

Chapter 3

Description of the Alternatives

Chapter 3 of the Supplemental Draft EIS is incorporated by reference, in accordance with 40 CFR 1500.4(j) and (o), 1502.21 and 1506.4. The incorporated material can be found on pages 3-1 through 3-138 in Volume 1 of the Supplemental Draft EIS. The content is briefly summarized below, followed by changes based on public comment and internal review.

The proposed decision (Alternative S2 from the Supplemental Draft EIS as amended by public comments and internal review) is displayed in its entirety in a separate document, the *Interior Columbia Basin Final Environmental Impact Statement: Proposed Decision*. That document incorporates all the changes displayed in this chapter for Alternative S2 along with additional minor editorial corrections.

Summary

Description of Alternatives

There are three alternative management strategies analyzed in the Supplemental Draft EIS: Alternative S1, Alternative S2, and Alternative S3.

Alternative S1

Alternative S1 (no action) continues management specified under each existing Forest Service and BLM land use plan, as amended or modified by interim direction—known as Eastside Screens (national forests in eastern Oregon and Washington only), PACFISH, and INFISH—as the long-term strategy for lands managed by the Forest Service or BLM. The final standards for rangeland health and guidelines for livestock grazing management (Healthy Rangelands) currently being implemented on BLM-administered lands in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington are continued on the same lands. The reasonable and prudent measures, terms and conditions, and/or conservation recommendations from the Biological Opinions on the Forest Service Land and Resource Management Plans as amended by PACFISH and INFISH are maintained and followed where applicable.

Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands would continue to be managed by direction in individual existing land use plans, recovery plans, and other current direction. Many of the plans were based on the assumption that ecological conditions were healthy, or that disturbances (such as fire, insects,

and disease) would not substantially affect planned actions, desired outcomes, or outputs. In general, the intent is to provide sustainable levels of resources (such as timber and wood products, livestock forage, big game and game birds, and minerals) in an environmentally prudent manner from some areas. Other areas are managed as wilderness or wilderness study areas, scenic areas, research natural areas, unroaded lands, and conservation areas to provide other uses and values such as aesthetics, recreation opportunities, viewable wildlife, and clean air and water.

Design and Architecture of Alternative S1

Alternative S1, the no-action alternative, represents all the various land use plans in the project area. These plans were developed at different times by two agencies in several regions using different definitions and policies. The plans vary tremendously. Each plan was written at a much smaller scale than the ICBEMP, and each was developed using different goals than the ICBEMP. An attempt was made to make Alternative S1 parallel to the other alternatives; however, it is described and presented somewhat differently than Alternatives S2 and S3. For example, Alternative S1 is organized by the four major components, just as Alternatives S2 and S3 are (landscape succession/disturbance; terrestrial species habitat; aquatic habitat; and human needs, products, and services). However, it does not have a comprehensive restoration strategy, and there are no aquatic (A1 and A2 subwatersheds) or terrestrial (T watersheds) habitats delineated. Therefore, since it was neither appropriate nor possible to include all direction from individual plans, relevant items were consolidated and paraphrased.

Management Direction

Forestland Vegetation Management

The general intent of forestland vegetation management is to rely on even-aged management practices, favor shade-intolerant species with reduced stand densities, improve growth and yields, restore and maintain soil productivity, use genetically improved trees to prompt reforestation, and reduce fuel loads. In the past, lands suitable for timber production were managed at the stand level; however, policy changes, interim strategies, and Biological Opinions have affected forestland management so management activities are planned at watershed scales more than at the stand level, uneven-aged practices are empha-

sized more, and timber harvest is reduced within riparian areas and priority watersheds.

Rangeland Vegetation Management

The intent of vegetation management on rangelands is focused on providing forage for livestock and wildlife, while protecting soil productivity and coordinating with other resource uses. Control and prevention of noxious weeds and management of non-native plants is gaining importance as a management intent. Healthy Rangelands direction for BLM-administered lands, interim strategies, and Biological Opinions have increased the focus on vegetation and soil conditions and protection of aquatic and riparian values.

Wildlife Habitat Management

The intent of wildlife habitat management is to develop effective wildlife habitat (primarily big game and other game animal habitat) by managing vegetation and road access. Certain key habitats and habitat components, such as late/old growth forests and snags and downed wood, are generally planned to exist at relatively low levels—often the minimum required to maintain species viability, although the importance of these habitat components has been enhanced in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington forests because of the Eastside Screens.

Aquatic/Riparian Management

Each land use plan generally has direction for aquatic and riparian management. The intent of managing aquatic/riparian resources has been modified by requirements in PACFISH, INFISH, and the Biological Opinions, which provide a consistent approach to aquatic habitat management for most of the project area. The requirements include:

- ◆ Establishing Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas and Riparian Management Objectives;
- ◆ Incorporating standards and guidelines for resource management applied to riparian conservation areas and upland areas affecting riparian areas;
- ◆ Designating priority watersheds and specific subbasins for protection/restoration activities;
- ◆ Using subbasin analyses and Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale;

- ◆ Focusing watershed restoration on degraded habitats to improve long-term conditions; and
- ◆ Applying terms, conditions, and conservation recommendations to watersheds with listed aquatic species habitats, priority watersheds, or specific subbasins.

Restoration

Restoration of vegetation and succession/disturbance regimes usually are not a priority in existing land use plans. In general, restoration activities such as thinning, prescribed fire, decreased road densities, and watershed restoration occur at relatively low levels. Restoration priorities are set locally, not regionally. The interim strategies and Biological Opinions have increased the focus on restoration of aquatic and riparian resources, and of forest vegetation in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington forests. They have also increased the emphasis on prioritizing restoration beyond the bounds of individual administrative units.

Alternatives S2 and S3

Alternative S2 focuses on restoring and maintaining ecosystems across the project area and providing for the social and economic needs of people, while reducing short- and long-term risks to natural resources from human and natural disturbances.

Alternative S3 focuses on restoring and maintaining ecosystems across the project area and providing for the social and economic needs of people, while being mindful of short-term risks to natural resources from human disturbances and reducing long-term risks to natural resources from natural disturbances.

In **Alternative S2** there is an emphasis on conducting analyses, such as Subbasin Review and Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale (EAWS), prior to conducting management activities. This is intended to minimize short-term risk from management activities in areas where short-term risks are of most concern, and to ensure actions occur in the most appropriate locations in the most appropriate sequence. In this way, Alternative S2 systematically minimizes short-term risks from management activities or disturbance events. Economic participation of the local workforce in management activities is promoted by ensuring restoration activities are

prioritized to occur in areas that are economically specialized in industries tied to goods and services from Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands.

In **Alternative S3**, minor emphasis is put on conducting Subbasin Review and Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale (EAWS) prior to conducting management activities. Management activities are linked to areas where they can benefit isolated communities that are economically specialized in industries tied to goods and services from Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands.

Under both Alternatives, restoration activities are planned and conducted across the project area to effectively and efficiently address the long-term risks associated with disturbance events. Restoration in certain areas is prioritized based on: areas that have high risk to terrestrial and aquatic habitats of unnaturally severe disturbance and high or moderate opportunity to address those risks (for example through the ability to connect and expand scarce aquatic and terrestrial habitats; see Map 3-8 in the Final EIS and 3-9 in the Supplemental Draft EIS). In addition, some of these areas are near isolated and economically specialized communities, and therefore have opportunity to provide economic value to human communities.

In addition to promoting the broad-scale restoration and maintenance of ecosystems, conservative direction is also provided to further promote the protection of specific watersheds containing important terrestrial wildlife source habitats (see Map 3-10 in the Supplemental Draft EIS) and specific subwatersheds containing important fish populations (see Maps 3-11 and 3-12 in the Supplemental Draft EIS). These are the habitats that have declined the most (in geographic extent) from historical to current periods, and therefore, they are in short supply. Management is designed to conserve these habitats by avoiding short-term risks to them, while expanding them elsewhere through restoration actions.

Design/Architecture of Alternatives S2 and S3

Management direction in Alternatives S2 and S3 is hierarchical in that some types of direction take precedence over others. ICBEMP direction may be basin-wide (applies to all Forest Service- and

BLM-administered lands in the project area), geographic (applies to certain mapped or described areas), or conditional (applies wherever particular conditions are found).

The design or architecture of Alternatives S2 and S3 include four main elements:

- ♦ *Integrated management direction* includes base level, restoration, and geographically specific direction, which addresses landscape dynamics, terrestrial source habitats, aquatic species and riparian and hydrologic processes; and social-economics and tribal governments;
- ♦ *A step-down process* to bring broad-scale management direction and scientific findings to national forests and BLM districts;
- ♦ *Adaptive management*, which allows modification of management direction to incorporate new knowledge and understandings; and
- ♦ *Monitoring and evaluation* to ensure management activities are achieving desired results.

Integrated Management Direction

The management direction in Alternatives S2 and S3 is designed to address four major broad-scale ecosystem components: landscape dynamics; terrestrial source habitats; aquatic species and riparian and hydrologic processes; and social-economic-tribal considerations. The direction is organized to integrate the interconnections among these components. The intent of the management direction—which includes objectives, standards, and guidelines—is summarized below. Where differences exist between the two action alternatives, those differences are discussed.

Landscape Dynamics

The landscape dynamics component of the integrated ecosystem management strategy was developed to maintain ecosystems that are in good condition, and to restore ecosystems that are degraded on Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. The intent of management direction for **landscape dynamics** is to maintain or, if necessary, restore the health, productivity, and diversity of native fish, wildlife, and plants; maintain or improve water quality; sustain stream flows; and maintain and/or enhance the resiliency of forests and rangelands to fires, disease, and other disturbances. This direction provides the

foundation for managing long-term risk to fish, wildlife, and plant species and habitats, and social-economic needs (including tribal rights and interests). It provides the thread that connects and integrates the individual components. Management direction for landscape dynamics can be found in the base level, restoration, and terrestrial T watershed sections; however, direction for aquatic A1 and A2 subwatersheds also contributes to the maintenance and restoration of landscape dynamics.

One intent of managing native plant communities is to slow the rapid spread of **noxious weeds** using an integrated weed management strategy. Another intent is to protect and enhance vegetation types that are in short supply and are important to wildlife, such as **old forests**.

Management direction for fire and roads is included as part of landscape dynamics. The intent of direction for **fire management** is to improve vegetation conditions and reduce the threat of severe wildfire through the use of prescribed fire. Coordinating fire management with adjacent landowners is intended to increase the resiliency of forests and rangelands to severe wildfires while also reducing the negative air quality impacts that are associated with severe wildfires.

The overarching intent for **roads management** within the ICBEMP is to progress toward a smaller transportation system that provides public access, reduces road-related adverse effects, and can be maintained in the long term with minimal environmental impact. Roads that are no longer needed will be closed or obliterated and ecological values restored. Roads that are needed for land management, public access, and tribal rights are intended to be safe, promote efficient travel, and be improved as needed. New road construction will be reduced from past levels. The focus of road restoration is intended to occur where reduction of adverse effects and benefits to resources can be maximized—for example, along valley bottoms and main river corridors where species are negatively affected by human disturbance and habitat degradation associated with roads.

When comparing landscape dynamics management direction under Alternatives S2 and S3, **Alternative S3** places a greater emphasis on conducting more immediate actions to address long-term risks to resources from unnaturally severe disturbance.

Terrestrial Source Habitat

The terrestrial component of the integrated ecosystem management strategy was developed to consider and provide habitat for productive and diverse populations and communities of plant and animal species; provide habitat capable of supporting harvestable resources; and provide for terrestrial habitats on Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. The focus of the **terrestrial source habitat** direction is to change declining trends in terrestrial habitats by maintaining important vegetation characteristics (such as plant species composition, forest and rangeland vegetation structure, snags, and coarse woody debris) which various terrestrial species need to survive and reproduce. Management direction for terrestrial source habitat can be found in the base level, restoration, and terrestrial T watersheds sections.

Terrestrial T watersheds (see Map 3-10) were identified because they contain source habitat for one or more of five “Families” of terrestrial species. Terrestrial species in these Families in general represent those for which source habitats have declined the most from historical to current periods in the project area. In addition, the pattern of source habitats within these watersheds is most similar to that historically found. Terrestrial T watersheds are an important, but not the only, component of the terrestrial habitat strategy. In the short term, the intent of managing source habitats, especially in T watersheds, is to conserve habitats with old-forest characteristics and those that have shown the greatest decline in geographic extent from what they were historically and therefore are in short supply. In the long term, the overall intent is to increase the geographic extent and connectivity of these same habitats, and to have a sustainable mix and pattern of habitats, which should contribute to the long-term persistence of terrestrial species.

Aquatic Species and Riparian and Hydrologic Processes

The aquatic/riparian/hydrologic component of the integrated ecosystem management strategy was developed to maintain and restore the health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems on Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. It focuses on maintaining and restoring watershed conditions, water

quality, and aquatic and riparian habitat by replacing interim strategies (PACFISH and INFISH), and addressing long-term aquatic species viability, short- and long-term risks to these resources from management activities, and long-term risks from uncharacteristically severe natural disturbances. Geographically specific areas, such as riparian conservation areas (RCAs), aquatic A1 subwatersheds, and aquatic A2 subwatersheds, (see Maps 3-11 and 3-12) are important components of the aquatic strategy. Management direction for aquatic/riparian/hydrologic resources can be found in the base level, restoration, and aquatic A1 and A2 subwatersheds sections. In addition, management direction for landscape dynamics and terrestrial source habitats is intended to enhance aquatic/riparian/hydrologic resources.

