

APPENDIX C

Management Direction and Compliance with Forest Plan Standards

Current Management Direction Relating to Invasive Plant Treatment:

- Deschutes LRMP (1990)
- Ochoco NF & CRNG LRMP (1991)
- Ochoco NF & CRNG Weed EA (1995)
- NWFP (1994)

FOREST	SCOPE	STANDARD AND GUIDELINE	COMMENT
CR Grassland	Forage and Livestock Use Grassland-wide	Control noxious weeds and invader plants to prevent threats to adjacent agricultural lands or to prevent unacceptable loss of range productivity. 4-75	This sentence removed by 1995 Weed EA Amendment
CR Grassland	Grassland Health MA-G4 Research Natural Area	Take no action to control insects, disease, or noxious weeds unless the outbreak drastically alters the natural ecological processes within the RNA. 4-85	“or noxious weeds” deleted by 1995 Weed EA Amendment
CR Grassland	Grassland Health Grassland-wide direction	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 though the environmental analysis process, and in compliance with the 1988 Regional Vegetation Management Environmental Impact Statement. 4-85	Direction in 1988 Veg EIS vacated with 2005 R6 ROD
CR Grassland	Grassland Health Grassland-wide direction	Coordinate strategies with the Agricultural Pest Health Inspection Service (APHIS) when proposing major control projects.	The biological control that is proposed in the project involves only agents that have previously been released.
CR Grassland	Grassland Health Grassland-wide direction	Pesticide application, if used, will conform with EPA regulations, label restrictions, and the Regional Environmental Impact Statement on Chemical applications.	The action alternatives are consistent with EPA regulations and label restrictions. Direction in 1988 EIS vacated with 2005 R6 ROD
CR Grassland	Forestwide Direction	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.	Covered by adoption of R6 2005 ROD standards for rehabilitation/revegetation and monitoring framework.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Grassland-wide Direction	Maintain a current inventory of all noxious weed infestations. Monitor annually to detect population and distribution changes, and reasons thereto.	This standard is outside the scope of a treatment project.

Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Grassland-wide Direction	Meet requirements specified in the noxious weed program agreement between the Oregon Dept. of Agriculture and the Pacific Northwest Region, Forest Service.	The action alternatives meet the requirements of the specified agreement.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Grassland-wide Direction	Meet requirements specified in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation in the Pacific Northwest Region, and the accompanying Mediated Agreement.	This direction vacated with 2005 R6 ROD
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Grassland-wide Direction	Provide for ongoing public participation and information, and other agency coordination during all noxious weed management activities. Coordinate with county officials and other to prevent and control noxious weeds. Identify species and infestations of greatest concern, and opportunities for joint prevention and control activities.	Public involvement has been provided for through the NEPA process (see Section 1.7 of DEIS). Extensive coordination has occurred with county officials.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Grassland-wide Direction	Implement integrated noxious weed management, including manual, chemical, biological, cultural and mechanical methods, based on site-specific analysis. Maintain documentation of annual noxious weed treatments.	The action alternatives meet this standard.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Grassland-wide Direction	Use chemical treatments only when other methods would be ineffective or impractical.	This standard replaced with amendment to be consistent with R6 2005 ROD standards for herbicide use. See Sections 2.3 and 3.15 of this DEIS.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Grassland-wide Direction	Adhere to EPA regulations and herbicide label restrictions.	The action alternatives meet this standard.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Grassland-wide Direction	Inform the public of planned herbicide use locations prior to initiating control projects. Record annually the quantity and kinds of herbicides used; document reduced reliance on herbicide use over time.	Public notification is provided for (see Section 2.4 and Appendix F.
Ochoco	Forestwide Direction	Control noxious weeds and invader plants to prevent threats to adjacent agricultural lands or to prevent unacceptable loss of range productivity.	This sentence removed by 1995 Weed EA Amendment
Ochoco	Mgmt. Area 15 - Riparian	Use all methods to control insect and disease except chemical spraying.	Insect and disease standard is not applicable to invasive plant species.
Ochoco	North Fork Crooked River Wild and Scenic River Plan	None	N/A
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Forest-wide Direction	Districts will coordinate closely with the respective county weed board to ensure sharing of information regarding infestations, treatments, etc.	There has been extensive coordination with counties.

Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Forest-wide Direction	Provide for ongoing public participation and information, and other agency coordination during all noxious weed management activities. Coordinate with county officials and others to prevent and control noxious weeds. Identify species and infestation of most concern, and opportunities for joint prevention and control activities.	Public involvement has been provided for through the NEPA process (see Section 1.7 of DEIS). Extensive coordination has occurred with the state and county.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Forest-wide Direction	Implement integrated noxious weed treatments, including manual, chemical, biological, cultural, and mechanical methods, based on site-specific analysis. Maintain documentation of annual noxious weed treatments.	This is consistent with R6 2005 ROD. Action alternatives meet this standard.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Forest-wide Direction	Use chemical treatments only when other methods have proven ineffective or impractical. Adhere to EPA regulations and herbicide label restrictions.	See Forest Plan Amendment Sections 2.3 and 3.15 of DEIS.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Forest-wide Direction	Inform the public of planned herbicide use locations prior to initiating control projects.	PDFs include public notification. Also see Appendix F, Implementation Guide.
Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA	Forest-wide Direction	Record annually the quantity of herbicides used; document reduced reliance on herbicide use over time.	Action alternatives meet this standard. See Annual Implementation Guide, Appendix F.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Herbicides will be used in accordance with direction in the Region 6 Vegetative Management Environmental Impact Statement.	Direction in 1988 ROD vacated by 2005 ROD.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	Pesticides will be used following all applicable state and Federal laws, including the labeling instructions of the EPA.	Action alternatives meet this Standard.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	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).	Action alternatives meet this standard. See PDFs (Section 2.4 of DEIS) and Appendix F. Manual and handbook sections in project record.
Deschutes	Forestwide Direction	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.	Proposed action meets this Standard. See Section 4.1 of DEIS for consultation with other agencies.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 6 - Wilderness	Only native species will be used for site revegetation.	No invasive plant sites within Wilderness on the Deschutes.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 6 - Wilderness	Fertilizer may be used on a limited basis to stimulate initial growth.	No invasive plant sites within Wilderness on the Deschutes.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 15 - Old growth, Mgmt. Area	Exotic plants will not be introduced. Vegetation management to enhance forage production or species composition for livestock	The purpose of invasive species control is not to improve forage production or species

	27 - Metolius Old Growth	consumption is not permitted.	composition for livestock. Action alternatives meet this standard.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 9 - Scenic Views, Management Area 21 - Metolius Black Buttes Scenic Area	Vegetation manipulation such as brush removal, reseeding and prescribed burning will be designed to meet visual objectives.	Action alternatives meet this standard.
Deschutes	Mgmt. Area 2 - Research Natural Areas, Mgmt. Area 24 - Metolius RNA	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.	Action alternatives meet this standard. See Section 3.14 for information on RNAs.
Deschutes Newberry National Volcanic Monument Plan	Newberry National Volcanic Monument	M-33 Take action to eliminate or control existing populations of undesirable exotic plant species within the monument. Where feasible and effective, choose methods that mimic natural processes (such as prescribed fire). Other treatments that may be used where appropriate include mechanical and herbicide treatments. Establish priorities for treatment based on rate of spread, threats to native populations, etc. In some cases, the re-establishment of native species through natural regeneration methods, seeding or planting may be appropriate to reduce further encroachment by undesirable, exotic plants. The collection of certain plants by American Indian Tribes and/or individuals will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.	Action alternatives meet this standard.
Deschutes Metolius W&S River Plan	Metolius Wild and Scenic River	MTWQ-4: Applications of chemical agents in streams and riparian areas are restricted to actions such as tracing movement of flows, or detection and control of water pollution.	This standard not applicable to invasive plant control.
Deschutes Metolius W&S River Plan	Metolius Wild and Scenic River	MTWQ-5: Mixing and loading operations for any chemical or biological application will take place in an area where an accidental spill will not flow into natural surface water bodies. MTWQ-6: Suction hoses or pumps used for chemical or biological applications will not be used to draw water from natural surface water bodies.	These standards are in reference to retardant chemicals used in firefighting (Bonacker, personal communication 2006).
Deschutes	Metolius Wild and Scenic River	Weeds: Weed prevention and early detection efforts are emphasized. Herbicide application is selective, site-specific, and in accordance with an Integrated Weed Management Plan (scheduled to be developed for the Deschutes NF), and the Region 6 Mediated Agreement for Managing Unwanted Vegetation. Weed control is coordinated between agencies. Weed awareness is pursued through education.	Action alternatives meet this standard.

Deschutes	Metolius Wild and Scenic River	MTEV-11: Chemical herbicides are used only where biological or manual control is impractical or ineffective in preventing degradation of native plant habitat.	Action alternatives meet this standard.
Deschutes	Big Marsh Wild and Scenic River	Control spread of reed canary grass. Appropriate methods include fire, seeding, and willow staking. Use of a chemical treatment will be allowed as long as water quality is not affected.	Action alternatives meet this standard (see Section 3.6 for water quality information).
Deschutes	Little Deschutes Wild and Scenic River	None	N/A
Deschutes	Upper Deschutes Wild and Scenic River	V-7 Noxious weeds in riparian and upland vegetation types will be controlled using prevention, biological, mechanical, or chemical methods (consistent with Regional direction) where such activities will not adversely affect river values.	Action alternatives meet this standard (see Section 3.14).
NWFP	Deschutes - NWFP Area, Late Successional Reserves	Evaluate impacts of nonnative species (plant and animal) currently existing within reserves, and develop plans and recommendations for eliminating or controlling nonnative species that are inconsistent with Late-Successional Reserve objectives. These will include an analysis of the effects of implementing such programs to other species or habitats within Late-Successional Reserves.	Action alternatives meet this standard. See Section 3.9 for effects to LSR habitats/species.
NWFP	Deschutes-NWFP Area, Riparian Reserves	RA-3. Herbicides, insecticides, and other toxicants, and other chemicals shall be applied only in a manner that avoids impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	Action alternatives meet this standard. See Sections 3.6 and 3.7
NWFP	Deschutes-NWFP Area, Matrix	Modify site treatment practices, particularly the use of fire and pesticides, and modify harvest methods to minimize soil and litter disturbance.	Action alternatives meet this standard. PDFs section 2.4 minimize adverse soil impacts.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	Prioritize infestations of invasive plants for treatment at the landscape, watershed or larger multiple forest/multiple owner scale.	See Section 2.3.4 for prioritization strategy, and Appendix F, Implementation Guide.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	Develop a long-term site strategy for restoring/revegetating invasive plant sites prior to treatment.	See Section 2.3.4 for restoration information and Appendix E, Revegetation Planning.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	Native plant materials are the first choice in revegetation for restoration and rehabilitation where timely natural regeneration of the native plant community is not likely to occur. Non-native, non-invasive plant species may be used when: 1) needed in emergency conditions to protect basic resource values (e.g., soil	Prescriptions for proposed active restoration (Appendix A, Table A-3) meet this standard.

