

Appendix A: Forest Plan Forest-wide Management Direction addressing Conservation strategies pertaining to Sage-grouse habitat issues relative to the requirements of 36 CFR 219.20 Grazing Resources

GOALS – Wildlife Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
WIGO01	Provide habitat capable of supporting viable populations of native and desired non-native wildlife species.	X	X	X			X	X	X
WIGO02	Reduce human-caused disturbances that cause undesirable effects to wildlife populations during critical life stages.	X					X	X	X
WIGO03	Provide habitat for wildlife species on National Forest System lands capable of contributing to sustainable populations for socio-economic and tribal needs.	X	X	X			X	X	X
WIGO04	Provide habitat that will help keep Region 4 Sensitive wildlife species from becoming listed (see Appendix E for current lists of species).	X	X	X			X	X	X
WIGO05	Provide habitat capable of supporting the viability of wildlife Management Indicator Species (see Appendix E for current list of species).	X	X	X			X	X	X
WIGO06	Provide well-distributed habitat and connective corridors important to sustaining MIS and other wildlife species.	X	X	X			X	X	X
OBJECTIVES – Wildlife Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
WIOB01	During fine-scale analyses, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoration of habitat linkage to promote genetic integrity and wildlife species distribution (see Appendix E).	X	X	X		X	X	X	
WIOB03	Prioritize wildlife habitats to be restored at a mid- or Forest-scale, using information from sources such as species habitat models, and fine-scale analyses. Initiate restoration activities on priority wildlife habitats	X	X	X		X	X	X	

	to move current conditions toward desired conditions.								
WIOB07	Maintain or restore each PVG in each watershed (5 th field hydrologic unit) to provide at least 20 percent of the forest vegetation in the large tree size class (medium tree size class in PVG 10).	X							
WIOB09	During fine-scale analyses, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoring degraded MIS and Sensitive species habitat.	X	X	X		X	X	X	
STANDARDS – Wildlife Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
WIST02	Design and implement projects within occupied habitats of Sensitive species to help prevent them from becoming listed. Use Forest Service-approved portions of Conservation Strategies and Agreements, as appropriate, in the management of Sensitive species habitat to keep management actions from contributing to a trend toward listing for these species.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WIST03	Mitigate management actions within known nesting or denning sites of MIS or Sensitive species if those actions would disrupt the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting or denning period. Sites, periods, and mitigation measures shall be determined during project planning.	X							X
GUIDELINES – Wildlife Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
WIGU01	Vegetation management should consider the following habitat conditions or features: a) The amount, quality, and distribution of habitats, b) Fragmentation within habitats, c) Juxtaposition and connectivity to other habitats, d) The influence of road-related degradation, and e) Ecosystem processes that develop and modify	X	X	X		X	X	X	

	habitat.								
DESIRED CONDITION - Grassland and Shrubland Vegetation	Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1	
<p>Chapter 3, p. III-29 (Vol. 1, FLRMP) - Grasslands and shrublands exhibit variable patterns of multiple-aged shrubs, grasses, and forbs. Shrublands are found in mosaics of canopy closures across the landscape, reflecting a combination of successional development, disturbance regimes and management activities. Some mid- to high-elevation grasslands are primarily meadow complexes that are dominated by sedges, rushes, grasses, and forbs.</p> <p>Appendix A - Vegetation, p. 15 (Vol. 2, FLRMP) - Shrublands: Desired conditions have been developed for various sagebrush communities (refer to Vegetation Classification portion of this Appendix for descriptions of sagebrush types). Shrublands occur on areas not classified as forestland and where shrub cover is has the potential to be greater than 10 percent shrub cover. Similar to the climax aspen and pinyon-juniper, these are expressed as ranges for the amounts of acres found in the various condition classes (canopy cover classes) for sagebrush. The canopy covers refers only to the canopy cover of sagebrush, and does not include the associated species that may be found co-occurring with sagebrush. To reach the desired ranges, conditions would have to be within these ranges. Forest-wide direction states that we will evaluate the desired conditions at the 5th level HU watershed. All of the desired ranges are Forest-wide desired conditions, and each watershed is the analysis unit that will therefore, contribute to the Forest-wide condition. Although current conditions may prevent us from obtaining desired condition for quite some time, over a longer period (perhaps more than 100 years) management actions should result in forested vegetation that is approaching Forest-wide</p>	X	X	X	X		X	X		

