STEP 3: Line officers select a target deposition load that results in acceptable resource protection.

Recommendations for setting TLs follow, however forests may have different approaches.

Review the CL and TL information using an interdisciplinary team approach, and formulate a recommendation for the line officers. The team might include a modeler, air specialist, biologist, physical scientist, silviculturist or forester, etc. (depending on the resources affected by pollution), and forest planner. Consider whether any line officers should participate in crafting the recommendation.

Educate the team on the critical load/target load concept and processes (critical loads and target loads, calculation methods, data sources, dynamic modeling methods, and results).

Use the following concepts in developing the recommendation:

- *Use a weight of evidence approach to develop a target load. A suite of TLs may be available for consideration, but generally TLs for each pollutant (S and N) are developed to protect the most sensitive receptors and are set equal to, or slightly less than, the CL.*
- *When dynamic modeling results are available, line officers will select a target load from the array provided based on resource concerns, time to recovery, etc.*
- *Some areas may be so damaged that a reasonable TL cannot be developed. These areas should be identified for restoration.*
- *If the forest contains a Class I area, and line offers have not selected the most conservative available TL, consider setting a more conservative TL for the Class I area (per the Clean Air Act requirements to protect AQRVs in Class I areas).*

Review the guidance set forth in the Management Strategy and present recommendations to forest leadership.

Line officers select a TL that represents the forest's air quality goals to provide a desired level of environmental recovery and/or protection.

Include the selected TLs in the plan revision and communicate these TLs to air regulators.