

APPENDIX E

CROSSWALK BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL PROPOSED ACTION AND PROPOSED ACTION CLARIFIED (ALTERNATIVE B)

The following table is a crosswalk between the original proposed action that was scoped and changes made to the original proposed action to clarify intent and meaning. The Clarified Proposed Action is Alternative B in the Draft EIS. The intent of the clarification was to respond to comments that suggested the proposal was not clear, it was redundant, or that existing procedures already were covered. The sentences in italics provide rationale for the change. The changes are primarily based on the following considerations

- Some guidelines were written to clearly reflect the intent of a “guideline” which is the action “should” be done in such a manner, versus “must” be done.
- Several objective, standards and/or guidelines were dropped and/or combined if they were redundant.
- Some were edited for better clarity.
- Some were dropped if already required under existing procedures.
- Some were added if missed in the original proposed action to better show intent of the LCAS.

G/O=Goal, S=Standard, and G=Guideline

Crosswalk Between the Proposed Action and Clarification

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Range G/O 1. Manage grazing to maintain or move toward the composition and structure of native plant communities within lynx habitat and adjacent shrub-steppe habitats.	GRAZ O1. Manage livestock grazing to be compatible with the improvement or maintenance of lynx habitat.
Range S1. Within lynx habitat, manage livestock grazing in riparian areas and willow carrs to maintain or achieve mid-seral or later condition to provide cover and forage for lynx prey species	GRAZ S3. Manage livestock grazing in riparian areas, and willow carrs, so as to contribute to maintaining or achieving a preponderance of mid- or later-seral stages, similar to the conditions that would have occurred under historical disturbance regimes.
Range S2. Delay livestock use in post-fire and post-harvest created openings until successful regeneration of the shrub and tree components occurs.	GRAZ S1. In fire- and harvest-created openings, manage livestock grazing to ensure impacts do not prevent successful regeneration of shrubs and trees.
Range G1. Ensure that ungulate grazing does not impede the development of snowshoe hare habitat in natural or created openings within lynx habitat.	GRAZ S1. In fire- and harvest-created openings, manage livestock grazing to ensure impacts do not prevent successful regeneration of shrubs and trees.
Range G2. Manage grazing in aspen stands to ensure sprouting and sprout survival sufficient to perpetuate the long-term viability of the clones.	GRAZ S2. In aspen stands, manage livestock grazing to ensure impacts do not prevent or inhibit sprout survival sufficient to perpetuate the long-term viability of the clones.
Range G3. Maintain or achieve mid-seral or higher condition in shrub-steppe habitat that is within the elevational range of forested lynx habitat or that	GRAZ S4. Manage livestock grazing in shrub steppe habitats, in the elevational ranges that encompass forested lynx habitat (within LAUs) to

