Appendix A

Upper Greys Vegetation Management Draft EIS
Forest Plan Compliance

The Forest Plan includes the following goals, objectives, standards, prescriptions, and guidelines for setting management direction and ensuring that resources are adequately conserved. Those pertaining to wildlife conservation and selective timber harvest are included.

RELEVANT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Forest Plan Goals Addressed: 1.1(a-c), 1.2(a-b), 1.3(a and b), 2.1(a), 2.5, 3.3(a), 4.1(b), 4.2(a and d) and 4.3(c).

- Goal 1.1 – Communities continue or gain greater prosperity
    - Objective 1.1(a) – Provide an average annual volume of 12 million board feet of green sawlogs for mills.
    - Objective 1.1(b) – Provide at least 5 million board feet of timber annually to allow continued use of forest products…
    - Objective 1.1(c) – Provide timber volumes at costs that reflect current market values and as small and large product sales to meet local demand.

- Goal 1.2 – A safe transportation system meets the needs of commercial users of the B-T N.F.
    - Objective 1.2(a, b) – Provide roads for timber contractors to obtain at least an average annual volume of 12 MMBF of sawlogs and 5 MMBF of other forest products.

- Goal 1.3 – Water quantity and quality are retained or improved for local users
    - Objective 1.3(a): Protect municipal, agricultural, and other potable water supplies and ensure that management activities do not cause deterioration in water-flow timing, quality, or quantity.
    - Objective 1.3(b): Meet or exceed current State water quality standards and National Forest Service water quality goals.

- Goal 2.1 — Adequate habitat for wildlife, fish, and edible vegetation to help meet human food needs is preserved.
    - Objective 2.1(a) — Provide suitable and adequate habitat to support the game and fish population objectives established by the WGFD.
- Goal 2.5 A safe road and trail system provides access to a range of recreation opportunities and settings.

- Goal 3.3 — Sensitive species are prevented from becoming a federally listed threatened species in Wyoming.
    - Objective 3.3(a) — "Protect [Region 4] sensitive plant and animal species and provide suitable and adequate amounts of habitat to ensure that activities do not cause: (1) long-term or further decline in population numbers or habitats supporting these populations; and, (2) trends toward federal listing."
- Goal 4.1 – Road management Preserves wildlife security, soil, visual resource and water-quality values
    - Objective 4.1(b): Design roads and structures to retain soil, visual resources, and water-quality values.
- Goal 4.2 – Other Resource values are retained or improved as timber is removed from the B-T N.F.
    - Objective 4.2(a) – Apply silvicultural practices to achieve documented, site specific, multiple-resource objectives on lands suited – scheduled - for timber production.
    - Objective 4.2(d): Prevent logging or certain logging practices where potential effects on other resource values, including… soils… and water-quality values are unacceptable.
- Goal 4.3 – Overall diversity of and riparian habitats within the B-T N.F. are enhanced as timber is removed
    - Objective 4.3(c): Protect and rehabilitate riparian areas to retain and improve their value for fisheries, aquatic habitat, wildlife, and water quality.

Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines
Forest-wide standards and guidelines apply to all areas of the National Forest. Standards and guidelines are often more general in nature than the desired future conditions (DFCs). Standards are intended to be closely adhered to during implementation, while the guidelines are intended to be more flexible, establishing parameters rather than rigid requirements. For Forest-wide standards and guidelines see Forest Plan pages 121-145.

Desired Future Conditions (DFC) are already mapped and described in the document along with Timber Prescription by DFC. DFCs present include 1B and 12. See Forest Plan pages 145-158 and 242-246.

Management Areas (MAs) are geographic areas located within the 8 Community Interest Areas on the Forest. The analysis area is within MA 35 – Upper Greys River (Forest Plan, pp. 298-299). There are some Standards and Guidelines specific to each MA. The Upper Greys Project will be in compliance with the 3 specific Standards that apply to MA 35.

Following is a summary table of the applicable Forest-wide standards and guidelines and direction for each resource area followed by DFC specific standards and guidelines.

Applicable Standards and Guidelines for Recreation –Forest-Wide

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Recreation Prescription	The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classification system is used for facility planning and to direct management. Recreation on the Bridger-Teton National Forest provides the full range of recreation opportunities, managed to create a balance of public and private uses responsive to local, regional, and national demand.	The project would not affect the ROS. Where timber cutting is present next to specified trails, restoration or re-routing would maintain the trail.	
Visual Quality Prescription	Visual Quality Objectives are defined in the Plan and serve as a classification system used to set objectives for resource management…	Visual quality objectives for DFC 1B will be met.	

Applicable DFC Direction for RECREATION

Visual Quality Prescription for DFC 1B	The Visual Quality Objective is generally partial retention or modification. In sensitive foreground areas, the VQO is retention.	Visual quality objectives for DFC 1B will be met. No retention areas will be affected.	