desired conditions, when all of the 5 th field HUs are averaged together. The 5 th HU is deemed an appropriate analysis unit for evaluating project level contributions, and also ensures a distribution of desired components across the Forest.									
GOALS – Vegetation		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
VEGO01	Maintain or restore desired plant community components, including species composition, size classes, canopy closures, structure, snags, and coarse woody debris as described in Appendix A.	X	X	X			X	X	
VEGO02	Maintain or restore vegetative conditions as described in Appendix A to provide for ecological processes, including disturbance regimes, soil-hydrological processes, nutrient cycles, and biotic interactions.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
VEGO03	Maintain or restore vegetation conditions as described in Appendix A to reduce frequency, extent, severity, and intensity of uncharacteristic or undesirable disturbances such as fire, insects, and pathogens.	X	X	X	X		X		
VEGO04	Maintain or restore distribution and abundance of habitats that contribute to viable populations of existing native and desirable non-native plant, fish, and wildlife species.	X	X	X			X	X	
VEGO05	Maintain or restore a representation of native plant communities throughout the Forest.	X	X	X			X	X	
VEGO06	Facilitate regeneration of desirable plant species, particularly those that are currently identified as declining.	X	X	X			X		
VEGO07	Maintain or restore elements of vegetative spatial pattern, such as amount, proportion, size, inter-patch distance, variation in patch size, and landscape connectivity important to the achievement of vegetation or other resource goals and objectives in the Forest Plan.	X	X	X			X	X	

OBJECTIVES – Vegetation		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
VEOB01	During fine-scale analysis, identify and prioritize areas for regeneration of: a) Aspen in both climax stands and as a seral component of coniferous stands b) Native herbaceous understory in shrub communities c) Woody riparian species d) Western larch e) Whitebark pine.	X	X	X			X	X	
VEOB02	When available, use monitoring data to support site/project-scale analysis and to design management actions to achieve vegetation goals and desired conditions over the long term.	X	X	X			X	X	
VEOB06	Determine high-priority areas for vegetation management actions that restore or maintain vegetation desired attributes.	X	X	X			X	X	
GUIDELINES – Vegetation		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
VEGU01	During site/project-scale analysis, tradeoffs in the achievement of one or more of the vegetative components described in Appendix A may need to be considered. Current conditions of the vegetation may necessitate the need to move one component away from the desired condition in order to move another one toward the desired condition. In these situations, decisions should be based not only on which vegetative component is important to emphasize at any point in time to meet resource objectives, but also how to effectively move all components toward their	X	X	X			X	X	

	desired condition over the long term.								
VEGU02	Prior to developing vegetative management project proposals whose purpose is to maintain or restore live vegetative components described in Appendix A, a vegetative assessment at the watershed scale (5 th field HUC) using available forest level datasets (e.g., LANDSAT) should be completed to describe current vegetative conditions and identify opportunities for treatment. A scale other than watershed may be used where it is determined that a different reference area is more appropriate for identifying opportunities for a specific type of treatment.	X	X				X		
VEGU03	When coarse woody debris (CWD) in the larger size classes (>15" diameter) is not available for retention in an activity area, smaller size classes (< 6" diameter) may or may not be utilized to meet desired tonnage levels described in Appendix A. Decisions on the amount of CWD in smaller classes that are retained, whether the larger size classes are available or not, should be based on the level of fire hazard risk that can be reasonably assumed in light of management objectives. Risk as it relates to both the activity area and adjacent areas should be considered.	X		X				X	
VEGU04	Broad spectrum herbicides, such as 2, 4-D, should not be used for large-scale sagebrush management if it would result in the loss of non-target forb species.		X	X	X				
GOALS – Non-Native Plants		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
NPGO01	Manage noxious weeds with an Integrated Weed Management approach that uses prevention, education, eradication, containment, and control treatment strategies in a coordinated effort that includes potentially affected resources, users, funding	X		X	X		X		

	sources, and activities.								
NPGO02	Prevent new infestations of undesirable non-native plants or noxious weed species, with emphasis on areas of high susceptibility where those species have a strong probability for establishment and spread.	X		X	X		X		
NPGO04	Re-establish vegetation that is compatible with desired long-term vegetative conditions, Forest-wide management direction, and management area priorities.	X	X	X			X		
OBJECTIVES – Non-Native Plants		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
NPOB06	Emphasize prevention of noxious weed establishment through education and cooperation with recreation user groups such as all-terrain vehicle (ATV), motorcycle, and stock user groups.		X	X					
NPOB07	Use Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation or other appropriate procedures to reduce the risk of noxious weed expansion in wildland fire areas, especially those identified in the Forest-wide database and map library as being highly susceptible to invasion.	X		X	X				
STANDARDS– Non-Native Plants		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
NPST05	During WFSA/WFIP development, identify noxious weed control and mitigation measures. Ensure their implementation through direction in the Letter of Delegation and the Incident Overhead Team briefing.			X	X				
NPST06	Materials such as hay, straw, or mulch that are used for rehabilitation and reclamation activities shall be free of noxious weed seed, and shall comply with the 1995 weed-free forage special order against use of non-certified hay, straw, or mulch. Materials that are not covered under a weed seed free certification, and that have the potential to contain noxious weed seed,			X	X				

