
APPENDIX B

Key National and Regional Policies

Following is a partial listing of national and Regional Forest Service policy relevant to this Land and Resource Management Plan. A complete listing can be found in the Forest Service Manual and Forest Service Handbook (Forest Service Directives System).

The Forest Service Directive System is the primary basis for the management and control of all internal programs and the primary source of administrative direction to Forest Service employees. The directives system sets forth legal authorities, management objectives, policies, responsibilities, delegations, standards, procedures, and other instructions that are continuing and that apply to or are needed by more than one unit.

External directives are federal regulations, executive orders, or other issuances which originate outside the Forest Service, but which apply to Forest Service operations. Some external directives are incorporated in the Forest Service Directives System as external handbooks. Internal directives are continuing written direction that originates within the Forest Service to implement laws, regulations, and executive orders. The Forest Service Manual and Handbooks, including amendments, supplements, or interim directives issued thereto, are the sole components of the Forest Service Directives System.

The Forest Service Manual (FSM) contains legal authorities, goals, objectives, policies, responsibilities, instructions, and guidance needed on a continuing basis by Forest Service line officers and primary staff in more than one unit, to plan and execute assigned programs and activities.

Forest Service Handbooks(FSH) are directives that provide instructions and guidance on how to proceed with a specialized phase of a program or activity. Handbooks are either based on a part of the Manual or incorporate external directives.

The majority of standards and guidelines used to implement Forest Plans are located in the Directives System under the following general headings and codes:

1010	Laws, Regulations, and Orders
1030	Forest Service Mission
1500	External Relations
1900	Planning
2060	Ecosystem Classification, Interpretation, and Application
2070	Biological Diversity (Reserved)
2200	Range Management
2300	Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management
2400	Timber Management

2500	Watershed and Air Management
2600	Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management
2700	Special Uses Management
2800	Minerals and Geology
3400	Forest Pest Management
5100	Fire Management
5400	Land Ownership
7400	Public Health and Pollution Control Facilities
7500	Water Storage and Transmission
7700	Transportation System

The intent of many Forestwide standards and guidelines are incorporated into permits which authorize specific uses on the National Forests and National Grasslands. General permitting requirements can be referenced as follows:

Minerals: FSM 2817, 2822
Range Management: FSM 2230.3
Recreation: FSM 2331.1, 2342.04
Special Uses: FSM 2711
Timber Management: FSM 2451
Transportation System: FSM 7731.16

AMERICAN INDIANS (FSM 1563)

On October 22, 1993 the United States Department of Agriculture issued a policy statement on Indian tribes. The outlined policies include:

- * Supporting the principles of self-governance delineated in the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act.
- * Consulting with tribal governments regarding the influence of USDA activities on water, land, forest, air, and other natural resources of tribal governments.
- * Seeking input from tribes on USDA policies and issues affecting tribes and reconciling Indian needs with the principles of good resource management.
- * Observing the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.
- * Working with tribal governments, high schools, and universities to encourage the development of agribusiness skills and sharing of information through exchange of technical staffs and skills.
- * Encouraging early communication and cooperation between agencies with responsibilities to tribal governments.
- * Consistent with applicable law or regulation, facilitating tribal participation in program planning and activities.

DAMS (FSM 7500)

For administrative Class A, B, C, and high-hazard Class D dams located on National Forest System lands, annually update the National Inventory of Dams (PL 99-662) in accordance with data elements required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FSM 7514).

Maintain a record for all dams on National Forest System lands over six feet high (vertical difference between the lowest point on the crest of the dam and the lowest point in the original stream bed). As a minimum, the record should include the dam identification, location, purpose, owner, administrative classification, hazard-potential classification, height, and maximum storage (FSM 7514).

HERITAGE RESOURCES (FSM 2360)

For the Rocky Mountain Region, heritage resources are defined as those features, sites, and values having scientific, historical, educational, and/or religious and cultural significance. Included are not only the physical or tangible elements, but also the

philosophical, spiritual, and emotional attributes associated with places and things (FSM 2361).