DFC	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
1B	Recreation Prescription - Recreation is managed to provide roaded Natural appearing opportunities in roaded areas and Semi Primitive opportunities in other areas.	The existing road system would be maintained, with no increase in permanent roads. Temporary roads would exist for a short timeframe and be available to project traffic only. Recreation activities would have short-term impacts related to additional traffic on roads and logging activities along a short section of trail. No long term impacts to recreation opportunities would occur.	
12	Recreation Opportunity Guideline - Existing roaded recreation opportunities should be allowed to continue where they do not interfere with objectives for this area. Areas of semi-primitive recreation should be provided for both motorized and non-motorized use. Existing and future road systems should be managed to retain backcountry areas that are large and remote enough to provide Semi-primitive recreation.	NO project activities are planned within DFC 12 Areas.	

Applicable Standards and Guidelines for Forested Vegetation/Timber – Forest-Wide

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Vegetation: General Prescription	Whether range or timber, vegetation management activities enhance diversity of plant communities and various successional stages of those plant communities within Management Areas. Vegetation treatment projects are designed to retain diverse age classes	One objective of the Purpose and Need is to move the project area toward historic species composition to meet the DFCs for the area. The Proposed Action includes specific activities in conifer forests to achieve species and age class composition objectives. Chapter 3 describes how the Proposed Action achieves the DFCs for the vegetation types.	
Vegetation: Timber Prescription	A wide range of silvicultural opportunities is used to manage the timber resource consistent with other resource objectives.	Chapter 2 describes the proposed conifer forest treatments for the Proposed Action. These are site-specific silvicultural prescriptions to meet conifer forests species and age class composition objectives. Chapter 3 describes existing conifer forest conditions and how the implementation of the Proposed Action achieves the DFCs for conifer forests	
Silvicultural	Appropriate silvicultural systems by forest cover	The silvicultural systems for lodgepole pine and spruce	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
System Standard	type will be: Cover Type Silvicultural System **Lodgepole pine** Clearcut, Shelterwood, Group Selection **Spruce and fir** Clearcut, Shelterwood, Single-tree Selection, Group Selection	and fir cover types, proposed and the specific objectives for the Proposed Action are discussed in Chapter 2. These are consistent with forest cover type standards. All slopes where treatment occurs will be less than 40%.	
Silvicultural System Restriction Standard	Silvicultural systems on soils identified as Stable/Marginally Stable on slopes greater than 70 percent, or soils identified as Unstable less than 40 percent, will be limited to openings of two acres or less. Silvicultural systems on soils identified as Marginally Unstable on slopes greater than 55 percent, or soils identified as Unstable on slopes greater than 40 percent, will not be allowed. These requirements may be changed if site-specific analysis shows the activities can be done without damage to soil and water resources.	There is no harvest planned on slopes greater than 40% or on unstable soils. Slopes are stable and do not exceed 40 percent.	
CMAI Standard	All stands managed for timber production using even-aged silvicultural systems will generally have reached culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI) of growth prior to final harvest.	All of the stands planned for final harvest are beyond CMAI.	
Yarding Method Standard	Log-yarding activities on soils identified as Stable/Marginally Stable and on slopes greater than 40 percent but less than 70 percent, or soils identified as Marginally Unstable and on slopes greater than 40 percent but less than 55 percent, will use a system that suspends one end of the log. Log yarding activities on soils identified as Stable/Marginally Stable on slopes greater than 70 percent will use a system that suspends the entire log.	There is no harvest planned on marginally unstable slopes over 40%.	Soils, and slope data in the project record.
Reforestation Guideline	Silvicultural practices should favor natural reforestation where site and stand conditions	Regeneration practices are discussed in Chapter 2 and will be included in the silvicultural prescriptions	Silvicultural recommendations are in