RCAs, A1 subwatersheds, and A2 subwatersheds were identified because of their importance to fish, riparian-dependent species, water quality, and other aquatic, riparian, or hydrologic resources. The management intent in these areas is to protect these resources in the short term and improve them in the long term. Protection and enhancement of these areas are intended to contribute to a network of connected aquatic/riparian habitats and enhance the long-term persistence of aquatic and riparian-dependent species.

When comparing aquatic management direction in Alternatives S2 and S3, **Alternative S3** has fewer acres that are delineated as aquatic A1 and A2 subwatersheds and riparian conservation areas (RCAs).

Socio-economic and Tribal Considerations

The social-economic-tribal component of the integrated ecosystem management strategy was developed to support the economic and social needs of people, cultures, and communities of the interior Columbia Basin, and to provide for sustainable levels of **products and services** from lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM within the capabilities of the ecosystem. It focuses on producing products and services from public lands to encourage and support people’s use of public land resources within the capacity of ecosystems to provide sustainable levels of products and services, consistent with other ecological and restoration goals. Another intent is to support **economic activity** for local and tribal communities, particularly those that are isolated and economically specialized, which will help maintain

their viability as they move toward achieving their long-range goals of economic development and broader economic diversification. Management direction that specifically addresses this component can be found in base level and restoration sections.

The socio-economic and tribal direction promotes agency support for, and collaboration with, local communities and tribal governments when developing methods to support their **social and economic needs**. Another intent is to integrate the needs of local and tribal communities more thoroughly into agency decision-making and management activities.

The **social-economic-tribal** restoration direction highlights areas where restoration activities have a direct influence on human community economic, social, and cultural needs. This direction is linked to restoration direction provided in the landscape dynamics, terrestrial, and aquatic/riparian/hydrologic sections; it relates to considerations for designing and implementing restoration activities that are intended to promote workforce participation, serve demands for commodity products at various levels, encourage intergovernmental collaboration, and consider tribal needs and interests.

The intent of management direction for **federal trust responsibility and tribal rights and interests** is to address as fully as possible tribal concerns and interests and to reflect consideration of federal legal responsibilities both to tribes and American Indian people as expressed through treaty language, federal laws, executive orders, and federal court judgements.

When comparing socio-economic management direction in Alternatives S2 and S3, **Alternative S3** promotes the economic participation of the local workforce in management activities by prioritizing more restoration areas near communities that are less economically diverse, more economically specialized, and near tribal communities.

Step-down

Step-down is the process of applying broad-scale ICBEPM science findings and management direction to site-specific activities on national forests and BLM districts.

Four levels of analysis make up this step-down process:

- ◆ Subregional analysis (BLM resource management plans or Forest Service land and resource management plans);
- ◆ Mid-scale analysis (Subbasin Review);
- ◆ Fine-scale analysis (Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale);
- ◆ Site-specific NEPA analysis (environmental analysis or environmental impact statement).

The Supplemental Draft EIS proposes direction for mid-scale analysis (Subbasin Review) and fine-scale analysis (Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale). Forest Service and BLM direction already exist for the development of resource management plans and site-specific NEPA analysis.

The intent of conducting these analyses in this step-down manner is to reduce overall short-term and long-term risks to resources from human and natural disturbances, while maximizing conservation and restoration opportunities. For example, broad-scale or regional resource risks are addressed through the Supplemental Draft EIS, subregional resource risks are addressed through land use plans, mid-scale or landscape resource risks are addressed through Subbasin Review and/or EAWS, and site-specific resource risks are addressed through site-specific NEPA analysis.

Alternative S2 places greater emphasis on conducting analyses (Subbasin Review and EAWS) than does Alternative S1 or S3 prior to conducting management activities in certain areas, which is intended to minimize the short-term risks posed by the activities and to assist in determining the most appropriate location and sequence of activities. In **Alternative S3**, there is less of an emphasis to complete EAWS prior to conducting management activities. Instead, while Alternative S2 has “triggers” for requiring EAWS, Alternative S3 uses the Subbasin Review process to identify, prioritize, and schedule EAWS and any other analyses.

Adaptive Management

The intent of adaptive management is to incorporate and build on current knowledge, observation, experimentation, and experience to adjust management methods and policies, and to accelerate learning. The intent is for management direction to be modified if a site-specific situation is different than what was assumed during ICBEMP planning; if a flood, fire, or other event changes the characteristics of the environment; if new information gathered through monitoring indicates objectives are not being met; or if new science information indicates a need for change. Changes to management direction will be made consistent with the requirements of NFMA, FLPMA, NEPA, and their implementing regulations. Accelerated learning is intended to occur from formal research designed to test hypotheses of scientifically uncertain and/or controversial management issues, or to use field trials to test the usefulness of new strategies to achieve objectives.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of adaptive management and are key to achieving the short- and long-term goals and objectives of the

ICBEMP. Success in meeting ICBEMP goals and objectives requires that the effects of this outcome-based direction be monitored and evaluated in a timely manner to determine if modifications are needed.

The monitoring and evaluation process is intended to:

- ◆ Focus on ICBEMP goals and objectives to guide key elements to monitor;
- ◆ Be developed collaboratively using an intergovernmental, interdisciplinary team;
- ◆ Address linkages and relationships among scales in the project area;
- ◆ Be based on scientific understandings of interactions among ecosystem components and human activities; and
- ◆ Be technically feasible, affordable, and operationally attainable.

Outcome-based versus Activity-based Management

Outcome-based management direction, such as that described in the Final EIS, relies largely upon describing the desired result of management, as well as the management actions or processes that are expected to achieve that result. It is appropriate at the broad scale (for example, the interior Columbia River Basin) and gives more discretion to local managers to analyze local conditions and determine what specific management activities are needed to achieve desired outcomes.

Activity-based management direction relies more upon describing specific actions/activities that must be taken or that are prohibited. It is more appropriate at the fine scale (a national forest or BLM District) where resource conditions are less diverse and results of a given action are more predictable compared to conditions and results across the basin.

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3

Page/Column/Paragraph or
Table/Fig/Map/Photo

Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete)

The following table includes substantive changes and many editorial changes. The proposed decision document includes additional minor editorial changes that are not reflected within this table.

3-2/Key Terms/right/ 'Guideline' **Revise 2nd sentence of 'Guideline' definition:** ... EIS and ROD to further explain the EIS Team's intent in how **provide suggested techniques** ...to meet the objectives.

3-2/Key Terms/right/ 'Objective' **Delete 2nd paragraph of 'Objective' definition and replace with:** Actions taken after the ICBEMP ROD is signed must be consistent with the objectives. However, ICBEMP objectives are broad scale; therefore, it is neither expected nor appropriate to achieve each objective to the same degree on every acre of Forest Service- or BLM-administered land in the project area. Also, since objectives focus on conditions and processes, it is possible that specific authorized activities may not individually meet each objective. However, in the long-term (more than 10 years) management actions must move broad- scale resource conditions toward the desired conditions described in the objectives. If actions are moving toward a different condition than is described by the goals or objectives then the agencies are not in compliance with the ROD.

Introduction

3-10/right/1st full para **Revise 1st sentence:** In Alternative S2, there is greater emphasis on conducting analyses (Subbasin Review and EAWS) **Alternative S2 places greater emphasis on conducting analyses (Subbasin Review and EAWS) than does Alternative S1 or S3** prior to conducting management activities...

3-10/right/Adaptive Management **Insert before last sentence of Adaptive Management paragraph:** Changes to management direction will be made consistent with the requirements of NFMA, FLPMA, NEPA, and their implementing regulations.

3-11/left/1st para **Revise 1st sentence:** Alternative S3 focuses on restoring and maintaining ecosystems across the project area and providing for the social and economic needs of people, while ~~reducing~~ **being mindful of short-term risks to natural resources from human disturbances and reducing long-term risks to natural resources from human and natural disturbances.**

3-12/left/2nd para **Revise 2nd sentence:** Instead, the intent is to prioritize and schedule EAWS and any other necessary analysis during Subbasin Review. **Instead, while Alternative S2 has 'triggers' for requiring EAWS, Alternative S3 uses the Subbasin Review process to identify, prioritize, and schedule EAWS and any other analyses.**

Key Features that Differ from Draft EIS Alternatives 3–7

3-39/right/after 4th bullet **Add the following bullet:**

- ◆ The outcomes projected in the effects analysis in Chapter 4 are a reflection of budget allocations consistent with the priorities

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Table/Fig/Map/Photo

Change Made (bold = new; strikethrough = delete)

highlighted in the management direction of the EIS. The available budgets associated with programs within the basin that are directed by this decision are to be allocated to the highest identified priorities, irrespective of administrative (either Forest Service or BLM, Region or State, Forest or District) boundaries and are focused on ecosystem conditions and desired change in or maintenance of those conditions. Thus the intent of the Forest Service and BLM managers is to formulate and distribute budgets to the priority areas, within the constraints of law and national direction. The priority allocation of budget applies to applicable funding, not just new funding that might be made available to implement the EIS or special restoration funding provided through special initiatives. It is recognized that this is fundamentally different than budget allocations that have occurred historically within the basin.

Hierarchy of Management Direction

3-40/right/1st partial para

Revise last sentence: Management direction for riparian conservation areas ~~and threatened, endangered, or proposed species~~ also falls into this category.

3-40/right

Add as new heading and paragraph after Geographically Specific Areas section:

Threatened and Endangered Species Direction

The intent of threatened and endangered species direction is to protect and restore habitats for listed or proposed species and to contribute to recovery. Since a large portion of the project area is occupied by listed or proposed species or is designated critical habitat, and since a large portion of the project area is in need of terrestrial habitat restoration, watershed restoration, and restoration of succession/disturbance regimes, potential conflicts may exist between short-term protection of listed or proposed species habitats and long-term recovery and resiliency of ecosystems that they inhabit. The hierarchical step-down analysis direction presented in the Step-Down section should aid land managers in strategically identifying risk and opportunities for conservation and restoration of listed species habitats while implementing adopted recovery plans and meeting resource objectives and legal requirements. The Forest Service and BLM will continue to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service on agency decisions that may affect listed species or their habitat. The management direction for listed and proposed species would take precedence over other ICBEMP direction.

Management Direction—Step-down/Adaptive Management/Monitoring

3-42/left/1st partial para

Revise next to last sentence: The hierarchical analysis process will be phased in over five ~~seven~~ years.

3-42/left/2nd full para

Revise 1st sentence: Documenting the proposed and alternative actions and the analysis of their impacts, including cumulative impacts, is a particularly important **function of NEPA**.

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
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| 3-42/right/following first full paragraph | <p><i>Add the following paragraph:</i> The ICBEMP base level and restoration direction includes specific expectations regarding subsequent analyses and/or processes. The intent is that field personnel will conduct related, scale equivalent processes in conjunction with the key step down analyses to the extent appropriate. For example, B-O30 addresses identification of existing old forest stands and source habitats in T watersheds. This can be done in conjunction with Subbasin Review using existing information. B-S42 requires an area influencing sediment delivery to RCAs be identified prior to conducting new management activities. This can be done in conjunction with site-specific NEPA.</p> |
| 3-42/right/last para | <p><i>Revise 1st bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Review information provided in the <i>Assessment of Ecosystem Components, Integrated Scientific Assessment</i>, and other applicable science information, pertinent results from other mid-scale assessments (for example, <i>The Subbasin Assessments Template developed under the Northwest Power Planning Council Fish and Wildlife Program</i>), and existing local information; |
| 3-43/right/ following the third full paragraph | <p><i>Insert:</i> Since Subbasin Review is intended to provide information that helps identify opportunities and priorities, for Alternative S2 it is intended that Subbasin Reviews should be completed for subbasins identified as high priority for restoration (see Map 3-8 later in this chapter) within three years following the signing of the ICBEMP Record of Decision. This goal is intended to ensure the mid-scale level of information is available sooner than later in areas where greater levels of restoration activities are anticipated. All other Subbasin Reviews or requirements described in B-S1(S2), and/or as they might be modified by B-S2 are intended to be completed within seven years of the signing of the ICBEMP Record of Decision. For Alternative S3, greater flexibility in scheduling and accomplishment of Subbasin Review is intended by a goal that all subbasins would be completed within seven years of the signing of the ICBEMP Record of Decision with no priority placed on the high priority restoration subbasins. Monitoring will assess and evaluate the timeliness and effectiveness of the step down processes, such as Subbasin Review, as well as the accomplishment of management activities.</p> |
| 3-44/left/Objective B-O1 | <p><i>Revise:</i> B-O1. Objective. Use mid-scale information on the status, risk, and opportunities within a subbasin as context for finer scale analysis and to identify and prioritize types of management activities appropriate to meet broad-scale objectives. Use a collaborative approach and Inform and coordinate with collaborating partners when using broad- and mid-scale information to identify and help balance short- and long-term risks to resources, to identify opportunities to conserve and restore resource conditions, and to produce goods and services for people and communities within the subbasin. Collaboratively revisit risks, opportunities, and</p> |