	shall be inspected and determined to be free of weed seed before purchase and use.								
NPST10	Projects that may contribute to the spread or establishment of noxious weeds shall include measures to reduce the potential for spread and establishment of noxious weed infestations.			X	X				
NPST11	Integrated Weed Management shall be used to maintain or restore habitats for sensitive plants and other native species of concern where they are threatened by noxious weeds or non-native invasive plants.			X	X				
GUIDELINES - Non-Native Plants		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
NPGU01	Noxious weeds and undesirable non-native plants should be eradicated. Where it is not practical to eradicate existing infestations, infestations should be managed to prevent seed production and spread.			X					
NPGU05	Noxious weed management should determine the presence, location, and amount of noxious weed infestations. Management strategies should also identify: a) Methods and frequency for treating infestations, b) Treatment procedures and restrictions, c) Reporting requirements, and d) Follow-up or monitoring requirements.			X	X				
GOALS – Botanical Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1

BTOB03	Continue to identify potential Botanical Special Interest Areas and recommend them for establishment. Botanical Special Interest Areas may include areas of unique habitat features, rare plant communities, or areas of high-quality cryptogammic soil crusts with lichens, bryophytes, and fungi.					X		X	
BTGO06	Manage plant community habitats (e.g., riparian, wetland, and upland forest, shrub, and grassland habitats) to provide for: a) The desired amount, quality, and distribution of habitats, b) Reduced fragmentation within habitats, c) Juxtaposition and connectivity to other habitats, d) Ecosystem processes that shape habitat		X				X	X	
GOALS – Fire Management		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 3-1
FMGO03	Use fire alone or with other management activities to restore or maintain desirable plant community attributes including fuel levels, as well as ecological processes (see Vegetation Goals).	X	X		X		X		
FMGO04	Use fire alone or with other management activities to treat natural and activity fuels to a level that reduces the risk of uncharacteristic or undesirable wildland fires.				X				
OBJECTIVES – Fire Management		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
FMOB02	During project planning, identify appropriate areas where prescribed fire could be used to meet management objectives. These areas may include intermingled landownership, and areas of concentrated investments, structures, or other resource concerns.	X	X		X		X		

GOALS – Rangeland Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
RAGO04	Manage herbaceous and shrub vegetation on suitable rangelands to meet resource objectives in an efficient manner.	X	X				X		
GUIDELINES – Rangeland Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
RAGU02	<p>In cattle allotments where riparian area restoration is an objective, grazing systems should be designed to incorporate the following parameters where appropriate:</p> <p>a) Provide residual vegetative cover (at least 6 inches of hydric vegetation) either through regrowth or rest treatments for at least 75 percent of the years in a rotation cycle.</p> <p>b) Reduce the duration of riparian area grazing periods where needed. Grazing period reduction may be especially needed in the fall where riparian deciduous woody species are an important riparian vegetation component.</p> <p>c) Design grazing periods to take advantage of favorable seasonal livestock dispersal behavior (examples: spring use of uplands, due to wet riparian conditions, late fall upland use, due to cold temperatures, poor dispersal during "hot" season).</p> <p>d) Incorporate sufficient growing season rest to provide good vigor, physiological needs, and regeneration of all riparian plants.</p> <p>e) Where deciduous trees and shrubs are important in the composition, modify the frequency of grazing periods, reduce the grazing duration, or reduce grazing intensity to levels that provide for recovery/maintenance of healthy, diverse trees and</p>		X					X	X

	shrubs.								
GOALS – Soil, Water, Riparian, & Aquatic Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
SWGO01	Maintain soil productivity and ecological processes where functioning properly, and restore where currently degraded. Maintain the physical, chemical, and biological properties of soils to support desired vegetation conditions and soil-hydrologic functions and processes within watersheds.	X	X	X		X	X	X	
SWGO04	Restore and maintain flow regimes sufficient to create and sustain soil-hydrologic and water quality conditions, and riparian, aquatic and wetland habitats, and to achieve patterns of sediment, and nutrient and large woody debris routing within their inherent range of capability.	X	X					X	
SWGO15	Provide habitat to support populations of well-distributed native and desired non-native plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to the viability of riparian-dependent communities.	X	X					X	
Objectives – Soil, Water, Riparian, & Aquatic Resources		Family 11-1-1	Family 11-1-2	Family 11-1-3	Family 11-1-4	Family 11-2-1	GSRG 1-1	GSRG 2-1	GSRG 3-1
SWOB03	During fine-scale analysis, identify opportunities to restore degraded soil productivity and processes.			X		X	X	X	