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	allow. Plantations should be protected from rodent and livestock damage to meet desired stocking levels.	including plantation protection.	the Vegetation Specialists report in the project record.
Created Opening Size Standard	The maximum allowed size of an opening created by application of even-aged management will be 40 acres regardless of forest cover type. Exceptions will be (1) Proposals for larger openings subject to 60 day public review and approval by the Regional Forester (2) Larger openings which are the result of natural catastrophic conditions of fire, insect or disease attack, or windstorm, or smaller openings specified in the Forest Plan's Desired Future Conditions.	The site-specific treatment units, silvicultural systems proposed and treatment acre size are shown in Chapter 2 for the Proposed Action. The size of openings created in each harvest unit where even-age management is proposed does not exceed maximum allowable opening size.	
Timber Harvest Efficiency Standard	Scheduled and unscheduled timber harvest will be used to meet multiple-resource objectives when it is the most efficient method available as determined by a documented analysis.	Timber harvest is planned to meet multiple-resource objectives as described in the FEIS.	
Small Products Guideline	Christmas trees, firewood, and other small products should be made available from areas where compatible with meeting other resource objectives.	Although not specifically discussed in the FEIS, small product activities and permits are not precluded, except in active timber sale units. Activities must be compatible with project area resource objectives such as TES management, conifer regeneration, sensitive plant protection, and retention of wildlife habitat components such as snags down woody materials.	See Mitigation Measures
Timber Sale Layout Guideline	Use of all products for which a market exists should be considered in design of vegetation manipulation projects.	This guideline is an inherent operational aspect of any timber project. Regional utilization standards will be used and use of all products will be considered during timber sale preparation.	
Utilization Standard	Regional utilization standards will be used in determining harvest levels.	This standard is required operational aspect of any timber project.	
Silvicultural Prescription Standard	Silvicultural examinations, diagnosis of treatment needs, and preparation of prescriptions detailing methods and timing of silvicultural activities necessary to achieve established objectives will be required prior to any silvicultural treatment. Prescriptions will also be reviewed by a certified silviculturalist and approved by a line officer	Silvicultural prescriptions as have been drafted by a certified silviculturalist and will be reviewed by a certified silviculturalist and approved by a line officer prior to treatment. The vegetation specialists report and EIS analysis was conducted by a certified silviculturalist.	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	prior to treatment.		
Examination Standard	Complete vegetation classification will be done in conjunction with Forest Plan implementation studies and NEPA analysis. This information will be used during project analysis to aid in determining cumulative effects, site capabilities, and silvicultural opportunities	Vegetation classification has been completed Forest-wide and is supported by site-specific silvicultural exams in project areas.	
Catastrophic Salvage Guideline	Salvage of merchantable timber following a catastrophic event may be considered for any area. Time is of the essence in salvage operations, and analysis should be promptly completed.	The Proposed Action includes salvage of insect and disease mortality. Fuels reduction proposals in both are designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires. Additional salvage activities following an unforeseen catastrophic event would require a separate environmental analysis.	
Improvement Plan Guideline	Sale Area Improvement Plans should provide for wildlife habitat improvement and enhancement of other renewable resources.	Sale Area Improvement Plans, including wildlife habitat improvement opportunities, will be completed when timber sale contracts for specific areas are drafted. Projects to be included in these plans are identified in the EIS.	
Log Skidding Standard	Logs will not be skidded across live streams except where temporary crossing structures are in place. These structures will not impede water flow or irreversibly change the stream channel. Structures will be removed and the channel or channels restored immediately following completion of skidding.	The use of standard timber sale contract provisions will provide this protection to the stream courses. No logs will be skidded across live streams.	
Avoidance of Productivity Loss Standard	Analysis will be made for every potential soil compacting activity to identify opportunities to avoid compaction. Certain methods-operate on dry soil, skid logs over snow, use designated skid trails, use low-ground- pressure equipment, and rip compacted areas-have been proven to avoid and mitigate soi1 compaction and resultant loss of productivity.	Analysis of the potential for soil compaction is part of this analysis. Standard protection measure are listed in Project Mitigation in Chapter 2 and carried through to sale preparation and administration of timber sale projects including the inclusion of standard timber sale contract provisions for soil protection. All main skid roads, log landings or decking sites, and burn area sites will be rehabilitated.	
Soil Displacement Standard	Brush rakes will be used for all mechanical slash piling operations. Soil displacement and water runoff concentration will be minimized during yarding operations.	The use of brush rakes for slash piling is standard procedure provided in timber sale contracts. A variety of slash disposal methods will used including broadcast burning, whole tree skidding and piling.	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Logging in Riparian Area Standard	The following logging requirements will be used in riparian areas: log landings and decking areas will not be allowed within riparian areas, directional falling of trees away from a stream will be required, logging slash will be removed from riparian areas-the exception is where large woody debris is placed in the streams for habitat improvement projects; and a mature forested appearance will be maintained within100 feet of live streams.	Mitigation measures to protect riparian areas including activity limitations and setback requirements are found in the Mitigation Section. No logging will occur within or immediately adjacent to riparian areas.	
Old Growth Standard (p 129)	Only Silvicultural practices which achieve desired old growth attributes will be used in stands managed as old growth….	No stands designated as old growth will be effected by project activities. No forested riparian areas will be affected. Corridors of mature forest will remain throughout the analysis area.	

DFC Direction for Timber

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Silvcultural System Guideline and Standard	Clearcut and shelterwood methods should be emphasized on existing and future managed stands… Forest Cover Type / Rotation Age / DBH Lodgepole pine 100 10-12 Spruce and fir 110 11-15	Clearcutting and shelterwood will be the primary methods used, as specified for future managed stands. Rotation age and DBH are consistent with the standard.	
Intermediate Treatment Guideline (p156)	All methods are permitted. Those which most economically produce sawlog sized trees of desired DBH at rotation age should be applied…	Sanitation salvage methods will be used in some stands to protect residual trees from losses caused by insects and disease. Partial cutting will favor as leave trees the larger diameter, healthier trees.	
Desired Stocking Guideline, Site Preparation Guideline and Reforestation Guideline and Standard (p 156)	Managed stands should have tree stocking control to provide timber production and big game hiding cover… Desired trees per acre are 400 at 25-30 years old.	A combination of natural seeding and tree planting will be used to efficiently re-stock harvested stands to desired trees per acre. Surveys will be conducted following reforestation to verify results and determine need for protection needs and future treatments. Projects will be identified in the analysis and in a sale area improvement plan and KV funds will be used where appropriate	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Created Opening Duration Standard, Created Opening Size Guideline and Created Opening Dispersion Guidline (p 157)	Created opening considered closed at 95% of trees exceeding 10 feet in height. Maximum opening is 40 acres with average 25 acres. No more than 20% of suitable timber in created opening.	All of the past harvest areas within the analysis area are now closed (no longer a created opening) and have trees which average 20 feet and higher. The largest new opening to be created with this alternative would be 38 acres (maximum allowed is 40). The average size is 22 acres (average should be less than 25). There would be approximately 4.6% of the suitable timber base in a created opening condition in the analysis area.	
Timber Sale Cost Efficiency Guideline (p 157)	Commercial wood product sales should only be offered when benefits are equal to or exceed costs….	An economic analysis will be part of this analysis to ensure benefits exceed or equal costs.	
Reforestation Standard	A harvested unit will be considered restocked when the following minimun standards by forest cover types and site productivity are met. These standards will be met within 5 years of final harvest. • Lodgepole pine: 150 to 195 trees per acre, 70 % of area stocked, 60% LP • Spruce and fir: 50 to 195 trees per acre, 70% of area stocked, 60% ES		
Desired Stocking Guideline	For lodgepole and spruce and fir at 25-30 years of age the desired trees per acre is 400.		