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
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| 3-44/left/rationale for Objective B-O1 | <p>priorities through subsequent subbasin review iterations in response to new, critical issues or information or substantially changed conditions.</p> <p>Add to end of rationale: Informing and coordinating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Cooperating and consensus are desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</p> |
| 3-44/left and right/standards B-S1(S2) and B-S1(S3)/ 1 st sentence of each | <p>Revise: ...as described in the latest version of the <i>Subbasin Review Guide</i> (in development).</p> |
| 3-44/right/Standard B-S2 | <p>Revise: Subbasins with less than five percent.... where there is consensus among interagency collaborating partners agree that the intent of Subbasin Review has been met through other analytical processes are exempt from standards requiring Subbasin Review. BLM and Forest Service administrative units shall initiate collaboration with NMFS, USFWS, and EPA to discuss the general condition of BLM and Forest Service resources within the subbasin, the role these lands play within the subbasin, and the potential to reduce risks or provide opportunities to meet broad-scale objectives for the subbasin. The need to conduct additional mid-scale or finer scale analyses and the potential to pool resources shall also be discussed.</p> |
| 3-46/left/rationale for Standard B-S2 | <p>Revise 2nd sentence: Where the collaborating partners agree that the intent of Subbasin Review (including identifying resource conditions and risks, prioritizing management opportunities, and addressing issues such as connectivity and interrelationships within the subbasin) has been met through previous analysis, efforts should focus primarily on gaining a broader understanding of the conditions, risks, and opportunities.</p> |
| 3-46/left/Standard B-S3 | <p>Revise: Conduct Subbasin Review using a subbasin (4th-field HUC, approximately 800,000—1,000,000 acres) or groups of contiguous subbasins as the analysis unit, except where alternative analysis units have been agreed to collaboratively interagency partners reach consensus on an alternative analysis unit.</p> |
| 3-46/left/Standard B-S3 | <p>Insert new rationale: Rationale: For this standard, the interagency partners include only federal agencies with interest in the area.</p> |
| 3-46/left and right | <p>Delete Standards B-S4 (S2) and B-S4 (S3) and their rationales. Standard B-S4(S2 and S3) Replace with: B-S4. Standard. The latest version of <i>Ecosystem Review at the Subbasin Scale, A Guide for Mid-scale Inquiry</i> (Subbasin Review Guide; ICBEMP 1999) shall be used when conducting Subbasin Reviews (subject to exceptions under Standard B-S2).</p> |
| 3-47/left/3 rd para | <p>Revise 3rd sentence: These are areas situations where the greatest potential for risk to threatened, endangered, and proposed aquatic species from management activities exists. EAWS will facilitate risk management. Areas previously identified under the Biological Opinions (NMFS 1995 and 1998, FWS 1998; see Alternative S1) as priority watersheds are encompassed by this EAWS trigger as well as the remaining TEP aquatic species habitat excluded from those designations. EAWS will also be used to reduce risks....</p> |

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
|---|---|
| 3-47/left/4 th para | <p>Delete last sentence and replace with: Managers should consider the scope, intensity, location, and duration of the potential activity(ies). For example, a potential activity could be limited in scope but due to the probable intensity and location it could result in negative effects (on listed aquatic species, for example) that are measurable, last longer than days or weeks, and could prevent attainment of objectives, or are cumulative (affecting resources downstream or upstream of the activity area). An example might be development of a new mining operation. In this instance EAWS would be required prior to this activity.</p> <p>Conversely, potential activities that would be large in scope but due to the location and duration would likely result in impacts that were negligible (unmeasurable), last shorter than days or weeks, and localized (contained) to the activity area. An example might be a prescribed burn. In this example EAWS would not be required prior to proceeding with the activity. These examples highlight the need for interdisciplinary and collaborative discussions when making such determinations prior to initiating project planning.</p> |
| 3-48/left/Standard B-S5(S2) | Revise 1st sentence: Subject to valid existing rights, Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale shall be conducted.... |
| 3-48/left/Standard B-S5(S2) | Revise the last sentence: The only exception is where impacts are anticipated to be negligible, short term, and localized in scope or in the case where there is imminent threat or unacceptably high risk to scarce natural, cultural, or historical resources; human life; or property. |
| 3-48/right/rationale for Standard B-S5(S2) | Insert after 4th sentence: In determining measurable change the project proposal should be evaluated relative to both the types of habitat potentially affected and the location of those habitats. |
| 3-48/right/rationale for Standard B-S5(S2) | Add these sentences to the end: Therefore, it is the expectation that exceptions dealing with imminent threat or unacceptably high risk are very limited and that consideration is given to exploring options such that EAWS can be conducted prior to design of the project. Without benefit of EAWS, some projects may not be located to address risks and opportunities as effectively and efficiently as they would be if preceded by EAWS, however site-specific NEPA and, as appropriate, ESA Section 7 Consultation, would occur and be used to address project specific issues. It is the intent that consensus would be reached by interagency partners regarding the determination of the imminent threat or unacceptable risk that leads to the exception. |
| 3-48/right/Standard B-S6 | Revise: The latest versions of the <i>Ecosystem Analysis</i> ... shall be used when conducting watershed-scale analysis Ecosystem Analysis unless there is consensus among interagency partners that the intent of the watershed scale analysis has been or can be met through an alternate analytical process. |
| 3-50/right/rationale for Objective B-O3 | Revise: This objective is intended to include modifications to A1 and A2 subwatersheds and T watersheds to ensure management direction and |

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| | designations adapt to new information and/or site-specific conditions. |
| 3-51/left/Standard B-S10 | Revise: ... should be used in aquatic A1 and A2 subwatersheds and terrestrial T watersheds only if their potential to aid achievement of the objectives outweighs their potential to prevent achievement it has been shown that they would aid achievement of the objectives. |
| 3-52/left/1 st full paragraph | Insert after 2nd sentence: In addition, implementation monitoring would address the impacts the step-down analyses would have on accomplishment of anticipated activities including whether analyses contribute useful information, thereby meeting the intent desired for them; if analyses are accomplished within projected timeframes and commitments of resources; and if analyses are supporting or impeding desired rates of restoration activities. |
| 3-52/left/2 nd full paragraph | Add these sentences to the end: The intent is also to evaluate the broad-scale monitoring data every five years to determine if the ICBEMP Record of Decision is being implemented and if management practices are leading to achievement of the broad scale goals and objectives. Broad scale ecosystem changes occur slowly over time. Management evaluations made too frequently may not detect changes in the ecosystem because cost-effective monitoring systems are not sensitive enough to detect them. However, if ecosystem management evaluations are not conducted or are delayed for too long, irreversible changes may take place without detection. Therefore, five years was selected as an appropriate monitoring interval. |
| 3-52/left/Standard B-S11 | Revise: Forest Service and BLM administrative units shall contribute resources to collect, store, and interpret information needed to implement a broad-scale monitoring plan, which will be jointly developed by Forest Service regional offices and BLM state offices through collaboration informing, coordinating with, and cooperating with intergovernmental partners. |
| 3-52/left/rationale for Standard B-S11 | Revise: <i>Intergovernmental partners</i> include other federal agencies, state and local governments, tribal governments, resource advisory committees, and provincial advisory councils. Informing, coordinating, and cooperating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Consensus is desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.) |
| 3-52/left/Objective B-O6 and rationale | Delete. |
| 3-53/right/2 nd para | Revise 2nd sentence: RCA direction will replace direction for riparian areas in existing land use plans (including PACFISH and INFISH) and can not be superseded by less restrictive direction unless new information indicates a need for change and the appropriate NEPA amendment process and consultation is completed. |

Base Level—Landscape Dynamics Component

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 3-54/left/Objective B-O8 | Revise 2nd sentence: Hydrologic processes critical for balanced landscapes/ecosystems healthy ecosystems include, ... |
| 3-55/left/Guideline B-G7 | Revise: Consider “wildland fire use for resource benefit” (prescribed |

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

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| 3-57/right/rationale for Objective B-O11 | <p>natural fire) as a means of managing extensive areas of juniper woodlands and insect- and/or disease-infested forests that have already lost their economic value or are otherwise uneconomical to treat.</p> <p>Revise 7th bullet: 7. Increase in the economic burden of maintaining the quality of recreation and wilderness areas. Uncoordinated efforts throughout the project area have been ineffective against noxious weeds. Noxious weed strategy(ies) need to be consistently implemented project-area wide to reduce the negative impacts of noxious weeds. This objective hinges on a project-area-wide integrated weed management strategy being developed by Forest Service regional and BLM state office staffs, in collaboration with through informing, coordinating with, and cooperating with other federal, tribal, and state officials. (See Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</p> |
| 3-57/right/Standard B-S13 | <p>Revise 'f' bullet: Broad-scale integrated weed management (IWM) strategies shall incorporate these goals:...</p> <p>f. Collaboration and coordination with federal, state, and local agencies; tribal governments; and others, as appropriate</p> |
| 3-58/left/rationale for Standard B-S14 | <p>Revise 1st sentence: This standard focuses on using a science-based, noxious weed susceptibility index. This index, Susceptibility of Vegetation Cover Types to Invasion by Noxious Weeds, should be used to prioritize treatment for noxious weeds at a broad scale where prevention of weed spread; detection, inventory, and mapping; and integrated methods of weed control are implemented. within vegetation cover types in the A1, A2, T, and base level areas.</p> |
| 3-59/left/Objective B-O12 | <p>Revise: Initiate collaboration Inform and coordinate with affected federally recognized tribes on noxious weed control programs.</p> |
| 3-59/left/rationale for Objective B-O12 | <p>Insert at end: Informing and coordinating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Cooperating and consensus are desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</p> |
| 3-59/right/Standard B-S16 | <p>Revise: Standard. During site-specific project planning and NEPA analysis, land use plan-level maps of unstable and potentially unstable lands shall be refined and ground-truthed, if necessary, when proposed activities could potentially contribute to mass soil movement. If these maps have not been developed, site-specific identification and evaluation of unstable and potentially unstable lands shall be identified as part of project planning prior to conducting management activities. Until a land use plan is revised, unstable and potentially unstable lands shall be identified as part of any proposed project planning prior to conducting management activities. In order for management activities to not increase the frequency and distribution of landslides, Management actions proposed on unstable and potentially unstable lands outside RCAs should be designed to retain dominant hydrologic functions and processes that influence landslides and not increase the frequency and distribution of landslides.</p> |

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| 3-59/right/B-S16 rationale | Delete last sentence: The intent is to use existing information/data, not to initiate a field inventory effort. |
| 3-59/right/Standard B-S17 | Revise: During land use plan... quantity calculated. Apply Use analytical methods to existing information to that identify unstable... riparian objectives. During site-specific NEPA analysis and planning, land use plan-level unstable and potentially unstable lands map shall be refined and ground-truthed. |
| 3-60/left/new objective | Add new objective: B-O13a. Develop and maintain enhanced air quality predictive and monitoring capability for assessing the risks associated with prescribed and wildfire management decisions and for making more informed smoke management decisions. |
| 3-60 /left/Objective B-O14 rationale | Revise: The biggest danger to broad-scale air quality in the project area is comes from smoke generated by wildfire. In much of the interior Columbia River Basin, biomass production greatly exceeds decomposition rates. Years of wildfire suppression have led to huge unnaturally high accumulations of biomass. This biomass can be mechanically removed from the site to prevent undue smoke from wildfires; however, it is generally costly and if not conducted with consideration of ecosystem functions and processes, then the biomass removal could eliminate removes needed nutrients from the site. |
| 3-60/right/Standard B-S19 | Revise: Prior to any prescribed the burning season , the existing air quality monitoring system shall be identified and described. If needed a plan Work with state air quality regulators to revise or expand monitoring shall be developed an appropriate monitoring system to ensure that impacts of prescribed burning on air quality in local communities are predicted and measured. Install and Use the monitoring network as revised to document system to measure the magnitude and extent of air quality impacts from representative prescribed burning and wildland fires and compare these observations with levels forecast by smoke management agencies and impacts predicted through planning. Use available data to determine whether additional mitigation measures are necessary, to help determine te source(s) of... haze. |
| 3-60/right/Objective B-O16 | Revise: Decisions on management of wildfires and effects on air quality from planned prescribed burning burns should be considered in the context of impacts from other sources of particulate matter in the project area, within and across administrative jurisdictional boundaries: potential local and regional impacts on air quality, visibility and haze, and should include impacts from other sources of particulate matter. Use regional organization(s) with requisite analytical and prediction capability and responsibilities for information gathering, intergovernmental coordination, issuance of burn advisories, and communication services to member organizations, interest groups and the public. Administrative units (national forests and BLM districts) should work with federal, state, tribal, and local air quality management agencies to develop a basin-wide smoke management plan. |
| 3-61/left/Standard B-S20 | Revise: The Forest Service and BLM shall work with state and local smoke and air quality regulation agencies to coordinate smoke management within the project area. Existing organizations and relationships will form the foundation. Prior to any prescribed burning |

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

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| | <p>activities or decision to use wildland fire to achieve management objectives, coordinate with appropriate local, tribal, state, and adjacent state air quality management organizations as well as any multi-state or regional organization established pursuant to achieving Objective B-O16 shall be consulted. If such coordination consultation results in a determination that other burn activities are underway or planned in areas or at times that would likely intensify negative air quality impact from the planned burn, additional mitigation measures shall be explored in collaboration with by informing, coordinating with, and cooperating the other agencies/organizations to minimize such multiple impacts to the extent practicable.</p> |
| 3-61/left/rationale for Standard B-S20 | <i>Insert new rationale: Informing, coordinating, and cooperating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Consensus is desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</i> |
| 3-61/left/Objective B-O17 | <i>Revise 1st sentence:</i> Initiate collaboration Inform and coordinate with public and private landowners to increase safety in the urban–rural–wildland interface. |
| 3-61/left/rationale for Objective B-O17 | <i>Insert at end: Informing and coordinating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Cooperating and consensus are desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</i> |
| 3-62/left/Objective B-O21 | <i>Revise:</i> Coordinate and collaborate the Inform, coordinate with, and cooperate with affected partners when planning and implementation of implementing watershed-scale wildland fires across administrative boundaries to manage fuels, restore or maintain ecosystems, and obtain desired distribution of vegetation patches and patterns. |
| 3-62/left/rationale for Objective B-O21 | <i>Revise:</i> Working with federal, state, tribal, and local interagency coordination and cooperation are agencies is essential to implement successful fire management programs. Increasing costs and smaller work forces require that public agencies pool their resources to successfully deal with increasing and more complex fire management tasks. Collaboration among federal agencies and between federal, state, tribal, and local governments, and private entities results in a mobile fire management work force available for public needs. <i>Informing, coordinating, and cooperating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Consensus is desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</i> |

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3-62/right/Road Management
Description and Management Intent

Insert new sidebar summarizing Roads Management Intent:

Roads Management Intent

The Need

Design and maintain a road system that provides desired access. Minimize adverse road-related effects.