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provides landscape connectivity between blocks of primary lynx habitat.	contribute to maintaining or achieving a preponderance of mid- or late-seral stages, similar the conditions that would have occurred under historic disturbance regimes.
Silviculture G/O 1. Design regeneration harvest, planting, and thinning to develop characteristics suitable for lynx and snowshoe hare habitat.	VEG O4. Design regeneration harvest, reforestation, and thinning to develop characteristics suitable for lynx and snowshoe hare habitat.
Silviculture G/O 2. Maintain suitable acres or lynx habitat and juxtaposition of habitat through time when planning timber sales and related activities.	VEG O2. Maintain or improve lynx habitat, with an emphasis on continued availability of high-quality foraging habitat in juxtaposition to denning habitat.
Silviculture S1. Pre-commercial thinning will be allowed only when stands no longer provide snowshoe hare habitat (e.g., self-pruning processes have eliminated snowshoe hare cover and forage availability during winter conditions with average snowpack).	VEG S5. Precommercial thinning may be allowed only when stands no longer provide snowshoe hare habitat (e.g., self-pruning processes have eliminated snowshoe hare cover and forage availability during winter conditions with average snow pack). The following precommercial thinning activities may occur prior to the stands no longer providing snowshoe hare habitat: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Precommercial thinning conducted within the structure ignition zone (200 feet of administrative sites, dwellings and/or associated outbuildings). 2. Wildfire suppression. 3. Wildland Fire Use practices and activities that restore ecological processes.
Silviculture S2. In aspen stands within lynx habitat, favor regeneration of aspen.	VEG G1. Where little or no habitat for snowshoe hares is currently available, vegetation management practices should be planned to recruit a high density of conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs preferred by snowshoe hares. Preference should be given to mesic sites and mid-seral stage stands. Provide for continuing availability of lynx foraging habitat in proximity to denning habitat.
Silviculture S3. Following a disturbance such as blowdown, fires, insects, and disease, where lynx denning habitat is less than 10% of a Lynx Analysis Unit, do not salvage harvest when the affected area is smaller than 5 acres if it could contribute to lynx denning habitat. (Exceptions are developed recreation sites or other sites of high human concentration.) Where larger areas are affected, retain a minimum of 10% of the affected area per Lynx Analysis Unit in patches of at least 5 acres to provide future denning habitat. In such areas, defer or modify management activities that would prevent development or maintenance of lynx foraging habitat.	VEG S4. Following a disturbance, such as blowdown, Following a disturbance, such as blowdown, fires, insects, or pathogens mortality that could contribute to lynx denning habitat, do not salvage harvest when the affected area is smaller than 5 acres. Exceptions to this include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed recreation sites, administrative sites, or authorized special use structures or improvements; 2. Designated road and trail corridors where public safety or access has been or may be compromised; and 3. LAUs where denning habitat has been mapped and field validated, provided that at least 10 percent denning habitat is retained and is well distributed. 4. Wildfire suppression.
Silviculture G1. Management activities	VEG G2. Where recruitment of additional denning

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retain adequate amounts of coarse woody debris for lynx and snowshoe hare cover, if it exists on site.	habitat is desired, vegetation management practices should retain sufficient standing dead trees and coarse woody debris, consistent with the likely availability of such material under natural disturbance regimes. The juxtaposition of denning and foraging habitat should be maintained or improved.
Silviculture G2. Commercial thinning projects shall maintain or enhance lynx habitat.	VEG S2. Timber management practices, such as timber harvest and salvage sales, shall not change more than 15 percent of lynx habitat within a LAU to an unsuitable condition within a 10-year period.
Silviculture G3. Design vegetation management activities that consider retaining or encouraging tree species composition and structure that will provide habitat for red squirrels or other lynx alternate prey species.	VEG G5. Habitat for alternate prey species (primarily red squirrel) should be provided in each LAU.
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species - (TES) G/O 1. Maintain effectiveness of lynx habitat. (Effectiveness is primarily affected by high level of human use.)	VEG O1. Manage vegetation to be consistent with historical succession and disturbance processes while maintaining habitat components necessary for the conservation of lynx.
TES S1. If more than 30% of the lynx habitat in a Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU) is currently in unsuitable condition, no further reduction of suitable habitat shall occur as a result of vegetation management activities.	VEG S1. Unless a broad scale assessment has been completed that substantiates different historical levels of unsuitable habitat, limit disturbance within each LAU as follows: if more than 30 percent of lynx habitat within a LAU on NFS lands is currently in unsuitable condition, no further reduction of suitable conditions shall occur as a result of vegetation management activities or practices. Exceptions to this include: 1. Wildland Fire Use practices and activities that restore ecological processes. 2. Wildfire suppression.
TES S2. Vegetation management shall not change more than 15 percent of lynx habitat within a LAU to unsuitable condition within a 10-year period.	VEG S2. Timber management practices, such as timber harvest and salvage sales, shall not change more than 15 percent of lynx habitat within a LAU to an unsuitable condition within a 10-year period.
Denning G/O 1. Provide a landscape with interconnected blocks of high quality foraging and denning habitat that allows lynx movement between these habitats.	ALL O1. Maintain or restore lynx habitat connectivity.
S1. Within a Lynx Analysis Unit, maintain denning habitat on at least 10% of the area that is capable of producing stands with characteristics suitable for denning habitat. Denning habitat should be well distributed, in patches generally larger than 5 acres. This applies to	VEG S3. Maintain denning habitat within a LAU in patches generally larger than 5 acres comprising at least 10 percent of the lynx habitat. Where less than 10 percent denning habitat is present in a LAU, defer vegetation management activities and practices in stands that have the highest potential to develop denning-habitat.