Applicable Standards and Guidelines for Soil, Water, and Air

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Soil, Water, and Air Prescription	Activities are planned to protect the quality of the basic watershed resources of soil, water, and air.	The project activities, by design, would protect the quality of soil and water in the Greys River Watershed. Implementation of road reconstruction improvements would benefit watershed resources of soil and water. Prescribed fires for slash reduction would follow the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
		Regulations and mitigation measures to protect air quality.	
Sediment Control Standard	Sediment control will take into account drainage density, slope position and configuration, and subsurface flow conditions.	Hillslope erosion modeling has been conducted in the areas proposed for treatment.	
Water Quality Standard	Forest Service or permitted activity or project will, at a minimum, adhere to state rules and regulations concerning surface and ground water quality.	Proposed action implementation would adhere to Wyoming State rules and regulations for water quality.	
Watershed Restoration Standard	Watershed restoration will be scheduled so that headwater areas are treated first with successive treatment measures proceeding downstream.	Under the action alternative, Forest roads would be improved to minimize existing sedimentation into adjacent streams, improve drainage, and reduce continual maintenance needs.	
Smoke Management Standard	Prescription fires will not be ignited during predicted periods of atmospheric inversions.	Prescribed fires will follow the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations and mitigation measures to insure that burning during conditions that are conducive to inversions are avoided.	
Soil Management Standard	A geotechnical evaluation will be conducted prior to earth moving activities on marginally stable, unstable, and landslide areas. Special design considerations will be incorporated as needed to control the risk of mass wasting and sedimentation. A slope-stability assessment or evaluation will be conducted on marginally stable, unstable, and landslide areas prior to vegetative manipulation.	There are no activities planned on marginally stable, unstable and landslide areas. A slope-stability assessment or evaluation has been conducted within the project area.	
Logging Method Guideline	Low-ground-disturbance equipment and harvest methods should be used on marginally stable and unstable slopes, landslides, and highly erodible soils-fine, very fine, or montmorillonitic clay soil types.	There are no activities planned on marginally stable, unstable and landslide areas. Map unit 313 and 353 contains fine textured soils and mitigation measures designed to reduce rutting, compaction and erosion will be implemented.	
On-Site Erosion Guideline	Project-caused on-site potential soil erosion should be reduced by 50 percent one year after disturbance, and 95 percent five years after disturbance.	Soil compaction removal, waterbars and the use of grass seeding and native vegetation will reduce the potential for soil erosion. Monitoring will be conducted after project is completed and then one year later.	Mitigation Section
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation plans will identify quantities of	Site-specific guidelines would be implemented for	Mitigation Section

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Standard	topsoil – A and B horizons – to be reserved for stockpiling prior to project initiation. Rehabilitation seed mixes or other plantings will be designed for each vegetation community type that meets the desired future condition.	soil stockpiling, respreading, and reseeding should this situation occur.	
Watershed Disturbance Standard	Not more than 30 percent of the forested area of any second-order or higher watershed will be in a clearcut or equivalent condition within a three-decade period. The effects of forest vegetation alteration upon water quantity, timing, and quality will be evaluated by means of a watershed analysis procedure and included in the National Environmental Policy Act process.	Neither the action alternative nor any cumulative project places more than 30% into an ECA within a 30-year period.	