Locate, evaluate, protect, and foster public use and enjoyment of heritage resources.

- * Protect all heritage resources listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
- * Nominate all eligible heritage resources to the NRHP.
- * Early in the planning process, all proposed undertakings will be reviewed by a Forest Service professional heritage resources specialist.

Complete heritage resource inventories, evaluations, and mitigation measures for a project's area of potential effect prior to issuing environmental decision notices (FSM 2361)

- * Avoid effects to heritage resources until evaluated and determined ineligible for the NRHP.
- * Implement appropriate mitigative measures in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Presidents' Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) when eligible heritage resources will be affected.
- * Maintain, stabilize, or enhance all eligible heritage resources.

Take responsibility for curation of artifacts in keeping with 36 CFR 79 and other guidelines (FSM 2361).

A field cultural resources inventory and evaluation of the area of an undertakings potential effects will be completed to the level necessary for reasonable decision making. The process required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be completed prior to the approval of any undertakings that may have an effect on a cultural property eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Include the results of this analysis in the NEPA documentation for the project(FSM 2361, 2361, 2361, 2361).

Inventory both project and non-project related areas as outlined and put in priority in the Heritage Resource Management Inventory Strategy (FSM 2360).

A site specific Cultural Resources Management Plan will be prepared in consultation with SHPO for all listed NRHP properties (and properties with comparable designations), to ensure that they are managed appropriately (FSM 2363).

Promote suitable public use, study, and enjoyment of these resources, including but not limited to academic/scientific study, interpretation, tourism, adaptive use, and other cultural activities (FSM 2361, FSM 2363).

- * Cooperative programs, agreements, and other partnerships with appropriate groups and institutions will be used to further the goals for management of cultural resources.
- * Historic properties that are eligible to be or are listed on the National Register will be considered for public use and interpreted where appropriate.
- * Native American religions and cultural practices will be supported and fostered, where possible.
- * "Windows on the Past" and other in-service emphasis programs will be supported and developed to enhance recreation values of cultural resources, as appropriate.

FIRE MANAGEMENT (FSM 5100)

Presuppression Management (FSM 5120)

Ensure an appropriate level of protection from damage by wildfire to achieve land and resource management goals and objectives (FSM 5120.2).

Fire Suppression (FSM 5130)

Safely suppress wildfires at a minimum cost consistent with land and resource management objectives (FSM 5130.2).

Structural firefighting is the responsibility of local fire agencies (FSM 5138.2).

Structural firefighting from advancing wildfire within the National Forest Protection Boundary is the responsibility of local fire agencies and the Forest Service (FSM 5138.1).

Prescribed Fire (FSM 5140)

Management ignited or prescribed natural fire will be used as an ecological management tool where it is the best option to achieve management objectives. Prescribed natural fire planning requirements must be addressed in Forest Plans and implementation schedules approved by the Regional Forester (FSM 5140.3, R2 Supp. 5100-93-3).

Fuel Management (FSM 5150)

Identify, develop, and maintain fuel profiles that contribute to the most cost-efficient fire protection and use program in support of land and resource management objectives (FSM 5150.2).

Sustainable ecosystems' fuel treatment shall be consistent with historic fire regimes and natural variability in fuel profiles characteristic of that vegetation (FSM 5150.3, R2 Supp. 5100-93-2).

Cooperative Fuel Treatment (FSM 3150)

Cooperate with State and local governments and fire protection districts in the development of fire hazard reduction plans and ordinances by providing technical assistance (FSM 3170).

INFRASTRUCTURE (FSM 7700)

Locate roads to avoid wetlands. If infeasible, design shall include the placement of culverts, bridges, etc., as to mitigate and minimize impacts on the natural function of the wetland (FSM 2527, FSM 7721.12, FSH 7709.56b, FSH 7709.56).

Unless a proposed road is determined necessary as a permanent addition to the National Forest Transportation System close it and revegetate it. Revegetation will be achieved as soon as practicable (FSM 7703.1).