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<p>vegetation treatment, timber harvest, prescribed fire, fire suppression actions, and other similar activities.</p>	<p>Exceptions to this include: 1. Wildland Fire Use practices and activities that restore ecological processes. 2. Wildfire suppression.</p>
<p>Denning G1. In areas where future denning habitat is desired, or to extend the production of snowshoe hare foraging habitat where forage quality and quantity is declining due to plant succession, consider improvement of habitat through activities such as commercial thinning and selection harvesting. Use harvesting and thinning to retain and recruit understories of small diameter conifers and shrubs preferred by hares and to retain and recruit coarse woody debris.</p>	<p>VEG G1. Where little or no foraging habitat for snowshoe hares is currently available, vegetation management practices should be planned to recruit a high density of conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs preferred by snowshoe hares. Provide for continuing availability of foraging habitat in proximity to denning habitat.</p> <p>VEG G2. Where recruitment of additional denning habitat is desired, vegetation management practices should retain sufficient standing dead trees and coarse woody debris, consistent with the likely availability of such material under natural disturbance regimes. The juxtaposition of denning and foraging habitat should be maintained or improved.</p>
<p>Denning G2. Maintain or improve the juxtaposition of denning to foraging habitat. This can be important in large wildfire events in late seral.</p>	<p>VEG G3. Vegetation management should provide for the retention or restoration of denning habitat on landscapes settings with a low probability of loss from stand replacing fire events.</p>
<p>Denning G3. Design vegetation and fire management activities to retain or restore lynx denning habitat on landscapes with the highest probability of escaping stand-replacing fire events.</p>	<p>VEG G3. Vegetation management should provide for the retention or restoration of denning habitat on landscapes settings with a low probability of loss from stand replacing fire events.</p>
<p>Connectivity G/O 1. Maintain and, where necessary and feasible, restore lynx habitat connectivity across forested landscapes and within and between Lynx Analysis Units. Facilitate wildlife movement within key linkage areas considering highway crossing structures when feasible.</p>	<p>ALL O1. Maintain or restore lynx habitat connectivity.</p> <p>LINK O1. In areas of intermixed land ownership, work with landowners to pursue conservation easements, habitat conservation plans, land exchanges, or other solutions to reduce the potential of adverse impacts on lynx and lynx habitat.</p>
<p>Connectivity G/O 2. Within Lynx Analysis Units that have been fragmented by past management activities that reduced the quality of lynx habitat, management practices will be implemented to move toward forest composition, structure and patterns more similar to those that would have occurred under historical conditions and natural disturbance processes.</p>	<p>VEG O1. Manage vegetation to be consistent with historical succession and disturbance processes while maintaining habitat components necessary for the conservation of lynx.</p>
<p>Competition G/O 1. Avoid management practices that would increase competition with and predation on lynx Prey Species:</p>	<p>HU O1. Maintain the lynx’s natural competitive advantage over other predators in deep-snow conditions by discouraging the expansion of snow</p>