There is no applicable DFC direction for SOIL, WATER, AND AIR

Applicable Standards and Guidelines for Fisheries and Wildlife

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription	The B-T NF provides habitat adequate to meet the needs of dependant fish and wildlife population, including those of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive species. If a decision to reestablish is made, the B-T NF participates in implementation of the gray wolf recovery plan and formulation of guidelines for the management of the gray wolf in the Greater Yellowstone Area.	Project activities are designed to maintain adequate habitat for TES and other fish and wildlife species.	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Road Location Guideline	Roads and trail areas open to traffic should be located to avoid key areas described in the Habitat Effectiveness Standard.	No new roads would be constructed.	
Sensitive Species Management Standard	Quantifiable objectives will be developed to identify and improve the status of Sensitive species and eliminate the need for listing. Crucial habitats of priority I, II, and III species, as listed by Wyoming Game and Fish and the Intermountain Region Sensitive Species List, will be protected and maintained…..	Wildlife objectives were incorporated into the design of the project. None of the proposed activities would result in a need for listing Sensitive species.	
Fisheries Habitat Guideline	For fish habitat providing a fishery at or near its potential, fish populations should be maintained at existing levels. For habitat below its potential, habitat should be improved or maintained to at least 90 percent of its natural potential. First priority for improvement should be given to Colorado River and Yellowstone/Snake River cutthroat trout, which are Sensitive species.	Implementation of road re-construction improvements will benefit fisheries populations by reducing sediment, especially for Snake River cutthroat trout.	
Streambank Stability Guideline	At least 90 percent of the natural bank stability of streams that support a fishery, particularly, Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive species, and all trout species, should be maintained. Streambank vegetation should be maintained at 80 percent of its potential natural condition or a Habitat Condition Indices (HCI) rating of 85 or greater. HCIs are	The avoidance of streambanks was incorporated into the design of the specific project treatments, and no ground-disturbing activities would occur along streambanks. Mitigations measures designed specifically to protect riparian areas would prevent degradation to streambanks.	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	no longer used as a guideline on the Bridger-Teton National Forest). Streambank stability, vegetation, and fish numbers and biomass should be managed by stream type.		
Sensitive Cutthroat Trout Habitat Guideline	Habitat occupied by existing and reintroduced populations of Colorado River and Yellowstone/Snake River cutthroat trout should be managed to protect species purity.	There will be no impact to Snake River cutthroat habitat	
Fish Passage Standard	On those streams with a fisheries resource, culvert installations will be designed to facilitate fish passage. The most desirable type of culvert has a bottom consisting of native material. Structural modifications of existing culverts will be necessary where excessive water velocity, insufficient water depth, elevated outlets, and debris accumulation obstruct fish passage.	The facilitation of fish passage was incorporated into the design of the road improvements.	
Snag Management Guideline.	Snags left standing for wildlife should be marked, or access to these snags reduced, to prevent them from being cut. Firewood permit holders should be made aware of the restrictions. Firewood gathering should be controlled by signing, marking, or limiting access to reduce the amount of removal of down, woody material that has been distributed on the harvest units to meet wildlife and other management objectives.	This guideline will be incorporated into the layout of the project vegetation treatments. *Note: USFS and USFWS (2008:) recognize that snag retention is only necessary where snags are underrepresented*	
Snag Habitat Guideline	Within a timber sale area or vegetative treatment area, forested	This guideline will be incorporated into the layout of the project vegetation treatments. Some snags will be	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	stands containing dead or down and green trees should be provided to serve as wildlife snag patches. Only silvicultural practices which achieve desired snag attributes should be used in stands managed as wildlife snag patches. The snag patches should be 5 acres or more in size and well distributed. An average of 60 acres per section should be retained and be unavailable for timber harvest or firewood cutting. A mixture of snag species and diameters should be maintained for diversity. Retention of groups of snags in and adjacent to timber harvest units should be considered when opportunities are available.	retained within all treatment units. In addition, within the total forested analysis area of approximately 13 sections, there will be 6838 acres of stands containing snags which will not be harvested. This equates to 526 acres per section, which exceeds the guideline of 60 acres per section (640 acres). The area where the greatest concentration of harvesting occurs is around units 2-6, 2-9, 2-12, 2-15 and 2-13. In this area 154 acres of clearcutting occurs, as well as past harvest units with few snags. Within this section, un-cut snag patches remain between harvest units and approximately 160 acres of stands with snags will remain in the section following harvest.	
Security Area Standard	Non-activity areas-security areas-will be maintained adjacent to concentrated human activity areas.	No activities are planned within DFC 12 areas. Wildlife corridors are maintained. Timber harvesting is proposed on 362 acres out of the analysis area of 11,885 acres.	
Elk Calving Area Standard	Human activity and disturbance will be restricted in elk calving areas from May 15 to June 30, if elk are present in the area. Fences in elk calving areas will be designed so they do not create movement barriers to elk calves. Timing-Limitations stipulations will be applied to elk calving areas.	Mitigation was designed to restrict the timing of vegetation treatments in elk/moose calving areas.	
Elk Wallow Standard	Trail and open-road locations will be designed and managed to protect elk wallow complexes.	No new roads will be constructed. Any temporary roads would avoid these areas.	
Notification Standard	Associated with any surface disturbance or water depletion activities that will affect	The proposed project would not result in any water depleting activities. Several mitigation measures apply to Threatened and	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	Threatened or Endangered species, the operator will be formally notified that they may be subject to mitigation, which could include monetary compensation.	Endangered species for surface disturbing activities. Mitigation will be part of the project operating plans, silvicultural prescriptions, timber sale contracts, and fire contracts.	

DFC Direction for FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

DFC 1B is an area managed for timber harvest…and other commercial activities with many roads and moderate to occasionally substantial emphasis on other resources. (USFS 1990, p. 153)

"Habitat [is] maintained for viable populations of Management Indicator Species" (e.g., pine marten, chorus frogs and boreal toads) in DFC 1B areas. (USFS 1990, p. 149).