		stability, water quality and to help prevent the establishment of invasive species), 2) as an interim, non-persistent measure designed to aid in the re-establishment of native plants, 3) native plant materials are not available, and 4) in permanently altered plant communities. Under no circumstances will non-native invasive plant species be used for revegetation.	
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	Use only APHIS and State-approved biological control agents. Agents demonstrated to have direct negative impacts on non-target organisms would not be released.	Action alternatives meet this standard. See Section 2.3.4 and Appendix B, Table B-2.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	Application of any herbicides to treat invasive plants will be performed or directly supervised by a State or Federally licensed applicator. All treatment projects that involve the use of herbicides will develop and implement an herbicide transportation and handling safety plan.	Requirements to be included in contracts and agreements (See PDFs, Section 2.4).
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	Select from herbicide formulations containing one or more of the following 10 active ingredients: chlorsulfuron, clopyralid, glyphosate, imazapic, imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, picloram, sethoxydim, sulfometuron methyl, and triclopyr. Mixtures of herbicide formulations containing 3 or less of these active ingredients may be applied where the sum of all individual Hazard Quotients for the relevant application scenarios is less than 1.0. 3 All herbicide application methods are allowed including wicking, wiping, injection, spot, broadcast and aerial, as permitted by the product label. Chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron methyl, and sulfometuron methyl will not be applied aerially. The use of triclopyr is limited to selective application techniques only (e.g., spot spraying, wiping, basal bark, cut stump, injection). Additional herbicides and herbicide mixtures may be added in the future at either the Forest Plan or project level through appropriate risk analysis and NEPA/ESA procedures.	Action alternatives meet this standard. See Section 3.2 for herbicide information and Table A-1 for herbicides proposed in project area.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	Use only adjuvants (e.g. surfactants, dyes) and inert ingredients reviewed in Forest Service hazard and risk assessment documents such as SERA, 1997a, 1997b; Bakke, 2003.	Action alternatives meet this standard.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	To minimize or eliminate direct or indirect negative effects to non-target plants, terrestrial animals, water quality and aquatic biota (including amphibians) from the application of herbicide, use site-specific soil characteristics, proximity to surface water and local water table depth to determine herbicide formulation, size of	See Section 2.4 for Project Design Features that will minimize or eliminate adverse effects, based on site-specific resource information.

		buffers needed, if any, and application method and timing. Consider herbicides registered for aquatic use where herbicide is likely to be delivered to surface water.	
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	#20. Design invasive plant treatments to minimize or eliminate adverse effects to species and critical habitats proposed and/or listed under the Endangered Species Act. This may involve surveying for listed or proposed plants prior to implementing actions within un-surveyed habitat if the action has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the plant species. Use site-specific project design (e.g. application rate and method, timing, wind speed and direction, nozzle type and size, buffers, etc.) to mitigate the potential for adverse disturbance and/or contaminant exposure.	See Section 3.4 for sensitive plant information and 3.9 for wildlife information. Project Design Features in Section 2.4 were adopted to minimize or eliminate potential for adverse effects.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	#21. Provide a minimum buffer of 300 feet for aerial application of herbicides near developed campgrounds, recreation residences and private land (unless otherwise authorized by adjacent private landowners).	The Invasive Plant Treatment Project does not involve any aerial application of herbicides.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	#22. Prohibit aerial application of herbicides within legally designated municipal watersheds.	The Invasive Plant Treatment Project does not involve any aerial application of herbicides.
2005 R6 ROD	Deschutes, Ochoco and CRNG-wide	#23. Prior to implementation of herbicide treatment projects, National Forest system staff will ensure timely public notification. Treatment areas will be posted to inform the public and forest workers of herbicide application dates and herbicides used. If requested, individuals may be notified in advance of spray dates.	Notification is addressed in PDFs; also see Appendix F, Implementation Guide.

*Prevention S&Gs are not included in this table.