Management Direction Related to Roads

Base Level

B-O23 B-O25 B-O27
B-O24 B-G29 B-S25
B-S22 B-O26 B-S26
B-S23 B-S24 B-O28

RCA Management

B-S31 B-S32

Restoration

R-O12 R-S3 R-G12
R-S2 R-G11 R-S5
R-O13 R-S4

*T watershed
Management*

T-S2 T-S3

*A1 Subwatershed
Management*

A1-S2

*A2 Subwatershed
Management*

A2-S2

Priorities

For areas that are designated for conservation or restoration of aquatic and terrestrial habitats, such as A1 subwatersheds, A2 subwatersheds, T watersheds, and riparian areas, the desire for road management is to reduce the negative effects of roads on aquatic and terrestrial resources. The direction in A1, A2, and T areas for the short term is for no new road construction unless needed to achieve aquatic or terrestrial objectives. Further, new roads should be located outside of RCAs unless effects on aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial resources would be greater by using alternative routes.

In other parts of the basin, the priority is to provide a system of roads to meet the social, economic and recreational needs of society, while progressing in a staged approach toward a smaller transportation system that can be effectively and efficiently maintained and managed into the future with minimal environmental impact and contributing to objectives for the aquatic, riparian, forest and rangeland ecosystems.

Process

Roads Analysis is intended to be a flexible tool, driven by road-related issues, which provides context and information to managers in order to assist them in assessing the risks and tradeoffs that come with land management decision-making (Gucinski and Furniss, in press). One such process (USFS 1999), is a six-step tool that may be incorporated at various scales in the step-down process (Subbasin Review, EAWS). Negative effects of road-associated factors on aquatic and terrestrial resources were described by Lee et al. (1997) and Wisdom et al. (2000). Decisions on roads should be made at the local level with involvement from interested and affected parties through the local Access and Travel Management Plan, other transportation plans, land and resource management plans, and project-level NEPA processes. These plans will identify long-term transportation needs, road maintenance practices, and reduce the risk to terrestrial and aquatic resources.

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

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3-62/right/Road Management -
Description and Management Intent

Delete entire "Road Management—Description and Management Intent" section and replace with the following:

The road system on federally administered lands is extensive and diverse. New science information, particularly that generated by the ICBEMP Science Integration Team and Science Advisory Group, indicates that roads are significant modifiers of landscapes and ecological processes. At the same time, roads are needed for public access and tribal needs as well as for accomplishing many management objectives. The challenge is to design and maintain a road system that provides desired access but minimizes adverse road-related effects on other resources, such as water quality, fish, and wildlife.

A science-based roads analysis is a tool that can be used to systematically and objectively evaluate road networks and help describe road condition and risk. A roads analysis provides an integrated ecological, social, and economic approach to transportation planning, addressing existing and future roads including those that may be proposed in unroaded areas. ICBEMP road management direction incorporates roads analysis into the step-down process to provide information and context needed to effectively and efficiently reduce road-related adverse effects. Results of roads analyses include maps and narratives that display management opportunities and risks of existing roads to better address future needs, budgets, and environmental concerns. This information provides the support for road-related decisions and facilitates development of transportation plans such as Access and Travel Management plans and other NEPA documents. Decisions on roads should be made at the local level with involvement from interested and affected parties through the local Access and Travel Management Plan, other transportation plans, land and resource management plans, and project level NEPA processes.

ICBEMP road direction is intended to accomplish the following:

- 1. Roads determined to be needed for public access, tribal rights, and resource management will be safe, promote efficient travel, and be improved where necessary to minimize adverse environmental effects;**
- 2. Roads that do not meet these needs will be closed or obliterated and ecological values restored;**
- 3. New road construction will be reduced from past levels. New roads into watersheds that are currently unroaded or have very few roads will be rare. New roads into such areas could occur following analysis that demonstrates that access is needed to prevent or address imminent environmental damage or provide for valid existing rights.**

The biggest change to existing road systems is expected in areas that are highly roaded and have high road-related risks to resource values, where action has not already been taken to address the problem.

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| | <p>The overarching intent for roads management within the ICBEMP is to progress toward a smaller transportation system that can be maintained into the future with minimal environmental impact. In recognizing that this intent cannot be met instantaneously, the direction suggests a staged approach that concentrates short-term efforts on reducing road-related adverse effects, while determining the long-term road system needs and locations in a manner that maintains choices for future generations. Road management guidance in existing plans such as the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan and newer land use plans already moves in this direction.</p> |
| 3-63/left/Objective B-O23 | <p>Revise: Determine the long-term road system that supports natural resource objectives, minimizes road-related risks and adverse effects from existing and future planned roads, and provides access to public lands. while minimizing road-related risks and adverse effects from existing and future planned roads.</p> |
| 3-63/left/Objective B-O24 | <p>Revise: Use existing information During Subbasin Review and EAWS to characterize...</p> |
| 3-63/right/Standard B-S22 | <p>Revise: Roads analysis shall be incorporated into or conducted concurrently with watershed-scale analysis, such as EAWS, the analyses produced in compliance with the 303D protocol that may result in a water quality restoration plan, the stepdown process, and/or site-specific project analysis.</p> |
| 3-63/right/rationale for Standard B-S22 | <p>Revise 1st paragraph: Roads analysis is intended to be a flexible tool, driven by road related issues, that provides context and information to managers in order to assist them in assessing the risks and tradeoffs that come with land management decision-making (Gucinski and Furniss, in press). Roads analysis is the tool to assist land managers in balancing road system objectives and provides the context and information needed for assessing tradeoffs and risk prior to decision-making. It is intended to be flexible and driven by road-related issues important to the public and to managers. It promotes a multi-scale approach for tailoring analysis techniques to individual situations, to assure that these issues are examined in the proper context. The process provides a set of analytical questions as guidance that can be used to tailor analysis techniques to individual situations. The questions address road relationships to aquatic and riparian resources, water quality, terrestrial wildlife, ecosystem function, economics, commodity production, access, minerals, range, recreation, and other resources. The analysis should identify issues that address road relationships with aquatic and riparian resources, water quality, terrestrial wildlife, ecosystem function, economics, commodity production, access, minerals, range, recreation, and other resources.</p> |
| 3-64/left/Objective B-O25 | <p>Revise: New road building should rarely occur in watersheds that are currently unroaded or have very few roads. New roads constructed in into these areas could occur following roads analysis and/or NEPA analysis, step-down, and decision-making processes that determine future road needs in that considers the larger watershed context. These analyses should weigh the relative habitat values of species potentially affected by roads, such as anadromous fish and wide-ranging carnivores, against the need to address large-scale environmental damage or public</p> |

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

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| | safety. See also management direction for A1 and A2 aquatic subwatersheds regarding new road building. |
| 3-64/right/Standard B-S24 | Revise: Access and Travel Management Plans or other transportation plans shall be developed or revised within the next 10 years to address risks identified in a the roads analysis. These plans shall identify long-term transportation needs (including needs for public access) and road maintenance practices. |
| 3-64/right/rationale Standard B-S24 | Revise: The intent of this standard is that decisions on management of roads should be made at the local level with involvement from interested and affected parties (including local, county, and tribal entities) through the local Access and Travel Management Plan processes. The intent is for these plans to identify long-term transportation needs, road maintenance practices, and reduce the risks to terrestrial and aquatic resources. |
| 3-64/right/Standard B-S25 | Revise: New roads and other transportation facilities should be located outside of RCAs unless effects of other alternatives are greater to aquatic, riparian, water quality, and/or terrestrial resources, as supported/ determined by the appropriate analysis and decision-making process, including, as appropriate when necessary , ESA consultation. When crossing RCAs with roads, appropriate site-specific prescriptive measures shall be used to mitigate adverse effects. |
| 3-64/right/ Standard B-S26 | Revise: Construction of new and reconstruction of existing road crossings of streams and rivers that currently or historically supported native fish species shall maintain and restore fish passage, fish spawning, and channel stability. unless passage would allow undesirable non-native fish distribution expansion that would result in adverse interactions with native fish. Exceptions may be warranted where improving or restoring native fish passage may allow the introduction of exotic, non-native fish species. |
| 3-64/right/new rationale for Standard B-S26 | Insert new rationale: Activities that improve native fish passage for connectivity may affect channel stability by eliminating migration barriers, which may also allow undesirable expansion of non-native fish populations. Information from a roads analysis or step-down process should identify improvement and restoration alternatives where stream channel integrity may be negatively impacted and/or where increased distribution of exotic fish species would result in adverse interactions with native fish. |
| Base Level—Terrestrial Source Habitats | |
| 3-65 | Add new sidebar in Terrestrial Source Habitats section: |

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Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete)

Spatial Prioritization of Terrestrial Restoration and Conservation Opportunities During the Step-down Process

Spatial prioritization (identifying specific areas on the ground that are important) of restoration and conservation opportunities is an important component of the step-down process. Spatial prioritization is necessary to facilitate achievement of ICBEMP objectives with limited resources. The following characterizations can be used to identify spatial priority of terrestrial restoration and conservation opportunities.

Watersheds or subwatersheds can generally be characterized in three conditions. These conditions are described in the following paragraphs.

- Condition 1:** In these areas, the amount and distribution of source habitats, and the associated disturbance processes that maintain these habitats, have undergone relatively little change since the historical period. From a broad-scale perspective certain source habitats have declined substantially in geographic extent from the historical to current period. However, in certain watersheds or subwatersheds, those same source habitats closely resemble historical vegetation conditions and functions. These are Condition 1 areas, and have been identified as T watersheds in this EIS. These areas would be managed with a short-term conservation emphasis to maintain current conditions and a long-term restoration emphasis to facilitate species persistence and to expand the geographic extent and connectivity of source habitats (see T watershed management direction). Given that vegetation processes in these areas appear to be functioning in a sustainable manner, changes in current management are generally not necessary. However, activities may be needed to maintain these sustainable conditions. These areas would be of a high priority for actions that would maintain the current conditions. For example, in areas of dry forest PVG where fire suppression is necessary to protect other values, an active prescribed fire program may be necessary to maintain sustainability. In another case on a rangeland area susceptible to exotic weed invasion, an active integrated weed management strategy (that is, preventing an increase in activities that may introduce exotic species) may be necessary to maintain sustainability.
- Condition 2:** In these areas, the amount of source habitats that have declined substantially in geographic extent from the historical to current period at the broad scale has remained neutral or increased within the local area, but the distribution, quality, or sustainability of these source habitats has changed moderately from historical conditions. The extent of vegetation communities will often closely resemble historical vegetation amounts at a watershed or subwatershed scale. However, the current distribution of vegetation communities will vary from that produced by historical disturbance regimes, or other factors such as roads will have degraded the quality of habitats, reducing their usefulness. These areas could be prioritized to restore habitat quality through repatterning to achieve expected vegetative community distribution and to reduce factors that are adversely affecting habitat usefulness. For example, restoration efforts could focus on reestablishing expected disturbance regimes to achieve repatterning of vegetative communities. In another case the density of roads could be reduced to increase the usefulness of habitats. From a terrestrial species standpoint, these areas could be of a high priority for restoration actions where the quality or distribution of habitat is of greater concern than the amount of habitat.

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

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Spatial Prioritization of Terrestrial Restoration and Conservation Opportunities During the Step-down Process (Continued)

Condition 3: In these areas, the amount of source habitats that have declined substantially in geographic extent from the historical to current period at the broad scale has also declined locally, and disturbance processes are not functioning as would be expected from a historical perspective. Vegetation would largely be characterized by remnant, isolated patches, and habitat quality has been substantially degraded by various factors (such as roads and human disturbances). These areas could be prioritized to restore habitat abundance and quality. Reduction of the factors which adversely affect habitat usefulness would be of a lesser priority until expected vegetation and disturbance regimes are re-established. In some cases these areas may have transitioned to a point where expected vegetation and processes have changed and restoration may not be possible with current technology. Restoration actions would focus on areas with continued opportunity for success. For example restoration efforts could focus on reestablishing expected vegetation and disturbance regimes to achieve repatterning of vegetative communities where changes in physical processes do not limit the potential for success. From a terrestrial species standpoint these areas could be of a high priority for restoration actions where the amount and quality or distribution of habitat is of greatest concern.

A broad-scale estimate of these conditions, summarized at the scale of the watershed, is contained in *A Habitat Network for Terrestrial Wildlife* (Wisdom et al. 2000a). This report describes current habitat conditions for Families 1, 2, 4, 11, and 12, which are the focus of broad-scale habitat management and direction in the EIS process. Estimates of these conditions were based on the analysis of broad-scale data and are expected to have some error at the scale of individual watersheds. However, this broad-scale characterization could provide a starting point for local prioritization of conservation and restoration activities.