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Competition G/O 1a. Reduce incidental harm or capture of lynx during predator control activities and ensure retention of adequate prey base.	compaction activities in lynx habitat. HU O1. Maintain the lynx’s natural competitive advantage over other predators in deep-snow conditions by discouraging the expansion of snow compaction activities in lynx habitat.
Competition G/O 2. Retain and enhance existing habitat conditions for important lynx prey species and alternate prey species, such as the red squirrel.	VEG O2. Maintain or improve lynx habitat, with an emphasis on continued availability of high-quality foraging habitat in juxtaposition to denning habitat.
Fire G/O 1. Restore fire as an ecological process through time and use fire as a tool to maintain, enhance, or restore lynx habitat.	VEG O3. Conduct fire use activities to restore ecological processes and maintain or improve lynx habitat.
Fire G1. Consider prescriptions that can result in regeneration and the creation of snowshoe hare habitat when developing burn prescriptions, especially for lodgepole pine and aspen.	VEG G1. Where little or no foraging habitat for snowshoe hares is currently available, vegetation management practices should be planned to recruit a high density of conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs preferred by snowshoe hares. Provide for continuing availability of foraging habitat in proximity to denning habitat.
Fire G2. Design burn prescriptions to promote response by shrub and tree species that are favored by snowshoe hare.	VEG G1. Where little or no habitat for snowshoe hares is currently available, vegetation management practices should be planned to recruit a high density of conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs preferred by snowshoe hares. Preference should be given to mesic sites and mid-seral stage stands. Provide for continuing availability of lynx foraging habitat in proximity to denning habitat.
Fire G3. Consider the need for pre-treatment of fuels before conducting management ignitions.	Standard operating procedures.
Fire G4. In lynx habitat, avoid constructing permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles.	HU G7. New permanent roads should not be built on ridge tops and saddles and in areas identified as important for lynx habitat connectivity. New permanent roads and trails should be situated away from forested stringers.
Fire G5. Minimize construction of temporary roads and machine fire lines to the extent possible during fire suppression activities in lynx habitat.	Standard operating procedures.
Fire G6. In the event of a large wildfire in stands that were formally late seral, during the post-disturbance assessment prior to restoration or salvage harvesting, evaluate the potential for providing for lynx denning and foraging habitat.	VEG G1. Where little or no habitat for snowshoe hares is currently available, vegetation management practices should be planned to recruit a high density of conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs preferred by snowshoe hares. Preference should be given to mesic sites and mid-seral stage stands. Provide for continuing availability of lynx foraging habitat in proximity to denning habitat. VEG G2. Where recruitment of additional denning habitat is desired, vegetation management practices should retain sufficient standing dead trees and

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	coarse woody debris, consistent with the likely availability of such material under natural disturbance regimes. The juxtaposition of denning and foraging habitat should be maintained or improved.
Recreation Dev S1. Locate new or relocated trails, roads, and ski lift termini to direct winter use away from diurnal security habitat.	HU S2. When developing or expanding ski areas, locate trails, access roads and lift termini to maintain and provide lynx diurnal security habitat if it is identified as a need.
Recreation Dev S2. Protect key linkage areas when planning new or expanding recreational developments.	HU G3. Recreational development and recreational operational uses should be planned to provide for lynx movement and to maintain effectiveness of lynx habitat.
Recreation Dev G1. Provide adequately sized coniferous inter-trail islands, including the retention of coarse woody material, to maintain snowshoe hare habitat when designing ski area expansions.	HU G1. In the development or expansion of ski areas, adequately sized inter-trail islands should be provided, including the retention of coarse woody debris, to maintain snowshoe hare habitat.
Recreation Dev G2. Identify and protect potential lynx security habitats in and around proposed developments or expansions.	HU S2. When developing or expanding ski areas, locate trails, access roads and lift termini to maintain and provide lynx diurnal security habitat if it is identified as a need.
Recreation Dev G3. Evaluate, and adjust as necessary, ski operations in expanded or newly developed areas to provide nocturnal foraging opportunities for lynx in a manner consistent with operational needs, especially in landscapes where lynx habitat occurs as narrow bands of coniferous forest across the mountain slopes.	HU G2. When developing or expanding ski areas, nocturnal foraging opportunities should be provided consistent with the ski area’s operational needs, especially where lynx habitat occurs as narrow bands of coniferous forest across mountain slopes.
Standards: Recreation Disp S1. Allow no net increase in groomed or designated over-the-snow routes and designated snowmobile play areas by Lynx Analysis Units unless the designation serves to consolidate unregulated use and improves lynx habitat. Winter logging activity would be an exception.	HU S1. Allow no net increase in groomed or designated over-the-snow routes outside of baseline areas of consistent snow compaction, within the lynx habitat matrix, by LAU unless the grooming or designation serves to consolidate use and improve lynx habitat. This does not apply within permitted ski area boundaries, to winter logging, access to private in-holdings and to other access regulated by HU S3.
Guidelines: Recreation Disp G1. Limit or discourage activities that result in snow compaction in areas where it is shown to compromise lynx habitat. Such actions should be undertaken on a priority basis considering habitat function and importance.	HU S1. Allow no net increase in groomed or designated over-the-snow routes outside of baseline areas of consistent snow compaction, within the lynx habitat matrix, by LAU unless the grooming or designation serves to consolidate use and improve lynx habitat. This does not apply within permitted ski area boundaries, to winter logging, access to private in-holdings and to other access regulated by HU S3. HU S3. Winter access for non-recreation special

