risks of spreading the infestation. Mitigation measures should be used as needed to reduce the spread of noxious weeds.
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	Silvicultural methods and cultural treatments shall be applied in such a way as to reduce hazards from insects, diseases and weed species (36 CFR 219.27 (c)(7)).
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Implementation Timber	In timber harvest areas, where harmful agents may prevent reforestation within 5 years, control methods shall be used. In timber harvest areas, where harmful agents result in lower than projected growth rates, control methods should be considered.
Willamette	Forestwide Direction	Implementation - Roads	Vegetation control should be considered along Forest roads and administrative sites to protect resources and investments, or to provide for safety, aesthetics, and other requirements in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Region's EIS for Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation (USDA, 1988).
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 1 - Wilderness	Managing Existing Infestations	Actions taken to control natural ecosystem dynamics should be avoided unless a clear threat exists to resources outside wilderness. Actions having the least adverse effect on wilderness values shall be emphasized.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 1 - Wilderness	Managing Existing Infestations	Healthy native vegetation around campsites shall be maintained.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 1 - Wilderness, Mgmt. Area 1d - Wilderness,	Managing Existing Infestations	There shall be no long-term modification, and only limited short-term modification of natural plant succession as a result of human activity.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 1 - Wilderness	Managing Existing Infestations	Effects to vegetation along trails shall be confined to trail corridors.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 6c - Wild and Scenic Rivers - Recreation	Managing Existing Infestations	Hand treatment methods of vegetation control should be used throughout the area.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 9d - Special Habitat Areas	Managing Existing Infestations	Vegetative treatments, including commercial harvests, should be permitted if necessary to meet established wildlife objectives.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 10a, 10b, 10d - Dispersed Recreation, Mgmt. Area 11b - Scenic / Modification Foreground, Mgmt. Area 11d	Managing Existing Infestations	Vegetation control in roadside frontage zones should employ hand treatment methods.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 12a - Developed Recreation Sites, Mgmt. Area 13b - Administrative Use Sites	Managing Existing Infestations	Vegetation removal shall be limited to the protection of area values, health and safety, and the preparation of the site for rehabilitation or future development. (Timber Mgmt.)

Appendix F - Current Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (No Action Alternative)

FOREST	SCOPE	ACTIVITY TYPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 13a - Special Use Permit Areas	Managing Existing Infestations	Vegetation removal shall be limited to supporting the functional requirements of the special use, protection of area values, health and safety, and the preparation of the site for rehabilitation or future development. (Timber Mgmt.)
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 14a - General Forest	Managing Existing Infestations	All legally available methods may be used, considering cost and effectiveness. (Pest Management)
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 1 - Wilderness	Revegetation/ Restoration	Only species native to the Wilderness should be used.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 1 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Pathogens and plant diseases shall be monitored to ensure early detection of possible threats to resources outside the Wilderness.
Willamette	Mgmt. Area 4 - Research Natural Area	Implementation - Pest Management	No action shall be taken against insects or diseases unless the outbreak threatens to drastically alter the natural ecological processes within the RNA or is an immediate threat to adjacent lands.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 6 - Wilderness	Prevention Education	The use of pack stock by wilderness users shall be permitted, subject to restriction listed in each individual WIS. Users shall be encouraged to carry certified pelletized feed or hay for their stock.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 4 - Unique Management Areas	Managing Existing Infestations	Herbicide treatment for noxious weeds is normally not appropriate for this management area. Justification for use must be documented in an environmental assessment.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 4b - Mare's Egg Spring Botanical Area	Managing Existing Infestations	No herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, or other chemicals shall be applied within 200 feet of the water line.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 4 - Unique Management Areas	Managing Existing Infestations	Vegetative management for enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat will not be permitted.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 9 - Bald Eagle Habitat	Managing Existing Infestations	The use of toxic chemicals that adversely affect bald eagles will not be allowed. Such chemicals include DDT and other persistent organochlorine pesticides, PCB, mercury, and lead. Selected suppression methods should feature integrated pest management.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 1 - Semi-Primitive Area	Implementation - Pest Management	No effort will be made to control insect and disease outbreaks, except when pest or pathogen populations are a threat to adjacent lands. The need for control actions will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis through the environmental analysis process.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 4 - Unique Management Areas, Mgmt. Area 5 - Sycan National Wild and Scenic River, Mgmt Area 9 - Bald Eagle Habitat	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect and disease outbreaks shall be managed with a minimum of resource disturbance. Biological and silvicultural treatments should be emphasized.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 4 - Unique Management Area, Mgmt. Area 6 - Wilderness	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect or disease outbreaks shall not be artificially controlled unless it is necessary to prevent unacceptable resource damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the management area's (or wilderness) resources. If control becomes necessary, it shall be carried out by measures that have the least adverse impact on the management area's (or wilderness) resources and that are compatible with the management area's (or wilderness) objectives.
Winema	Mgmt. Area 13 - Research Natural Areas	Implementation - Pest Management	Insect and disease outbreaks shall not be suppressed.
	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Noxious Weed Management: a) Noxious weed control projects shall comply with Regio Six "Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation" FEIS, Record of Decision (1988) and Mediated Agreement (1989).
	Forestwide Direction	Manage existing infestations - IPM	Noxious Weed Management: c) Implementation of control measures should adhere to the following priorities: 1)Prevention, 2)Early treatment, 3)Maintenance, 4) Correction, 5) No action (per Vegetation Management FEIS, Record of Decision 1988, and Mediated Agreement 1989).