The Forest Plan also specifies that potential conflict between objectives (e.g., between wildlife conservation and timber harvest objectives) be resolved in favor of those emphasized in a particular DFC area, while at the same time working to achieve non-emphasis objectives to the extent possible.

DFC	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
1B	**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** Habitat is managed to help meet objectives for game populations, harvest levels, success, and recreation days.	Objectives for game populations will be met. Project activities will not affect harvest levels or recreation days. There may be short-term effects in the immediate vicinity of harvest units during operations, but other nearby areas are available.	
1B	**Habitat Effectiveness Standard** To provide for habitat effectiveness established for each Management Area, non-motorized and motorized vehicle access will be regulated either seasonally or year-round to protect such important big game habitat components as primary feeding areas, crucial winter range, calving/fawning/lambing areas, big-game rearing areas, rutting complexes, and big-game migration corridors (USFS 1990a:124).	No new permanent roads will be constructed. NO changes to existing road use restrictions will occur.	This is addressed in "Motorized Vehicle Use and Facilities" in the section, Key Indicators for Wildlife Communities as a Whole in the Wildlife Specialists Report
1B	**Big-Game Habitat Guideline** Sufficient habitat should be provided to maintain	This guideline would be met and is incorporated into project design. Existing vegetation types would be	

DFC	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	desired populations and distribution of big-game species. For example: Elk Calving Areas - About 30 percent of the brush/grassland rangeland type should be maintained in a brush/forb type emphasizing the aspen or conifer/brush ecotones.	maintained in the project area. Although the proportion of vegetation in mature age class would decrease, more than 30 percent would continue to be in a mature age class. The willow/grass range type would not be treated.	
1B	**Road Management Standard** — Over the life of the plan, the average Open Road Density is 1.5 miles per square mile of standard or equivalent road with 1-year to 5-year variations of 0.75 to 1.75 (pg. 158).	No new permanent roads will be created. Road density standard will be met.	
1B	**Created Opening Dispersion and Size Guidelines** No more than 20% of the suitable timber base under this prescription should be in a created opening condition over a three-decade period. Maximum opening will be 40 acres with an average of 25 acres.	Less than 7 % will be in created opening. The Created Opening Size Standard for timber will also be met – the largest created opening will be 38 acres with an average of 22 acres.	
1B	**Created Opening Duration Standard** A created opening will be closed when reforestation standard is met and the area begins to take on the appearance of a young forest represented by either 95% of the tees in the cutover area exceeding 10 feet in height or regeneration provides elk hiding cover from a horizontal ground point of view.	Areas that were clearcut in the past have exceeded this standard. All new clear-cuts proposed in this project will be new created openings considered in the created opening dispersion guideline.	
12	**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** Habitat will be managed to help meet the game populations, harvest levels, success, and recreation-day objectives and to fully achieve the fish populations, harvest levels, success, and recreation day objectives identified by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and agreed to by the Forest Service.	There are DFC 12 areas within the analysis area, but NO treatments are proposed within DFC 12. Thus, all Fisheries and wildlife standards and guidelines will be complied with.	

Applicable Standards and Guidelines for Access

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Access: General Prescription	A network of roads and trails reflects designs adapted to resource conditions and meets the needs of National Forest users.	Motorized travel routes exist in the study area ranging from high standard gravel roads to low standard ATV routes. Existing routes will be maintained	
Road and Trail Drainage Standard	Existing roads will be evaluated for sediment delivery to live streams, lakes, and riparian areas. Roads and trails will be designed and maintained so that drainage from the road or trail surface does not directly enter live streams, ponds, lakes, or impoundments. Water will be directed off the road or trail into vegetation buffer strips or controlled through other sediment-reduction practices.	To reduce sedimentation to live streams, several roads are proposed for reconstruction to limit sediment delivery.	
Trail Closure Guideline	Trails may be relocated, and seasonally or permanently closed.	One short section of trail that accesses the Wyoming range trail may have to be re-located.	
National Forest Development Trail Standard	National Forest development trails will be protected. Trails disrupted by resource development activities will be relocated or rebuilt.	One short section of trail that accesses the Wyoming range trail may have to be re-located.	
Access: Roads Prescription	The road system provides access to Bridger-Teton National Forest resources for National Forest users, using appropriate service and maintenance levels.	The road system was analyzed and some reconstruction activities to allow roads to remain open will occur.	
Road Restriction Guideline	Road use restrictions may be applied m many situations, including: during cattle trailing, to meet recreation objectives, during critical periods for wildlife, during spring breakup, and to limit effects on soil or water quality. Restrictions applied may include temporary closures, vehicle size restrictions, and weight limits.	Log truck traffic will be restricted during certain high use periods by recreation users..	
Commercial Users Payment Standard	Commercial users of forest roads will be required to contribute to road maintenance and reconstruction commensurate with levels of use. National Forest managers will determine whether the contribution will be in the form of reimbursement or actual work performed.	Road maintenance will be included in the timber sale contracts.	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Streamside Roads Standard	Wherever possible, roads will avoid riparian areas or drainage ways. Where riparian areas or drainage ways cannot be avoided, location and design of roads will apply sediment-reduction practices to prevent degradation of riparian or stream quality. Roads presently within riparian areas will be relocated outside riparian areas where possible.	Mitigation Measures have been added to protect streams and riparian areas for existing open roads as well as those roads proposed for opening or closing in the Proposed Action.	
Road Maintenance in Riparian Areas Standard	Maintenance, improvement, or repair of roads within riparian zones will avoid or mitigate water quality and fish habitat degradation. Debris from road maintenance, snow removed from roads, and earthwork soil materials—except for designed-for riprap—will be diverted or removed to avoid deposition in ponds, lakes, stream channels, or the 100-year floodplain.	Mitigation Measures have been added to protect streams and riparian areas. Watershed improvements are being proposed in the Proposed Action. These improvements include replacing culverts and improving drainage on roads within or effecting riparian areas.	