3-66/right/Standard
B-S27 rationale

Add to the end of the rationale: In timber harvest areas, it may be necessary to avoid specific areas or modify harvest practices to maintain safety standards and to retain these trees.

3-67/left/Guideline B-G31

Revise 1st sentence: ~~Seedtree or group selection methods~~ Regeneration harvest may be used...

3-67/right/Guideline B-G39

Delete text, replace with: Removal of root-infected stumps on some highly specialized sites can be considered to achieve plan objectives. Minimize soil damage and reforest with shade-intolerant species that are most likely to tolerate the pathogen.

3-67/right/Objective B-O30

Revise 1st paragraph: [Terrestrial Families 1 & 2] In the short term, maintain and prevent loss of old forest in dry and moist forest potential vegetation groups (PVGs). Maintain old forest in patch sizes that are consistent with the landform, climate, and biological and physical conditions of the ecosystem. Identify single story and multi-story old forest stands in the interior ponderosa pine, Pacific ponderosa pine, and Sierra

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| | <p>Nevada mixed conifer cover types. Where appropriate, change the stand structure from multi- to single story. Identify single story and multi-story old forest stands in the Douglas-fir, western larch, western white pine, aspen, and cottonwood-willow cover types. Take steps to prevent the loss of this these relatively scarce habitats from natural or human-caused disturbances. Actively manage to promote their long-term sustainability and to preclude uncharacteristically severe wildfire through activities such as prescribed fire, stewardship thinning, and/or other vegetation/biomass management techniques.</p> |
| 3-69/right/Standard B-S29(S2) | <p>Revise: Prior to completing the process described in Standard B-S30(S2), the tables in Appendix 12 shall be used to determine snag numbers and coarse woody debris levels whenever vegetation management is done. If adequate numbers of snags greater than 21 inches diameter at breast height are not available prior to vegetation management activities to meet the levels indicated in Appendix 12, then a mix of the largest snags available shall be substituted.</p> |
| 3-70/left/Standard B-S30(S2) | <p>Revise next to last sentence: When using any of these processes, administrative units shall collaborate with inform appropriate agencies, governments, or groups so that this standard is applied consistently.</p> |
| 3-70/left/rationale for Standard B-S30(S2) | <p>Insert at the end of the rationale: Coordinating, cooperating, and consensus are desired collaborative approaches when developing appropriate snag numbers, but informing other agencies is the minimum approach required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</p> |
| 3-70/left and right/Objective B-O32 | <p>Revise: Maintain upland rangelands in proper functioning condition Upland rangelands must first be in proper functioning condition to allow for restoration of desired conditions. Areas in proper functioning condition should be prevented from becoming non-functioning. This can be done by addressing the biological needs...</p> |
| 3-70/right/rationale for Objective B-O33 | <p>Add the following paragraph to the end: Significant loss of rangeland species habitat has occurred from conifer encroachment into grassland areas, primarily because of altered fire regimes in the dry forest and grassland PVGs in the ecotone. Historically these grassland areas were savannahs containing widely dispersed trees. Maintaining existing grassland areas and restoring grassland areas by reducing tree densities is necessary to improve outcomes for some grassland associated species.</p> |
| 3-70/right/Objective B-O34 | <p>Revise: Rangelands seeded... native animal terrestrial species habitat, nutrient...</p> |
| 3-70/right/rationale for Objective B-O34 | <p>Delete and replace with: Some seedlings, such as older crested wheatgrass seedlings, are essentially monocultures specifically used for forage production or to reduce livestock grazing pressure on native rangelands. The intent of this objective is for seedlings to meet certain minimum functional and process needs to meet overall ecosystem health, provide habitat for terrestrial species, and maintain healthy source habitats at larger scales.</p> |
| 3-70/right/Objective B-O35 | <p>Delete and combine with Objective B-O34.</p> |

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
|---|---|
| Base Level—Aquatic/Riparian/Hydrologic Component | |
| 3-72/left/1 st para/1 st sentence | <i>Revise:</i> Management activities ... within or affecting RCAs that would not maintain existing fully functioning conditions and processes or lead to improved conditions and processes would not meet the intent of ICBEMP standards and objectives. |
| 3-72/left/3 rd para | <i>Revise 1st sentence:</i> The following objectives and standards apply to management activities and land uses within riparian conservation areas on Forest Service- or BLM-administered land with one exception. Road construction/reconstruction direction within RCAs is provided in the Road Management section under both the Base Level and Restoration sections. |
| 3-72/left/3 rd para | <i>Revise 4th sentence:</i> In the absence of subbasin and/or watershed scale context, the project has to be evaluated against the objectives in isolation using WCIs or the modified NMFS/USFWS matrix of pathways and indicators (see Appendix 9 in the Final EIS). |
| 3-72/right/Objective B-O37 | <i>Revise:</i> Maintain and improve the physical integrity of fully functional aquatic ecosystems, including shorelines, banks, and bottom configurations. Improve aquatic ecosystems (through restoration and/or passive [“hands-off”] management of natural recovery processes) that are not fully functional. |
| 3-72/right/Objective B-O38 | <i>Revise 1st sentence:</i> Maintain and improve fully functional riparian and wetland vegetation and improve (through restoration and/or passive [“hands-off”] management of natural processes) less than fully functional riparian and wetland vegetation to:... |
| 3-72/right/rationale for Objective B-O38 | <i>Insert after first sentence:</i> Types of riparian and wetland vegetation are a reflection of site factors such as soils. |
| 3-73/left/Standard B-S31 | <i>Revise:</i> New management activities... maintaining or improving banks, shorelines, bottom configuration, amount and distribution of woody debris, thermal regulation, characteristic erosion rates, and amount and distribution of woody debris, thermal regulation, characteristic erosion rates, and amount and distribution of source habitats (subject to valid existing rights) fully functional aquatic/riparian conditions and processes, and improving conditions and processes (through either active or passive measures) that are not fully functional. Watershed Condition Indicators (WCIs), or NMFS/USFWS matrices of pathway and indicators if WCIs are not developed yet , shall be linked to objectives and used to guide development and evaluate proposed activities and determine consistency consistent consistent with RCA management objectives. The WCIs or matrices will be used as a suite of indicators. Each indicator will have value ranges defining functioning, functioning at risk, and non-functioning conditions. See the management intent and direction for WCIs for further detail. |

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| 3-73/left and right/Standard B-S32 | <p>Revise: Existing land uses, facilities, and actions within or affecting RCAs shall be modified discontinued, or relocated if they are not maintaining or improving banks, shorelines, bottom configuration, amount and distribution of woody debris, thermal regulation, characteristic erosion rates, and amount and distribution of source habitats fully functional aquatic/ riparian conditions and processes, or improving conditions and processes (thorough either active or passive measures) that are not fully functional.</p> <p>Watershed Condition Indicators (WCIs), or NMFS/USFWS matrices of pathway and indicators if WCIs are not developed yet, shall be linked to objectives and used to guide development and evaluate existing land uses, facilities, and actions within or affecting RCAs and determine consistency consistent with RCA management objectives. The WCIs or matrices will be used as a suite of indicators. Each indicator will have value ranges defining functioning, functioning at risk, and non-functioning conditions. See the management intent and direction for WCIs for further detail.</p> |
| 3-73/left/Guideline B-G42 | <p>Delete guideline.</p> |
| 3-73/right/Standard B-S33 | <p>Revise: During licensing or relicensing of hydroelectric projects, terms and conditions that achieve aquatic and RCA management objectives over the new license term shall be submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, where appropriate.</p> |
| 3-73/right/rationale for Standard B-S34 | <p>Delete and replace with the following: Valid existing rights may limit land management agency discretion in some cases, such as in certain situations under the mining laws. This standard requires the use of existing authorities to minimize impacts of uses conducted pursuant to valid existing rights. For example, where lands are not withdrawn from mining or where valid mining claims exist in withdrawn areas, agencies may impose reasonable conditions on mining activities that are necessary to protect public resources.</p> |
| 3-74/left/Standard B-S38 | <p>Revise 1st sentence: Avoid delivery of chemical... surface waters shall be prohibited.</p> |
| 3-74/right/2 nd para | <p>Revise 2nd sentence: This first tier analysis is done by applying an agreed upon protocol either through an EAWS or a programmatic planning analysis, whichever is the appropriate scale.</p> |
| 3-74/right/4 th para | <p>Revise 1st sentence: Conceptually, the first tier analysis results in identification of ecologically appropriate RCA criteria by using existing information to characterize the extent, conditions, and trends of riparian areas within the analysis area by applying an agreed upon protocol.</p> |
| 3-75/left/1 st para | <p>Revise 2nd sentence: The Forest Service and BLM will initiate collaboration would inform, coordinate with, and cooperate with intergovernmental partners when developing ecologically appropriate RCA delineation criteria as described in Standard B-S40.</p> |
| 3-75/left/3 rd para | <p>Revise last sentence: On-the-ground delineation of RCAs will be conducted by land management personnel with expertise or training in the identified riparian functions and processes and local site conditions.</p> |

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
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| 3-75/right/Standard B-S40 | Revise: During EAWS or through the appropriate programmatic planning processes (including land use plan revision) (tier 1) using an agreed upon protocol , interim RCA criteria shall be... |
| 3-76/left/Standard B-S40 | Insert after 1st full paragraph: In the RCA delineation process, the Forest Service and the BLM shall inform, coordinate with, and cooperate with inter-governmental partners. When the delineation may affect listed species, the appropriate vehicle for collaboration with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation process. |
| 3-76/left/rationale for Standard B-S40 | Insert at end: <i>Informing, coordinating, and cooperating</i> are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Consensus is desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.) |
| 3-76/Standard B-S42(S2) and B-S42(S3) | Revise, delete first sentence of each: Prior to conducting new management activities, an area influencing sediment delivery to RCAs along... |
| 3-76/rationales for B-S42(S2) and B-S42(S3) | Insert after second sentence: Other factors such as soil characteristics and ground cover also influence sediment delivery. Insert after last sentence: To implement this standard, field units can use either the relationship displayed in Figure 1, Appendix 9, or locally developed sediment delivery relationships to identify the sediment delivery influence area. |
| 3-77/left/1 st full para | Insert after 2nd sentence: (Note: Appendix 9 in the Supplemental Draft EIS included two matrices—one developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the other developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service. These matrices have been combined into one matrix, which is provided in Appendix 9 in the Final EIS.) |
| 3-77/left/2 nd full para | Delete entire paragraph. |
| 3-77/left/ 3 rd full para | Revise: The WCIs are being developed by an interagency team and should be available for inclusion in the ICBEMP Record of Decision. In the event the WCIs are not fully developed and implementable at the time of the decision, While the WCIs are being developed the intent is to use... |
| 3-77/right/B-O39 | Revise 1st sentence: ...use the NMFS/USFWS matrices of pathways and indicators (see Appendix 9) as interim indicators until WCIs are developed ready for implementation. |
| 3-77/right/Standard B-S43 | Revise 1st sentence: Watershed Condition Indicators (WCIs) shall be developed and refined at the watershed scale.... |

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
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| 3-77/right/Standard B-S44 | Revise 1st sentence: Until WCIs are implemented While WCIs are being developed, the “matrix of pathways and indicators” (See Appendix 9 for description) ... |
| 3-78/left/3 rd full para | Revise 3rd sentence: Water quality standards have been are mostly established by states and tribes, and approved by the EPA, to ensure beneficial uses are supported. |
| 3-78 /right/Objective B-O40 | Revise: Maintain water quality and hydrologic processes necessary to support beneficial uses including healthy riparian, aquatic, and wetland ecosystems. Water quality and hydrologic processes should be within the range of variability representative of the inherent capability of the watershed area that supports beneficial uses. |
| 3-78/right/1 st para | Revise 3rd sentence: Application of this 303(d) protocol or an alternate analytical process agreed to by the interagency partners provides reasonable assurance that listed and threatened waters... |
| 3-78/right/Standard B-S45 | Revise: The application of the 303(d) protocol or an alternate analytical process agreed to by the interagency partners at watershed or subbasin scale shall be scheduled... |
| 3-79/left/rationale for Standard B-S45 | Revise last sentence: The application of this protocol or an alternate analytical process agreed to by the interagency partners in this context.... |
| 3-79/right/Standard B-S46 | Revise: Apply the 303(d) protocol or an alternate analytical process agreed to by the interagency partners where any land management activity... |
| 3-79/right/rationale for Standard B-S46 | Revise 1st sentence: Application of the protocol or an agreed upon alternate analytical process where... |
| 3-79/right/Objective B-O41 | Revise: In subbasins (or within smaller watershed areas) with mixed ownership, use the 303(d) protocol or an alternate analytical process agreed to by the interagency partners on federal lands. and provide the opportunity to use the protocol to address water quality problems collaboratively with Inform, coordinate with, and cooperate with non-federal landowners, watershed councils, state agencies, tribes, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and other interested parties, providing them an opportunity to use the agreed upon process to address water quality problems. Strive to develop water quality restoration plans that apply to an entire watershed or subbasin. |
| 3-80/left/rationale for Objective B-O41 | Insert at end: Informing, coordinating, and cooperating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Consensus is desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.) |
| 3-82/right/Guideline B-G45 | Revise: “Contingent on human safety concerns, Consider managing human access and minimizing potential disturbances to protect caves, ...” |
| 3-83/left/Objective B-O47 | Revise 3rd sentence: A conservation strategy would include the entire range of a species and should be developed collaboratively by all affected agencies and administrative units. Inform, coordinate with, and cooperate with affected partners when developing conservation strategies, since they include the entire range of a species, which can cross administrative boundaries. |