Close or obliterate temporary roads immediately when use ends (FSM 7703.1).

Control the density of continuously open roads on NFS lands in each watershed to maintain low risks of increased streamflow or sediment yield that impairs channel stability or aquatic habitat (FSM 7721.12).

Establish the specific purpose and intended use for each existing and proposed road, based on management direction. Document this purpose by writing specific road management objectives which include appropriate design, operation, and maintenance criteria. Plan, develop, operate, and maintain roads in accordance with FSM 7700. Employ traffic management strategies of encourage, accept, discourage, eliminate, or prohibit on all roads (FSM 7712.31).

Develop road management programs to require commercial users to pay their share of road maintenance (FSM 7732.21).

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (FSM 4500)

Use only chemicals registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and follow label instructions.

Use buffers around water sources, lakes, wetlands, streams, and sinkholes to keep pesticide concentrations in water well below those harmful to drinking, irrigation, aquatic life, and non-target vegetation. Treatment of individual plants with aquatic-labeled pesticides may occur in buffers (FSM 2150.3).

Use individual-plant instead of broadcast treatments where practical. Favor chemicals with normal half lives of under 3 months. Apply pesticides at lowest effective rates, and as large droplets or pellets to reduce drift (FSM 2150.3).

Develop a noxious weed and pest management program that addresses the following components: awareness, prevention, inventory, planning, treatment, monitoring and reporting. Noxious weed programs will be in coordination and cooperation with local weed districts where they exist. Priorities for implementing a noxious weed program include:

- a. prevention of potential invaders
- b. control invading species new to an area
- c. integrated weed management efforts on established stands
- d. emergency spill plans for pesticide projects
- e. document where pests are treated and type of treatment applied.

(FSH 2209.23, FSM 3431, FSM 2153.3, FSM 2157, FSH 2109.12, FSM 2156.2, 2158)

Monitor pest hazard and risk and the effectiveness of integrated pest management techniques as part of the monitoring of the Forest Plan (FSH 1909.12, FSM 3400).

Intensify integrated pest management in high use recreation areas (FSM 2330.3, FSM 3450).

Identify insect and disease hazards to high value resources and schedule management activities to minimize impacts during project implementation (FSH 1909.12, FSM 3420).

LANDOWNERSHIP ADJUSTMENTS (FSM 5400)

Work with other federal agencies to consolidate ownership and propose jurisdictional transfers which achieve the following objectives:

- a. Develop more effective and efficient work units.
- b. Reduce administrative costs.
- c. Improve, maintain, and simplify user access to public lands.

Adjust National Forest System and private lands to create a landownership pattern that meets objectives of the Forest Service and other landowners.

Manage National Forest System lands identified for exchange or sale consistent with surrounding management area goals and in accordance with the following:

- a. Terminate special-use permits on an opportunity basis and in compliance with applicable regulations and Forest Service policy.
- b. Renew or extend special-use permits on an annual basis only with specific notice of the potential sale or exchange included in the authorization.
- c. Do not authorize construction of additional permanent facilities.
- d. Do not adversely affect land values by management activities.
- e. Do not adversely affect land values by through issuance of special-use permits.
- f. Acquire unrestricted rights-of-way whenever possible to maintain the value of the public land.
- g. Ensure needed public rights-of-way are retained across all lands conveyed out of public ownership.

Convey lands only if:

- a. Flood hazards on and downstream from conveyed lands are not increased.
- b. Natural and beneficial values of acquired wetlands equal or exceed those of conveyed wetlands.
- c. Natural water regimes in wetlands downstream from conveyed lands are not disrupted.
- d. Lands have been evaluated for the presence of hazardous materials and known hazardous materials have been removed.
- e. Lands do not contain habitat identified by US Fish and Wildlife Service as necessary for recovery of federally listed threatened and endangered species.
- f. Lands do not contain unique resource characteristics.