DFC Direction for ACCESS

DFC	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
1B	**Access: Roads Prescription** – Management of the area requires an extensive road system with some seasonal and long-term closures. Most vehicle access is limited to arterial and collector roads. Seasonally local roads may be accessible. Some roads remain open to vehicles, and the main roads are maintained for passage of all vehicles.	Motorized travel routes exist in the study area ranging from high standard gravel roads to low standard ATV routes. Roads will be maintained or reconstructed to maintain use levels. No existing roads will be closed.	
1B	**Road Improvement and New Road Building Standard** - Forest development roads will be built and maintained to Standards appropriate for Traffic Service Levels B through D.	No new roads are proposed. These standards will be met with the Proposed Action.	
1B	**Road Management Standard** - Over the life of the Forest Plan, the average open road density will be 1.5 mile per square mile of standard or equivalent road with l-year to 5.year variations of 0.75 to 1.75 miles of	The road density standard in DFC 1B is already below the standard and would not change, except temporarily for short duration when temporary roads were open.	

DFC	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	road per square mile. Temporary roads will be returned to Elimination Class 3 or 4 Standards.		
12	**Access: Roads Prescription** – Management of the area requires a limited amount of open roads for public access and some commodity removal. Most travel is limited to arterial and collector roads with long-term closure of most local roads for wildlife security.	No activities are proposed within DFC 12 areas, so this prescription and all other access and roads standards and guidelines for DFC 12 would be met with the Proposed Action.	Section 3.1.5

Applicable Standards and Guidelines for Protection: Fire and Pests

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Protection: General Prescription	Natural resources of and human presence on the Bridger-Teton National Forest are protected from catastrophic events and endemic or epidemic pests.	Conifer Forest Management and fuel reduction, including changes in vegetation composition and structure, in the Proposed Action are designed to address concerns regarding insect and disease as well as reduce the risk of, and protect private lands from, catastrophic wildfires.	
Protection: Fire Prescription	Fire is managed as a tool to accomplish resource objectives while protecting identified values within acceptable levels of risk.	Prescribe fire to reduce slash and prepare areas for regeneration, as well as mechanical treatments under the Proposed Action will achieve specific resource objectives for conifer forest	
Prescribed Fire Guideline	Prescribed fire may be used to accomplish resource management objectives which include protecting, enhancing, or providing desirable habitat for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive species, insect and disease suppression, reducing fuel loading to acceptable levels, improving or developing desired wildlife habitat conditions, improving livestock forage conditions, achieving other desired vegetation conditions to meet management objectives, and maintaining fire-dependent animal or plant species.	Under the Proposed Action, prescribed fire and mechanical treatments are used to reduce fuel loading to acceptable levels on approximately 362 conifer acres, and move vegetation toward stated desired future conditions.	
Protection: Pests Prescription	Endemic and epidemic pest populations are managed to reduce or eliminate their threat to resources and people's enjoyment of the Bridger-	The Proposed Action includes salvage and partial cutting to help manage and reduce insect losses.	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	Teton National Forest.		
Noxious Weeds Control Standard	Effective management of noxious weeds will be accomplished by cooperating with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture and County weed control districts, using Integrated Pest Management techniques, following the procedures outlined in the Bridger-Teton Environmental Assessment for noxious weed control and appropriate technical guides. No toxic chemicals will be applied in a manner that will adversely affect non-target species.	Forest Plan direction regarding the management of noxious weeds, the BTNF Integrated Noxious Weed Management Plan, the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service's Noxious Weed Management plan, and Wyoming State's noxious weed control requirements would apply to the proposed activities. Mitigation and monitoring measures for noxious weed management outlined in the Forest Service Manual, section 2080, and in the BTNF Integrated Noxious Weed Management Plan would be implemented.	
Epidemic Insect and Disease Treatment Guideline	Epidemic insect and disease populations should be controlled or prevented.	Vegetation management prescriptions are designed to reduce losses from insect and disease populations.	

Applicable DFC Direction for PROTECTION: FIRE AND PESTS

DFC	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
1B	**Protection: Fire Prescription** - Fire management emphasizes preservation and enhancement of timber and range values. A full range of suppression techniques is used. **Fire Protection Standard** - Wildfires will be suppressed using control strategies during the normal fire season. **Fuels Guideline** - Fuel conditions should be maintained that permit fire suppression forces to meet fire protection objectives for the area under historic weather conditions. **Fuels Standard** - Activity fuels will be reduced or otherwise treated so the potential fireline intensities will not exceed 400 BTU per second per foot on 90 percent of the days during the regular fire season, or continuous fuels concentrations exceeding the above standard will be broken up into manageable units with fire breaks, or	See Fire Protection Prescription and Guideline for Fire and Pests above. Prescribed fire or other methods are used to reduce and break up activity fuels.	