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
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| 3-83/right/rationale for Objective B-O47 | <p><i>Revise 3rd sentence:</i> A species of concern has a wide... or ranked as G1-G3 (S1-S3 for nonvascular plants) by...</p> <p><i>Insert at the end of the rationale:</i> Informing, coordinating, and cooperating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Consensus is desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</p> |
| 3-83/right/last para | <p><i>Revise 2nd sentence:</i> Two Three of the species, gray wolf and, grizzly bear, and lynx have been listed under the Endangered Species Act.</p> |
| 3-84/left/Objective B-O49 | <p><i>Revise:</i> B-O49. Objective. Coordinate Cooperate with federal, state, local and other organizations at a multi-regional scale (that is, Greater Yellowstone Area to/across Canadian border, Oregon Cascades to Eagle Cap to Hells Canyon to Central Idaho, north Cascades to north Idaho to/across Canadian border, Cascades to/ across Canadian border) across multiple jurisdictional boundaries to develop broad-scale connectivity/linkages of wide-ranging carnivore habitat.</p> |
| 3-84/left/rationale for Objective B-O49 | <p><i>Insert at the end of the 1st paragraph:</i> Wisdom et. al (2000) contains a synthesis of carnivore habitat needs, consideration of this information will aid in developing these linkages.</p> <p><i>Revise 2nd paragraph:</i> Providing such habitat connectivity requires multi-jurisdictional coordination. The purpose of this objective is to clarify that the Forest Service and BLM managers shall take the lead in coordinating facilitating efforts to provide for broad-scale connectivity of habitat for wide-ranging carnivores... evident in ten years. For example, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGCB) recently sponsored a workshop reviewing the state of knowledge on linkage zones and a second workshop to identify linkage zones. The IGBC plans to consider the next step in facilitating identification and management of linkage zones at its winter 2001 meeting.</p> |
| 3-84/right/Standard B-S54 | <p><i>Revise:</i> When planning for site-specific activities within areas identified as important to wide-ranging carnivores, documentation in NEPA analyses (EAs or EISs) should shall include the predicted effects of these activities on source habitat for these carnivores and their prey species at the subbasin level.</p> |
| 3-85/right/2 nd full para | <p><i>Revise:</i> The following management direction for listed and proposed species would take precedence over all other ICBEMP base-level direction restoration direction, and less restrictive direction in land use plans (see the Hierarchy of Management Direction section, earlier in this chapter).</p> |
| 3-85/right/Standard B-S55 | <p><i>Revise:</i> Relevant management activities shall be designed and implemented to be consistent with approved adopted recovery plans, conservation strategies, and other appropriate reports.</p> |
| 3-85/right/rationale for Standard B-S55 | <p><i>Following the second sentence, insert:</i> An adopted recovery plan is one for which a recovery strategy has been developed, approved,</p> |

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signed, and appropriately integrated into land use plans by the Forest Service or BLM. A conservation strategy or other appropriate report will be will be considered adopted when a decision document is signed *and* appropriately integrated into land use plans by the appropriate Forest Service or BLM official.

Revise last sentence: Other appropriate reports (such as the *Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines* [Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee 1986] or **Habitat Conservation Plans**)...

Base Level—Social-Economic-Tribal Component

3-86/left/1st para

Revise 1st sentence: The socio-economic-tribal component of the... and to provide for sustainable levels of products and services from lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM **that are sustainable, within ecosystem capabilities, and are predictable, to the degree predictability is controllable by the agencies.** ~~within the capabilities of the ecosystem.~~ **There are many factors that affect the predictability of product and service levels provided from agency lands. Some are within the control or influence of the land managers. Others, such as economic market factors (supply, demand, price), catastrophic natural events, funding levels, and legislative changes in policy or direction, are generally not often under the control of the land managers. These external factors can affect the actual levels of products and services provided from public lands, compared to the levels that were predicted.** Reservation communities are also some...

3-86/right/Objective B-O55

Revise: Derive social and economic benefits, ... through producing, **in accordance with land use plan allocations and management direction,** a variety of goods and services from Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands **that are sustainable within ecosystem capabilities and predictable to the degree controllable by the agencies.** ~~according to land management plan allocations and management direction~~

3-86/right/rationale for
Objective B-O55

Add the following sentence at end: **Many factors affect the predictability of product and service levels provided from agency lands. Some are within the control or influence of the land managers. Others, such as economic market factors (supply, demand, price), catastrophic natural events, funding levels, and legislative changes in policy or direction, are generally not often under the control of the land managers. These external factors can affect the actual levels of products and services provided from public lands, compared to the levels that were predicted.**

3-87/left/1st para

Revise last sentence: ~~...targeting contracts for the local workforce~~ **making agency contracts as accessible as possible to the local workforce...**

3-87/left/Objective B-O56

Revise: ~~Target~~ **Design** contracts for services and sale of products from ~~federal~~ **Forest Service- and BLM-administered** lands to local firms and individuals as permitted by existing authorities **to be as accessible and attractive as possible** and where it will help...

3-87/left/Guideline B-G47

Add information before 1st sentence: **To the extent possible coordinate project design with local communities and tribal governments that promote local participation, partnerships, expansion and retention of local skilled workforce and effective implementation across ownerships.**

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
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| 3-88/left/rationale for Objective B-O58 | <p>Revise 1st sentence: The intent of this objective is to help sustain an area communities during transition from economically specialized to more diversified economies.</p> <p>Revise 3rd and 4th sentences: The intent of this objective... The objective stems from the recognition... community vitality, and the belief that the continued existence... For more information... see the <i>Economic and Social Conditions of Communities</i> (ICBEMP 1998) and Appendix 15, available at www.icbemp.gov or by calling 208.334.1770.</p> |
| 3-88/left/rationale for Objective B-O59 | <p>Revise last sentence: Improved collaboration can improve predictability by increasing the level of public support for, and reducing resistance to understanding of, management strategies and activities.</p> |
| 3-88/left/Objective B-O59 | <p>Revise: Promote collaboration through increased Increase intergovernmental coordination with federal, state, county, tribal governments, and Resource Advisory Committees/Provincial Advisory Councils, in planning, implementing, and monitoring efforts.</p> |
| 3-89/left/Objective B-O63 | <p>Revise: Objective B-O64 B-O63. Foster compatibility of land uses and management strategies with local economic development goals through collaboration informing, coordinating with, and cooperating with local entities agencies.</p> |
| 3-89/left/rationale for Objective B-O63 | <p>Insert at the end of the rationale: Informing, coordinating, and cooperating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Consensus is desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</p> |
| 3-91/right/Standard B-S64 | <p>Revise 1st sentence: When conducting Subbasin Review and/or EAWS, tribal participation shall be solicited and collaboration with and affected American Indian tribes shall be informed and coordinated with undertaken to identify resources and places of value.</p> |
| 3-91/right/new rationale for Standard B-S64 | <p>Insert new rationale: Informing and coordinating with tribes are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Cooperation and consensus are desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)</p> |
| Management Direction—Restoration | |
| 3-92/left/2 nd para | <p>Switch the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of the “Description and Management Intent: Overall” section and revise the new 1st paragraph as follows:</p> <p>Restoration management direction... (see following discussion). It is also intended that the restoration management direction would apply whether existing funds or additional funds are used to implement the activities. It is expected that the ICBEMP restoration management direction would change existing local restoration priorities. Development of the restoration management strategy is described more fully in Appendix 15, available at www.icbemp.gov or by calling 208.334.1770.</p> |

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikethrough = delete) |
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| 3-92/right/1 st full para | <i>Delete 2nd sentence.</i> |
| 3-93/right/1 st para | Add to follow 1st paragraph: The outcomes projected in the effects analysis in Chapter 4 of the ICBEMP EIS are a reflection of budget allocations consistent with the priorities highlighted in the proposed decision. The current budgets associated with programs within the project area that would be directed by this decision would be allocated to the highest identified priorities, irrespective of administrative (either Forest Service or BLM, Region or State, Forest or District) boundaries and would be focused on ecosystem conditions and desired change in or maintenance of those conditions. Thus the intent is for Forest Service and BLM managers to formulate and distribute budgets to the priority areas first, within the constraints of law and national direction. Budget allocations apply to current funding as well as new funding that might be made available to implement the EIS or special restoration funding provided through special initiatives. It is recognized that this is fundamentally different than budget allocations that have occurred historically within the project area. |
| Landscape Restoration | |
| 3-104/right/rationale for Objective R-O4 | Revise 2nd sentence: To reduce further fragmentation of the landscape, priority should be given to restoring whole hydrologic units opportunities and priorities for vegetation management should be applied to entire hydrologic units in context with the appropriate scale of analysis if resources are available and if the landbase provides the opportunity. |
| 3-105/left/Objective R-O6 | Revise: Sustain Restore hydrologic processes characteristic of the geoclimatic settings through management actions that resemble effects of natural disturbance processes. Hydrologic processes critical for balanced landscapes/ecosystems healthy ecosystems include, but are not limited to, stream flows and sediment in channels. |
| 3-105/left/Objective R-O7 | Delete 1st sentence and replace with: Restore and maintain stream flow regimes to retain characteristic sediment, nutrient, and wood routing needed to create desirable riparian, aquatic, and wetland habitats. |
| 3-106/right/ 2 nd para | Revise: The intent of ICBEMP road restoration direction is to reduce road-related adverse effects through a variety of techniques including reconstruction, managing use-levels/closures, and obliteration. ; closures, and road improvements. The direction acknowledges that road risk and road effects are not determined solely by road density but vary substantially depending on road location, design, and condition. factors such as geology, landform, climate, slope position, road condition, and road design. A science-based analytical tool... |
| 3-106/right/ 3 rd para | Revise 2nd sentence: Restoration priorities should focus primarily in areas where reduction of adverse effects and benefits to resources could be maximized for example, along valley bottoms and main river corridors and in areas where terrestrial, riparian, and aquatic species are negatively affected associated with roads as identified through a roads analysis. |
| 3-106/right/Standard R-S2 | Revise: A science-based roads analysis process shall be used at multiple scales as appropriate and incorporated into the appropriate step-down |

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
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| 3-107/left/rationale for Standard R-S2 | <p>and decision-making processes to systematically and hierarchically evaluate existing road system needs and to establish priorities for road restoration activities.</p> <p>Revise rationale: The A roads analysis process is intended to identify a balance between (a) the retention of a safe, efficient road system to meet public demands, land stewardship, and tribal needs; and (b) the identification of those roads no longer needed and reduction of adverse effects and potential adverse effects on clean water, aquatic/riparian and terrestrial species habitats, native vegetation, and other natural resources. The intent is that the a roads analysis process will be a component of Subbasin Review, EAWS, or other processes, as appropriate, step-down process and will support Forest Service or BLM land use plan revision, Access and Travel Management Plans and other transportation plans, water quality restoration plans, and site-specific activity planning. The results of a roads analysis completed under Standard B-S22 will meet the needs of this Standard.</p> |
| 3-107/left/Standard R-S3 | Delete Standard R-S3 and its rationale. |
| 3-107/right/Standard R-S4 | <p>Revise: Information from the a roads analysis shall be used when designing projects to reduce road-related adverse effects over the next 10 years. Quality and quantity road indicators and road-related use shall be used to assess the adverse effects on aquatic/riparian and terrestrial species and their habitats. Road quality will be measured by progress toward the road system determined to meet future transportation needs. The primary indicator for road quantity will be Forest Service/BLM-classified roadway miles per square mile measured at the subbasin scale. The primary indicators for road-related use are amount, type, and season of use.</p> |
| 3-107/right/rationale for Standard R-S4 | <p>Revise 1st sentence: The intent of this standard is that implementation of restoration activities will be prioritized based on risks and budgets; so that the most significant effects can be reduced first.</p> |
| 3-108/left/Standard R-S5 | <p>Delete existing standard and replace with the following: Restoration activities in areas where existing culverts and other crossings do not provide for fish passage or connectivity, or that pose a substantial risk to riparian conditions shall be prioritized through roads analysis and the step-down process. During construction or reconstruction of roads in association with restoration-related activities, new or existing culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings shall be designed or improved to accommodate a 100-year flood event, including associated bedload and debris.</p> |
| 3-108 /left/rationale for Standard R-S5 | <p>Revise 1st sentence: Structures posing a substantial risk are defined as those that do not meet design and operation maintenance criteria, or....</p> <p>Insert at the end: The intent of this standard is to incorporate stream crossing upgrade priorities identified from a roads analysis into project implementation, based on available funding.</p> |

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Terrestrial Source Habitat Restoration

3-108/right/4th para

Insert new objective after Guideline R-G13:
R-O14a. Objective. When identifying restoration opportunities for terrestrial species, evaluate the information provided on Maps 3-5 and 2-11a, and the watershed characterizations described in *A Habitat Network for Terrestrial Wildlife in the Interior Columbia Basin* (Wisdom et al. 2000a) to aid in setting priorities which complement broad-scale objectives.

3-110/Table 3-1

Add footnote: These are the source habitats (vegetation types) that have declined substantially in geographic extent from the historical to current periods for Family 1: Low elevation old forest, Family 2: All elevation old forest, and Family 4: Early-seral forest and in the Ecological Reporting Units and RAC/PAC areas where they have declined (Wisdom et. al 2000a). Objective R-O16 directs managers to increase the extent of these vegetation types.

Aquatic-Riparian-Hydrologic Restoration

3-118/left/1st para

Revise 2nd sentence: The management intent of the ICBEMP... (1) securing existing habitats that support the strongest populations of wide-ranging aquatic species (**such as in A1 and A2 subwatersheds**) and the highest native diversity and integrity (~~such as in A1 and A2 subwatersheds~~); (2) extending...