Effect jurisdictional transfers that achieve the following objectives:

- a. Reduce duplication of efforts by users and agencies in terms of time, cost, and coordination.
- b. Improve or maintain user access to the administering agency.
- c. Decrease travel and enhance management.
- d. Improve public understanding of applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures.
- e. Develop more effective and efficient work units.

Property Boundary Administration (FSM 7150)

Locate, mark, and post landlines according to the following priorities:

- a. Lines needed to meet planned activities;
- b. Lines needed to protect NFS lands from encroachment, and
- c. All other lines (FSM 7152).

MINERALS and GEOLOGY (FSM 2800)

General

Recommend withdrawal from mineral location those lands which have been determined to have other valuable resources and use potential of such value that protection could not be provided through regulations found in 36 CFR 228A (FSM 2761).

Leasable Minerals

Specific guidelines for prospecting, leasing, and development are established by reference to the following:

- a. Onshore Oil & Gas Order No. 1.
- b. Uniform Format for Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations (3/89). Stipulation guidance is listed for: no surface occupancy, timing limitation, controlled surface use, and special administration.
- c. USDA-Forest Service and USDI-Bureau of Land Management "Surface Operating Standards for Oil & Gas Exploration and Development" commonly referred to as the "Gold Book."
- d. Interagency Agreement For Leasing between the Director of the BLM and Chief of the FS dated Nov 21, 1991.
- e. Interagency Agreement For Operations between the BLM and FS for Leasable Mineral Operations on NFS, October 28, 1987 (or as subsequently amended).

FSM 2820.3-5; 2820.4a, 6, FSM 2820.12, FSM 2822 and 2823-3d, FSM 2860, FSM 2824-2; App. A, Uniform Stipulation Requirements.

RANGELAND VEGETATION (FSM 2200)

Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) need to provide for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species (FSM 2203, FSM 2211, FSM 2212).

Construct structural improvements, to maintain or improve rangeland conditions within classified wilderness, consistent with wilderness values (FSM 2323).
Give emphasis to developing livestock management strategies that are economically efficient. (FSM 2212)

Structural and non-structural improvements to maintain or improve rangeland conditions will be designed to benefit wildlife or minimize impacts on wildlife. (FSH 2209, FSM 2209, FSM 2240)

RECREATION (FSM 2300)

Developed

Creativeness, relaxation, and personal experiences are generated by participation in recreation activities within preferred settings. Manage for a variety of recreation settings and opportunities to meet our customer's needs and desired experiences (FSM 2310).

Our emphasis is to provide quality service and customer satisfaction. Safety and cleanliness are essential standards at all developed recreation sites. Maintain a broad spectrum of quality recreation sites and facilities (FSM 2330).

Rehabilitation of existing, and development of new, developed recreation sites will be accessible to people with disabilities. Different challenge levels will be based on the recreation setting, customer needs, and type of facility appropriate with the recreation setting (FSM 2330).

Concession operations will be allowed based upon the recreation management objectives (FSM 2340).

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

Changes to ROS classes will be documented in a NEPA decision document (FSM 1922, FSM 2310).

RIGHTS-OF-WAY ACQUISITIONS AND GRANTS

Acquire rights-of-ways using the following criteria:

- a. Legal access for existing roads and trails which provide general access to the National Forest (FSM 5461, FSM 2353).
- b. Legal access to support planned projects and high priority activities at least two years prior to project implementation (FSM 5461).

Grant, where appropriate, rights-of-way across National Forest System lands using the following criteria:

- a. To owners of non federal land who have a statutory right of access (FSM 2730).
- b. To state, county, and local governments for public roads (FSM 2730).
- c. To owners of non-federal land requesting access in excess of that guaranteed by law (FSM 2730).

RIPARIAN AREAS AND WETLANDS (FSM 2526.03)

Give preferential consideration to riparian-dependent resources when conflicts among land use activities occur.

Delineate and evaluate riparian areas prior to implementing any project activity. Determine boundaries by onsite characteristics of water, soil, and vegetation.