DFC	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	additional protection will be provided for areas exceeding the above standards when such protection will not be required for more than five years.		
12	**Protection: Fire Prescription** - Fire management emphasizes preservation and enhancement of habitat, particularly through prescribed fire. A full range of suppression techniques is used. **Fire Protection Standard** - Wildfires will be suppressed using control strategies during the normal fire season Pre-season and post-season period strategies will include containment, confinement, and surveillance. **Fuels Standard** - Activity fuels will be reduced or otherwise treated so the potential fireline intensities will not exceed 400 BTU per second per foot on 90 percent of the days during the regular fire season, or continuous fuels concentrations exceeding the above standard will be broken up into manageable units with fire breaks, or additional protection will be provided for areas exceeding the above standards when such protection will not be required for more than five years.	See Fire Protection Prescription and Guideline for Fire and Pests above. No activities are pro-posed for DFC 12.	

Applicable Standards and Guidelines for Riparian areas, Wetlands, and Floodplains

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Riparian Areas, Wetlands, and Floodplains Prescription	These areas are managed as basic resources for forest management, key to the future productivity of the Bridger-Teton National Forest.	Project design and mitigation are included to preserve the productivity of the BTNF and its riparian areas, wetlands, and floodplains.	
Restoring Stream Channel Conditions Guideline	Areas where human activities have resulted in adverse impacts such as channel widening, channel aggradations, or lowering of the water table should be restored.	This proposal includes culvert maintenance, replacement, and upgrading for passage of all aquatic organisms, as watershed funding allows, as part of timber harvest operations.	
Streambank Vegetation Standard	Grass and shrub vegetation will be maintained within about 25 feet plus 2 to 4 feet for each 1 percent sideslope adjacent to live streams. Vegetation which gives greater stability due to	Project implementation will observe riparian and wetland setbacks for any activities within the proposed action.	

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
	rooting structure will be planted during the revegetation of channel banks following construction.		
Crossing Guideline	Stream structural crossings should be avoided in reaches which are rated 4 or 5 in channel stability.	No new structural stream crossings are proposed.	
Natural Drainage Channel Standard	The natural drainage channels of any stream will be protected during building activities. Following building activities, the stream channel will be returned to the original width, depth, gradient, and curvature. Culverts will be installed to minimize stream transition and, where needed, retain natural flow characteristics.	Hillslope erosion modeling has been conducted in the areas proposed for treatment.	
Construction Staging-Area Guideline	Construction staging and equipment service areas will be located outside of riparian areas.	No staging or landing areas will be located in riparian areas.	
Clear-Water-Diversion Standard	Clear-water-diversion methods will be employed whenever building activities such as pipeline trenching must pass through a stream channel. (p.133)	This would apply during any culvert replacement work on roads. No other work is planned in stream channels.	

There is no separate applicable DFC direction for RIPARIAN AREAS, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAINS for the Upper Greys project area.

Applicable Standards and Guidelines for Rangelands and Domestic Livestock Grazing

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Rangelands and Grazing			
Vegetation: General	Whether range or timber, vegetation management activities enhance diversity of plant communities	A variety of vegetation management activities are implemented that move the project area vegetation	The degrees this is achieved, including

Standard and Guideline	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary	Reference Locations FEIS or Project Record
Prescription	and various successional stages of those plant communities within Management Areas. For aspen, priority is placed on perpetuating stands being invaded by conifers. Vegetation treatment projects are designed to retain diverse age classes	towards its desired conditions for conifer forest as outlined in the Forest Plan and the Greys River Landscape Assessment (LSA).	species composition and age-class diversity, are discussed in Chapter 3.
Livestock Grazing Coordination Guideline	Integration of improved management on associated pubic and private lands should be encouraged. Coordinated resource management and development of allotment management plans should be done.	There will be no reduction in AUMs available to the permittee resulting from the proposed action and its alternatives.	
Structural Improvement Standard	Structural improvements will be designed to allow big-game movement and avoid or reduce hazards to other wildlife species.	There are no range structural improvements proposed in the Moose-Gypsum Project. However, temporary barriers to both livestock and big game may be created to insure conifer regeneration.	
Forage Utilization Standard	The following utilization standards (displayed in Table 1) will be the maximum utilization levels allowed for all herbivores on key vegetative species	The vegetation management activities under the Proposed Action and Alternative 2 are likely to increase the amount of forage available for both wildlife and livestock	

DFC Direction for RANGELANDS AND DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK GRAZING

DFC	Forest Plan Direction	Project Summary
1B	Range managed to maintain and enhance range and watershed condition while providing forage for livestock and wildlife.	The Upper Greys Project complies with DFC direction
12	Range managed to maintain and enhance range and watershed condition and provide forage for livestock and wildlife.	The Upper Greys Project complies with DFC direction