3-119/left/Objective R-O25

Revise: Use broad-scale aquatic/riparian restoration priorities and the geographic extent of the A1/A2 **subwatersheds network** during Subbasin Review....

Add the following at the end of this objective:
As appropriate and in accordance with Appendix 18, use the step-down process, such as Subbasin Review, to fine tune A1/A2 subwatersheds delineation to be consistent with the ICBEMP criteria and intent.

3-119/left/rationale for
Objective R-O25

Revise 1st sentence: ...extent of the A1/A2 ~~network~~ **subwatersheds**...

Add the following as a second paragraph in the rationale:
The step-down process provides the opportunity to validate and, as necessary, refine A1/A2 locations using existing finer-scale information. Minor corrections of A1/A2 delineations using A1/A2 intent and defined delineation criteria that is described later in this chapter would not constitute a new decision warranting plan amendment or associated NEPA analysis. Rather, it implements the decision in the ROD to designate A1/A2 areas meeting the criteria and intent. The recent update of information on species' status and distribution should reduce the likelihood of substantial changes within a particular subbasin (that is, adding or removing several A1/ A2 subwatersheds). If such substantial shifts do occur, however, appropriate land use plan amendment and NEPA analysis procedures would be followed, as well as any necessary ESA consultation procedures (see Appendix 18).

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
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| 3-119/left/Standard R-S7 | Revise 1st bullet: ...In this instance, <i>securing</i> can mean either reducing threats within the subwatershed or reducing threats in adjacent subwatersheds that pose risks to the functionality would prevent achievement of A2 or A1 subwatershed objectives. |
| 3-119/right/Guideline R-G23 | Revise last sentence: ... riparian vegetation condition and complexity; stream aquatic habitat complexity; and channel structure (that is, wood and bank stability). |
| 3-120/right/Guideline R-G28 | Revise 2nd sentence: Consider vegetation management actions that would restore vegetation patches and patterns using practices that which restore and are compatible with disturbance processes and patterns that encourage attainment of aquatic/riparian/hydrologic management objectives. |
| 3-120/right/Objective R-O30 | Revise: Initiate collaboration on and cooperation Inform, coordinate with, and cooperate with other landowners when addressing similar aquatic/riparian restoration issues. |
| 3-120/right/rationale for Objective R-O30 | Insert at the end of the rationale: Informing, coordinating, and cooperating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Consensus is desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.) |
| 3-121/right/1 st para | Delete 2nd complete sentence. |
| 3-121/right/Standard R-S8 | Revise: State, county, and tribal water quality restoration priorities, including the 303(d) list, state priorities for TMDL development, and existing water quality restoration plans, shall be incorporated into Subbasin Review and into Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale where EAWS is being accomplished step-down processes (programmatic planning, Subbasin Review, EAWS, and/or site-specific NEPA analysis). |
| 3-121/right/rationale for Standard R-S8 | Revise: It is intended that Subbasin Reviews will be completed for the ICBEMP within five seven years of signing of the ROD. States within the ICBEMP are developing TMDLs at a the subbasin, watershed, and subwatershed scales. Much of the area within the ICBEMP will also have EAWS Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale scheduled or completed during this same timeframe. The intent of this standard is to coordinate and integrate broad-, mid-, and watershed-scale information and timelines with state and EPA information and timelines , at similar scales of analysis, to maximize cost-benefit and efficiency of restoration efforts. |
| 3-122/left/Standard R-S9 ["R-S79"] | Delete standard; R-S8 is modified to include specifics (TMDL priorities, 303(d) lists, etc.). |
| 3-122/left/Objective R-O32 | Revise: Develop and implement... and implementing the 303(d) protocol or an alternate analytical process agreed to by the interagency partners at a scale and with timeframes that.... |
| 3-122/left/rationale for R-O32 | Revise: ...specific plans that define how such impacts will be addressed so as to restore such waters. The 303(d) protocol was designed to facilitate accomplishment of this objective. The intent... |

**Page/Column/Paragraph or
Table/Fig/Map/Photo**

Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete)

Social-Economic-Tribal Component: Restoration

3-122/right/rationale for
Objective R-O34

Revise 1st sentence: ~~...sustain isolated, economically specialized communities while they transition to a less specialized condition~~ **sustain communities during transition from economically specialized to more diversified economies.**

Revise 3rd sentence: ~~...community vitality, and that the belief that the continued existence....~~

Revise last sentence: ~~For more information on how Areas of Economic Specialization...~~

3-123/left/bullets under
Objective R-O35

Revise format as follows: (1) to support economic activity important to rural and tribal communities and local governments, (2) to maximize regional market efficiencies, and (3) to achieve management objectives in an efficient and cost effective way.

3-123/right/Objective R-O36

Revise 1st sentence: ~~Collaborate~~ **Inform and coordinate** with affected federally recognized tribes to identify restoration opportunities and possible cooperative restoration approaches or actions.

3-123/right/rationale for
Objective R-O36

Insert at the end: Informing and coordinating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Cooperating and consensus are desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)

3-124/left/Standard R-S10

Revise 1st sentence: When conducting Subbasin Review, EAWS, or applicable site-specific NEPA analysis, ~~collaborate~~ **inform and coordinate** with affected federally recognized tribes and solicit tribally identified restoration opportunities.

3-124/left/rationale for
Standard R-S10

Insert at the end: Informing and coordinating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Cooperating and consensus are desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)

3-124/left/Standard R-S12/
1st sentence

Revise 1st sentence: Congruent with achieving restoration objectives, ~~collaborate~~ **inform and coordinate** with federally recognized tribes to design restorative actions that mitigate possible negative effects on resources of interest to tribes.

3-124/left/rationale for
Standard R-S12

Insert at the end of the rationale: Informing and coordinating are the minimum required collaborative approaches. Cooperating and consensus are desired, but not required. (See the Glossary definition of Collaboration for a description of these terms.)

Management Direction—Terrestrial T Watersheds

3-124/right/Description
and Management Intent section/
1st three paragraphs

Delete and replace with the following:
Terrestrial T watersheds (5th-field hydrologic unit codes [HUCs]), shown on Map 3-10, are one of the components of the terrestrial strategy. T watersheds alone do not constitute a network of habitats for terrestrial species. However, they are a critical piece of the overall strategy to maintain and restore networks of habitat for terrestrial species. These areas provide a system of watersheds that provide an anchor for the recovery and viability of wide-ranging terrestrial species.

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
|---|--|
| | <p>To have been selected, T watersheds must meet the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The watershed must contain source habitat for one or more of 5 “families” of terrestrial species (see sidebar in the Terrestrial Source Habitat Component section of the Base-level Direction), which are a subset of the 12 Terrestrial Families described in Wisdom et al. (2000). These five families represent groups of species associated with habitats that have declined substantially in geographic extent in the project area since historical times. 2. The watershed must have <i>at least 5 percent BLM- and/or Forest Service-administered lands</i> (although the overwhelming majority of watersheds selected contain more than 80 percent BLM- and/or Forest Service-administered lands). 3. The source habitats that have declined substantially in geographic extent since the historical period generally are functioning within the watershed with relatively little change compared to historical functions. In general, they would have intact functions and processes (such as plant succession), frequency and severity of disturbance (such as fire, grazing, insects, and disease), nutrient cycling, and energy flow that are characteristic for the area. 4. The pattern of source habitats within the watershed closely resembles historical vegetation patterns (that is, they have low departure, or change, from historical patterns) with certain habitat components intact (such as large snags, absence of exotic species, and low predicted road densities). |
| 3-126/left/2 nd para | Revise: As used in the proposed decision , <i>source habitats</i> are the vegetation cover types... Source habitats as used here support long-term population persistence (Wisdom et al. 2000). |
| 3-126/left/after 2 nd para | Insert following paragraph: While every acre of source habitat within T watersheds is not necessarily of highest quality, T source habitats can be considered the most sustainable through time compared to source habitats in other watersheds. |
| 3-126/right/2 nd full para | Revise: Objectives and standards for T watersheds apply only to the source habitat(s) listed in Objective T-O1 that occur within the watersheds. These objectives and standards can be superseded only by direction for A1 subwatersheds. take precedence over other ICBEMP direction except where inconsistent with threatened and endangered species and A1 subwatersheds direction. If there are other... |
| 3-127/left/after rationale for Objective T-O1 | Insert the following new standard and rationale: T-S1a. Standard. During Subbasin Review, T watersheds shall be validated using existing information based on the T watershed criteria. T watersheds identified using broad-scale data in the ICBEMP EIS that do not appear to meet the criteria when looking at finer-scale information shall be re-evaluated against the criteria during subsequent land use plan revision or amendment. Also |

Page/Column/Paragraph or
Table/Fig/Map/Photo

Change Made (bold = new; strikethrough = delete)

during Subbasin Review, other watersheds in the subbasin shall be evaluated to determine if they meet the T watershed criteria. If so, then they, too, would be further evaluated during subsequent land use plan revision or amendment.

Rationale: T watersheds were identified using broad-scale data. The use of these data to identify specific watersheds may introduce some level of error when looking at the finer scale (see Hemstrom et al. [2000] and Raphael et al. [2000] for discussion of errors associated with broad-scale data.) At the scale of individual watersheds, some of the T watersheds may not have the low level of disturbance departure anticipated when identifying them for the T watershed direction. This means that when viewed on the ground, vegetation patterns in watersheds identified as T watersheds may not be similar to historical vegetation patterns. This standard is intended to use the step-down process to systematically address potential errors in the T watershed delineation process.

3-127/right/Objective T-O2

Revise: Maintain habitats by permitting natural processes, including disturbance events, such as fire, to continue whenever these processes will contribute to ~~long-term~~ sustainability of habitat.

3-132/left/rationale for
Standard T-S2

Delete and replace with the following: Valid existing rights may limit land management agency discretion in some cases, such as in certain situations under the mining laws. This standard requires the use of existing authorities to minimize impacts of uses conducted pursuant to valid existing rights. For example, where lands are not withdrawn from mining or where valid mining claims exist in withdrawn areas, agencies may impose reasonable conditions on mining activities that are necessary to protect public resources.

Management Direction—Aquatic A1 and A2 Subwatersheds

3-132/right/1st para

Revise: To the extent possible using broad-scale data, the A1/A2 subwatersheds were identified using the following criteria based on science findings and suggestions (*Scientific Assessment*, Volume III, pages 1360-1364) and interactions between the Science Advisory Group’s aquatic scientists and another group of interagency aquatic biologists. These A1/A2 subwatersheds are shown on Map 3-11a. Fine tuning of the A1/A2 subwatersheds is anticipated as more accurate, finer-scale data is used during step-down analyses to determine if subwatersheds meet the criteria and intent of the A designations. The process for future changes and updates is described in Appendix 18 in the Final EIS.

The A1 and A2 subwatersheds... differences. The similarities are... sections.

A1 and A2 subwatershed designations are based on the following criteria:

Listed species (bull trout, stream- and ocean-type chinook, and steelhead)

- ◆ Subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) must have at least 5 percent Forest Service- and/or BLM-administered lands;
- ◆ All subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) with strong populations (Note “strong” is quantifiable; see the Glossary for the definition of strongholds.)

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

Page/Column/Paragraph or
Table/Fig/Map/Photo

Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete)

- ♦ All subwatersheds in the Snake River Basin that were identified by NMFS as important for anadromous fish (NOTE: During post-ROD fine-tuning as Recovery Plans are approved, this criteria will be replaced with the following: “Population recovery units identified in approved recovery plans for listed anadromous fish by NMFS or bull trout by USFWS that meet the intent of the A system.”)
 - ♦ All subwatersheds outside the Snake River Basin (that is, Mid and Upper Columbia) identified in the *Scientific Assessment* as supporting wild, native populations of steelhead and chinook salmon that have little or no influence from introduced non-indigenous stocks (See Map 4.22 in Volume III of *Scientific Assessment* page 1219).
 - ♦ Fringe populations for bull trout and ocean type chinook as identified in the *Scientific Assessment* (Volume III page 1247).
- Non listed Species (redband, westslope, Yellowstone)
- ♦ Subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) must have at least 25 percent Forest Service- and/or BLM-administered lands;
 - ♦ Fringe populations for westslope and redband as identified in the *Scientific Assessment* (Volume III page 1247).
 - ♦ All subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) with strong populations of redband trout or Yellowstone cutthroat trout (Note “strong” is quantifiable; see the Glossary for the definition.)
 - ♦ All subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) with strong populations of westslope cutthroat trout and the presence of a threatened or endangered aquatic species. (Note “strong” is quantifiable; see the Glossary for the definition.)

NOTE: The criteria for westslope cutthroat has changed from the criteria used to identify A1/A2 subwatersheds in the Supplemental Draft EIS. In summer 2000 field units were asked to validate and update the A1/A2 subwatersheds based on new information. This effort identified substantially more subwatersheds with strong populations of westslope cutthroat trout and redband trout than were identified in the *Scientific Assessment*. This increased number of A1/A2 subwatersheds for both westslope cutthroat and redband trout raised a question of priorities related to restoration efforts to meet the purpose and need of the EIS. Since the populations of westslope cutthroat and redband trout are apparently stronger than first believed, a proposal was made to change the criteria to identify A1/A2 subwatersheds for both these species. The SAG evaluated the effects of identifying as A1 or A2 for westslope or redband only those subwatersheds where the species overlap with listed aquatic species. The results of this analysis are disclosed in the Aquatic-Riparian-Hydrologic Component section of Chapter 4 in the Final EIS. The criteria for identifying A1/A2 subwatersheds for westslope cutthroat trout was changed from that used in the Supplemental Draft EIS to only those subwatersheds where strong populations of westslope cutthroat trout overlapped with listed aquatic species.