Give attention to land along all stream channels capable of supporting riparian vegetation (36 CFR 219.27e).

Give special attention to land and vegetation for at least the recognizable area dominated by the riparian vegetation and to adjacent terrestrial areas to assure adequate protection for the riparian-dependent resources. This area will be approximately 100 feet from the edge of perennial streams and other water bodies.

SCENIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2380)

Management activities that are inconsistent with the Scenic Class Objectives (SCO) will not be allowed unless a decision is made to change the SCO. A decision to change the SCO will be documented in project NEPA decision documents (FSM 2382).

At the project implementation stage the SCO should be refined to the project scale (FSM 2383).

As new viewer platforms (such as roads, trails, recreation areas or housing developments outside National Forests) are developed, the SCOs should be reassessed (FSM 2382).

For areas which do not currently meet the Scenic Class Objectives, use landscape rehabilitation as a short-term alternative to restore landscapes containing undesirable visual impacts to a desired visual quality (FSM 2383).

Decisions should have been made and documented for Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) during the forest planning process (FSM 2382).

SOIL, WATER, AND FISHERIES (FSM 2500)

Require water developments to minimize damage to channel flow carrying capacity, aquatic habitat, and riparian vegetation (FSM 2541.35).

In conducting improvements, use land treatments that disperse runoff and restore effective ground cover that controls erosion and sediment. Use stream treatments that restore stable beds and banks and good aquatic habitat features. Apply treatments with the lowest possible maintenance needs. Monitor improvements to be sure they have met their objectives (FSM 2522.2).

Manage land uses in general forest and rangelands so that long-term soil productivity will not be impaired due to erosion, compaction, scorching, or loss of organic matter and nutrients. In so doing, analyze the cumulative effects of existing and proposed disturbances on long-term soil productivity (FSM 1922.41).

Manage land uses in watersheds so that channel stability and aquatic habitat are not degraded due to altered streamflow, increased sediment yield, or introduced chemicals. Conduct a watershed analysis of the cumulative effects of existing and proposed disturbances on watershed and stream health. Manage land uses to prevent the watershed from being rated in critical condition (FSM 1922.41).

SPECIAL USES MANAGEMENT (Non-recreation) (FSM 2700)

Do not approve any special use applications that can be reasonably met on non-Federal or other Federal lands unless it is clearly in the public interest (FSM 2703).

Act on special-use applications according to the following priorities:

- a. Those required by law or regulation, or national in scope.
- b. Those in the public interest, mainly local or regional in scope.
- c. All others.

Do not approve any special-use applications for areas adjacent to developed sites unless the proposed use is compatible with the purpose and use of the developed site.

Utilize approved electronic sites where feasible.

Do not approve applications for use of federal land that involve any hazardous materials as defined in U.S.C. 9601 et seq., 40 CFR 261.30 and 40 CFR 302.4. The hazardous materials listed are individual chemicals. These references do not relate to hazardous waste dumps (FSM 2703).

SPECIAL USES MANAGEMENT (Recreation) (FSM 2700)

Manage and administer recreation special uses based on recreation objectives, resource capabilities, and sound business management principles. (FSM 2702)

TIMBER (FSM 2400)

General

Forests are to be managed to provide net public benefits. Many different philosophies and strategies are used that provide benefits desired in the areas of urban interface, those areas used for recreation and viewing, for wildlife habitat, watershed protection, water-

yield enhancement, and others, as well as for wood and fiber products. In most cases, these must be integrated. Managers are to develop and use a wide variety of prescriptions to meet these public priorities and to accept that traditional economic considerations must be supplemented with both the empirical and subjective ones (FSM 2470).

Plan areas for timber harvest only if assured, based on existing technology and knowledge, that long-term soil productivity will not be degraded (FSH 2409). Provide for wildlife habitat improvement and enhancement of other renewable resources in sale area improvement plans.

Tree Stand Improvement

Provide for accelerated growth, create specific stocking, and improve quality and vigor of timber stands.