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	uses, and mineral and energy exploration and development, shall be limited to designated routes or designated over-the-snow routes.
Infrastructure S1. Close temporary roads constructed for timber sale activities in lynx habitat to public use during the winter.	HU G9. On new roads built for project-specific activities, public motorized use should be restricted. Provide for an effective closure in the initial design of the road. Upon project completion, these roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned, if not needed for other management objectives.
Infrastructure G1. Design new roads that could impact lynx habitat, especially the entrance, for effective closure and subsequent decommissioning, if it meets overall management objectives.	HU G9. On new roads built for project-specific activities, public motorized use should be restricted. Provide for an effective closure in the initial design of the road. Upon project completion, these roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned, if not needed for other management objectives.
Infrastructure G2. Minimize roadside brushing on low speed, low volume roads in order to provide snowshoe hare habitat.	HU G8. Cutting brush along low-speed, low-volume roads should be done to the minimum level necessary to provide for public safety.
Infrastructure G3. Locate trails and roads away from forested stringers to avoid fragmentation.	HU G7. New permanent roads should not be built on ridge tops and saddles and in areas identified as important for lynx habitat connectivity. New permanent roads and trails should be situated away from forested stringers.
Infrastructure G4. Minimize creation of permanent travelways on ridgetops and saddles that could facilitate increased access by lynx competitors in lynx habitat.	HU G7. New permanent roads should not be built on ridge tops and saddles and in areas identified as important for lynx habitat connectivity. New permanent roads and trails should be situated away from forested stringers.
Real Estate G/O 1. Retain key wildlife linkage areas on National Forest System lands in public ownership. Cooperate with other ownerships to establish unified management direction via habitat conservation plans, conservation easements or agreements, and land acquisition.	LINK G1. National Forest System lands should be retained in public ownership.
Special Uses G/O 1. Design activities and facilities to minimize impacts on lynx habitat.	HU 05. Manage human activities, such as special uses, mineral and oil and gas exploration and development, and placement of utility transmission corridors, to reduce impacts on lynx and lynx habitat.
Special Uses S1. Restrict authorized use under permits to designated routes when in lynx habitat on projects where over-snow access is required. Close newly constructed roads to public access during project activities. Upon project completion, evaluate the need to reclaim	HU S3. Winter access for non-recreation special uses, and mineral and energy exploration and development, shall be limited to designated routes or designated over-the-snow routes.

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these roads.	
Special Uses G1. Encourage remote monitoring of sites that are located in lynx habitat, so that they do not have to be visited daily.	HU G4. Remote monitoring of mineral and energy development sites and facilities should be encouraged to reduce snow compaction.
Transportation G1. Reduce the potential for lynx mortality related to highways.	LINK S1. When forest highway or highway construction/reconstruction is proposed in linkage areas, <u>identify potential highway crossings.</u>
Transportation G/O 2. Work cooperatively with the Federal Highway Administration and State Departments of Transportation to address the movement needs of lynx.	HU 06. Reduce adverse highway effects on lynx by working cooperatively with other agencies to provide for lynx movement and habitat connectivity, and to reduce the potential for lynx mortality.
Transportation S. Maintain connectivity of lynx habitat during the planning for highway rights-of-ways, construction, reconstruction, and other possible transportation corridors.	ALL S1. New or expanded permanent developments and vegetation management activities and practices must maintain habitat connectivity.