Page/Column/Paragraph or
Table/Fig/Map/Photo

Change Made (bold = new; ~~strikeout = delete~~)

Although the probabilities of high habitat capacity and strong population status for westslope cutthroat trout could decline somewhat from those predicted for Alternative S2 with this decision, it was determined that this was acceptable due to the stronger existing status of westslope cutthroat trout, and the other elements of the ICBEMP aquatic-riparian-hydrologic strategy, such as RCAs, which would continue to provide habitat protection. The results of this analysis are disclosed in the Aquatic-Riparian-Hydrologic Component section of Chapter 4 in the Final EIS. The Supplemental Draft EIS criteria for redband trout was retained because focusing strictly on subwatersheds where redbands overlap with listed aquatic species would virtually exclude all populations of redband trout that do not overlap with steelhead (termed resident-interior in the Supplemental Draft EIS) and that may be genetically distinct. Furthermore, the additional emphasis from A1/A2 identification was needed.

3-133/left/1st para

Revise: *Alternative S2 Only.* Both A1 and A2 subwatersheds were delineated using broad-scale data **for the Supplemental Draft EIS. As was anticipated and described in the Supplemental Draft EIS,** ~~it is intended that administrative units, using the criteria described in the Supplemental Draft EIS above,~~ will adjusted the A1 and A2 subwatershed locations to incorporate new data. ~~prior to the signing of the ROD.~~ This effort led to the change in criteria for westslope cutthroat trout as just described. In recognition of the dynamic nature of the ecosystem, an agreed upon implementation process for post-ROD adjustments ~~will be developed before the ROD is signed,~~ **also described in the Supplemental Draft EIS, has been developed and is included as Appendix 18.**

3-133/left/before Description
and Management Intent

Insert sidebar:

As stated in the management intent (first full paragraph on page 3-133) of the Supplemental Draft EIS, the A1 and A2 subwatershed locations were validated against the criteria on page 3-132 during the summer of 2000. This resulted in some changes in subwatershed designations. This could have triggered a change in the integrated high restoration priority subbasins because the original ruleset used to determine broadscale aquatic restoration priorities used, as one component, the extent of A2 subwatersheds within a subbasin (See Appendix 15, available at www.icbemp.gov or by calling 208.334.1770). Three subbasins that were identified in the Supplemental Draft EIS would have been deleted from the integrated high restoration priority set of 40 subbasins (Alternative S2) and 4 would have been added due to the increase or decrease of subwatersheds meeting the criteria for A2 in these subbasins. The changes would have eliminated subbasins that have substantial habitat for wide-ranging threatened and endangered species (stream-type chinook, steelhead, and bull trout) and added subbasins with habitat for predominately wide-ranging, non-listed, fish species (Yellowstone cutthroat trout and redband trout). Since the focus of the project is to address broad-scale compelling issues, such as supporting recovery of listed species, the decision was made to keep the 40 high restoration priority subbasins identified in the Supplemental Draft EIS. Additionally, aquatic restoration would still be emphasized within the four subbasins because of the extent of A2 subwatersheds and their associated restoration intent.

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Chapter 3 (Continued)

| Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo | Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete) |
|---|--|
| 3-133/right/1 st para | Revise: Management direction of A1 subwatersheds will take precedence over other management direction in the ICBEMP project area except where inconsistent with threatened and endangered species direction. |
| 3-133/right/Standard A1-S1 | Revise: New management activities (subject to valid existing rights; see Standard A1-S4) in A1 subwatersheds shall be conducted only if they maintain or achieve A1 subwatershed and aquatic/riparian/hydrologic objectives and pose very low short-term risk to aquatic, hydrologic, and riparian area functions and processes. Watershed Condition Indicators (WCIs), or the revised NMFS/USFWS matrix of pathways and indicators (see Appendix 9 in the Final EIS) until WCIs are developed, shall be linked to objectives and used to guide development and evaluate proposed activities and determine consistency consistent with the aquatic, riparian and hydrologic objectives (see Standard B-S43) and the specific intent of A1 subwatersheds. The WCIs (or matrix in the interim) shall be used as a suite of indicators. Each indicator will have value ranges defining functioning, functioning at risk, and non-functioning conditions. See the management intent, direction for WCIs, and Appendix 9 in the Final EIS for further detail. |
| 3-136/left/rationale for Standard A1-S4 | Delete and replace with the following: Valid existing rights may limit land management agency discretion in some cases, such as in certain situations under the mining laws. This standard requires the use of existing authorities to minimize impacts of uses conducted pursuant to valid existing rights. For example, where lands are not withdrawn from mining or where valid mining claims exist in withdrawn areas, agencies may impose reasonable conditions on mining activities that are necessary to protect public resources. |
| 3-136/left/Standard A1-S3 | Revise: Existing land uses, facilities, and actions within A1 subwatersheds shall be modified, discontinued, or relocated (subject to valid existing rights; see Standard A1-S4) if they prevent attainment of the A1 subwatershed and aquatic/ riparian/hydrologic objectives. Watershed Condition Indicators (WCIs), or the revised NMFS/USFWS matrix of pathway and indicators (see Appendix 9 in the Final EIS) until WCIs are developed, shall be linked to objectives and used to guide development and evaluate existing land uses, facilities, and actions to determine consistency consistent with the aquatic/riparian/hydrologic aquatic, riparian and hydrologic objectives (see Standard B-S43) and the specific intent of A1 subwatersheds. The WCIs (or matrix in the interim) shall be used as a suite of indicators. Each indicator will have value ranges defining functioning, functioning at risk, and non-functioning conditions. See the management intent, direction for WCIs, and Appendix 9 in the Final EIS for further detail. |
| 3-136/right/Objective A2-O1 | Revise: Restore habitats supporting important native fish population centers where they are not fully functional while minimizing disruption to fully functioning hydrologic processes. Address immediate risks to fully functioning hydrologic, riparian, and instream processes; water quality; |

Page/Column/Paragraph or
Table/Fig/Map/Photo

Change Made (bold = new; strikethrough = delete)

and connectivity. **Design activities to restore terrestrial habitats and succession/distribution regimes (such as noxious weed control) to meet the management intent of A2 subwatersheds and to pose low short-term risk to aquatic habitats. Integrate the restoration activities as needed.** ~~Integrate needs terrestrial habitat restoration and restoration of succession/disturbance regimes (such as noxious weed control) that meet the management intent of A2 subwatersheds and that pose low short-term risk to aquatic habitats.~~

3-137/left/rationale for
Objective A2-O2

Revise 3rd sentence: "Wildland fire use for resource benefit" and prescribed fire **(as well as associated mechanical treatments preceding use of prescribed fire)** ~~both~~ require extensive planning and documentation and must meet NEPA and agency requirements.

3-137/left/Standard A2-S1

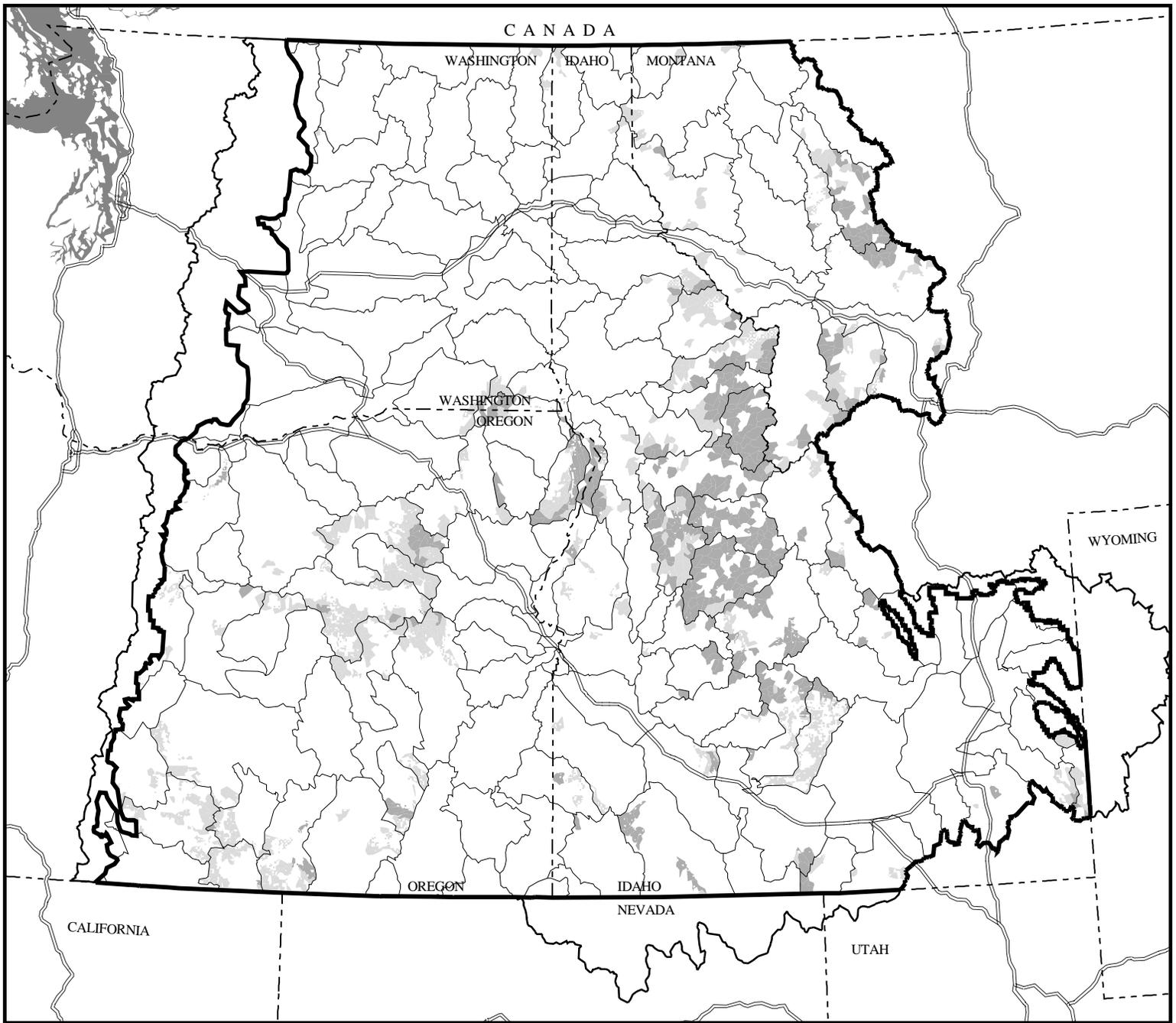
Revise: New management activities (subject to valid existing rights; see Standard A2-S4) in A2 subwatersheds shall be conducted only if they maintain or achieve A2 subwatershed and aquatic/riparian/hydrologic objectives and pose low short-term risk to aquatic, hydrologic, and riparian area functions and processes. Watershed Condition Indicators (WCIs) **or the revised NMFS/USFWS matrix of pathways and indicators (see Appendix 9 in the Final EIS) until WCIs are developed** shall be **linked to objectives and used to guide development and** evaluate proposed activities ~~and determine consistency~~ **consistent** with the aquatic, riparian and hydrologic objectives (see Standard B-S43) and the specific intent of A2 subwatersheds. **The WCIs (or matrix in the interim) shall be used as a suite of indicators. Each indicator will have value ranges defining functioning, functioning at risk, and non-functioning conditions.** See the management intent, direction for WCIs, and **Appendix 9 in the Final EIS** for further detail.

3-137/left/Standard A2-S3

Revise: Existing land uses, facilities, and actions within A2 subwatersheds shall be modified, discontinued, or relocated (subject to valid existing rights; see Standard A2-S4) if they prevent attainment of the A2 subwatershed and aquatic/riparian/hydrologic objectives. Watershed Condition Indicators (WCIs), **or the revised NMFS/USFWS matrix of pathways and indicators (see Appendix 9 in the Final EIS) until WCIs are developed**, shall be **linked to objectives and used to guide development and** evaluate existing land uses, facilities, and actions ~~and determine consistency~~ **consistent** with the aquatic, riparian and hydrologic objectives (see Standard B-S43) and the specific intent of A2 subwatersheds. **The WCIs (or matrix in the interim) shall be used as a suite of indicators. Each indicator will have value ranges defining functioning, functioning at risk, and non-functioning conditions.** See the management intent, direction for WCIs, and **Appendix 9 in the Final EIS** for further detail.

3-137/left/rationale for
Standard A2-S4

Delete and replace with the following: Valid existing rights may limit land management agency discretion in some cases, such as in certain situations under the mining laws. This standard requires the use of existing authorities to minimize impacts of uses conducted pursuant to valid existing rights. For example, where lands are not withdrawn from mining or where valid mining claims exist in withdrawn areas, agencies may impose reasonable conditions on mining activities that are necessary to protect public resources.

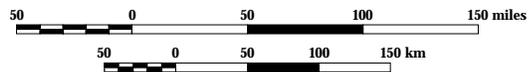


Map 3-11a.
Aquatics (A1 and A2) Subwatersheds:
Alternative S2

*BLM- and Forest Service-
 Administered Lands Only*

INTERIOR COLUMBIA
 BASIN ECOSYSTEM
 MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Final EIS
 2000



- | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|----------------------|
|  | A1 Subwatersheds |  | Subbasin Borders |
|  | A2 Subwatersheds |  | Major Roads |
| | |  | Planning Area Border |