

(iii) Public notification of evaluation reports and monitoring program changes may be made in a way deemed appropriate by the responsible official.

(3) *Content of the public notice.* Public notices must contain the following information:

(i) *Content of the public notice for initiating a plan development, plan amendment, or plan revision.* The notice must inform the public of the documents available for review and how to obtain them; provide a summary of the need to develop a plan or change a plan; invite the public to comment on the need for change in a plan; identify any other need for change in a plan that they feel should be addressed during the planning process; provide an estimated schedule for the planning process, including the time available for comments; and inform the public how to submit comments.

(ii) *Content of the public notice for a proposed plan, plan amendment, or plan revision.* The notice must inform the public of the availability of the proposed plan, plan amendment, or plan revision, including any relevant evaluation report; the commencement of the 90-day comment period; and the process for submitting comments.

(iii) *Content of the public notice for a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision before approval.* The notice must inform the public of the availability of the plan, plan amendment, or plan revision; any relevant evaluation report; and the commencement of the 30-day objection period; and the process for objecting.

(iv) *Content of the public notice for approval of a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision.* The notice must inform the public of the availability of the approved plan, plan amendment, or plan revision, the approval document, and the effective date of the approval (§219.14(a)).

(v) *Content of the public notice for an ongoing planning process.* The notice must state whether or not a planning process initiated before April 21, 2008 (§219.14(b)) will be adjusted to conform to this subpart.

#### §219.10 Sustainability.

Sustainability, for any unit of the NFS, has three interrelated and inter-

dependent elements: Social, economic, and ecological. A plan can contribute to sustainability by creating a framework to guide on-the-ground management of projects and activities; however, a plan by itself cannot ensure sustainability. Agency authorities, the nature of a plan, and the capabilities of the plan area are some of the factors that limit the extent to which a plan can contribute to achieving sustainability.

(a) *Sustaining social and economic systems.* The overall goal of the social and economic elements of sustainability is to contribute to sustaining social and economic systems within the plan area. To understand the social and economic contributions that National Forest System lands presently make, and may make in the future, the responsible official, in accordance with §219.6, must evaluate relevant economic and social conditions and trends as appropriate during plan development, plan amendment, or plan revision.

(b) *Sustaining ecological systems.* The overall goal of the ecological element of sustainability is to provide a framework to contribute to sustaining native ecological systems by providing appropriate ecological conditions to support diversity of native plant and animal species in the plan area. This will satisfy the statutory requirement to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives (16 U.S.C. 1604(g)(3)(B)). Procedures developed pursuant to §219.1(c) for sustaining ecological systems must be consistent with the following:

(1) *Ecosystem diversity.* Ecosystem diversity is the primary means by which a plan contributes to sustaining ecological systems. Plan components must establish a framework to provide the characteristics of ecosystem diversity in the plan area.

(2) *Species diversity.* If the responsible official determines that provisions in plan components, in addition to those required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section, are needed to provide appropriate ecological conditions for specific threatened and endangered species,

## §219.11

species-of-concern, and species-of-interest, then the plan must include additional provisions for these species, consistent with the limits of Agency authorities, the capability of the plan area, and overall multiple use objectives.

### §219.11 Role of science in planning.

(a) The responsible official must take into account the best available science. For purposes of this subpart, taking into account the best available science means the responsible official must:

(1) Document how the best available science was taken into account in the planning process within the context of the issues being considered;

(2) Document that the science was appropriately interpreted and applied.

(b) To meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the responsible official may use independent peer review, a science advisory board, or other review methods to evaluate the consideration of science in the planning process.

### §219.12 Suitable uses and provisions required by NFMA.

(a) *Suitable uses*—(1) *Identification of suitable land uses.* National Forest System lands are generally suitable for a variety of multiple uses, such as outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. The responsible official, as appropriate, shall identify areas within a National Forest System unit as generally suitable for uses that are compatible with desired conditions and objectives for that area. The responsible official may identify lands within the plan area as generally not suitable for uses that are not compatible with desired conditions and objectives for that area. Identification of an area as generally suitable or not suitable for a use is guidance for project and activity decisionmaking and not a permanent land designation, and is subject to change through plan amendment or plan revision.

A plan approval document may include project and activity decisions including prohibitions of a specific use (or uses) under 36 CFR part 261 or authorization of a specific use (or uses) when the supporting analysis and plan approval document for the prohibition

## 36 CFR Ch. II (7–1–08 Edition)

or use is in accordance with the Forest Service NEPA procedures.

(2) *Identification of lands not suitable for timber production.* (i) The responsible official must identify lands within the plan area as not suitable for timber production (§219.16) if:

(A) Statute, Executive Order, or regulation prohibits timber production on the land; or

(B) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service has withdrawn the land from timber production; or

(C) The land is not forest land (as defined at §219.16); or

(D) Timber production would not be compatible with the achievement of desired conditions and objectives established by the plan for those lands; or

(E) The technology is not available for conducting timber harvest without causing irreversible damage to soil, slope, or other watershed conditions or substantial and permanent impairment of the productivity of the land; or

(F) There is no reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked within 5 years after final regeneration harvest.

(ii) This identification in a plan is not a final decision compelling, approving, or prohibiting projects and activities. A final determination of suitability for timber production is made through project and activity decision-making.

(3) *Lands suitable for timber production.* After considering physical, ecological, social, economic, and other pertinent factors to the extent feasible, a Responsible Official may establish timber production as an objective in a plan for any lands not identified in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section. The responsible official must review lands not suited for timber production at least once every 10 years, or as otherwise prescribed by law, to determine their suitability for timber production. As a result of this 10-year review, timber production may be established as a plan objective for any lands found to be suitable for such purpose through amendment or revision of the plan.

(4) *Other lands where trees may be harvested for multiple use values other than timber production.* Designation of lands as not suitable for timber production