Silvicultural Prescriptions

Silvicultural prescriptions for tree stand improvement, including thinning should evaluate the tradeoffs associated with alternative treatments in terms of increased timber yields, economic efficiency, enhanced wildlife habitat, increased wood products yield and quality, improved long term forest health, increased species and structural diversity and the desired future condition for the stand (FSH 2409; FSH 2409.17).

Silvicultural prescriptions will be prepared for all vegetation management activities proposing the management of forested vegetation. The extent of silvicultural prescriptions and the level of skill needed to prepare them are documented in FSH 2409 (FSH 2409.26d; FSH 2409.17).

Inventory improvement needs in sale areas during sale reconnaissance. Use KV funds as applicable after sale closure to accomplish needed improvements including education and interpretation (FSH 2409.19).

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL

Transportation System Management (FSM 7700)

Unless a proposed road is determined necessary as a permanent addition to the National Forest Transportation System, close it and vegetate it. Close or obliterate temporary roads immediately when use ends (FSM 7703).

Establish the specific purpose and intended use for each existing and proposed road, based on management direction. Document this purpose by writing specific road management objectives, which include appropriate design, operation, and maintenance criteria. Employ traffic (travel) management strategies of encourage, accept, discourage, eliminate, unrestricted, or prohibit on all roads (FSM 7712).

Trails

Provide for a wide range of recreation opportunities, both motorized and nonmotorized. The trail system on each National Forest will:

- a. Consider barrier-free opportunities for all new construction or rehabilitation proposals.
- b. Not be dedicated to single use unless clearly necessary to resolve conflicts or create unique opportunities.
- c. Document the purpose and use of each trail. (FSH 2309)

Trail systems will be integrated across administrative boundaries, including adjacent Forest Service units, other federal agencies, state, and municipal trails (FSM 2353).

UTILITY CORRIDORS

Use "National Forest Landscape Management, Volume 2 - Chapter 2, Utilities," for principles and concepts of design and construction. Key points include:

- a. Design: The engineering design and the landscape design must be accomplished together. Pay particular attention to design considerations for visual impact, clearing of the right-of-way, utility crossings, structure design, color, and support facilities.
- b. Construction: Address construction needs relative to the land base, construction equipment, "construction train," and materials storage. Construction methods must be suited for the utility, as well as for the site, and should be flexible enough to be changed if necessary. Everyone involved in the construction should be informed of the land management goals of the project to help reduce the impact of construction equipment on the land.

WATER QUALITY (FSM 2520)

Develop integrated soil/water/fishery improvement schedules for watersheds, coordinated with other resources. Coordinate with state wildlife agencies. Apply treatment and land-use controls as needed to restore soil productivity, water quality, channel stability, and aquatic habitat (FSM 2522).

WILDERNESS (FSM 2320)

Competitive contests will not be permitted (FSM 2323).

Livestock grazing activities are permitted in accordance with guidelines in House of Representatives Report No. 96-617 (FSM 2323).

Prohibit construction of new administrative facilities or structures. Existing administrative facilities will not be replaced if they become uninhabitable or are substantially damaged (FSM 2220).

Human influences will be managed to preserve wilderness values, physical characteristics, and natural processes (FSM 2320).

Vegetative restoration projects may be needed where man's activities have altered natural ecosystems and there is no reasonable expectation of natural revegetation. Species indigenous to the ecosystem should be planted. Where non-indigenous species must be used, they should be selected based on the likelihood that they will not persist beyond the rehabilitation period (FSM 2323).

Unless otherwise specified, fish and wildlife management activities will emphasize the protection and/or restoration of natural processes (FSH 2309.19 ID 2, 9/5/86, 23.1-1).

Construct bridges to only the standard necessary to accommodate the specific class of user. Construct bridges only where no safe opportunities exist to cross streams or gorges during periods of normal stream flow and/or where necessary to protect the wilderness resource (FSM 2323).

Wildfire will be managed in accordance with the Fire Management Action Plan (FMAP). Lightning fires that meet prescribed conditions may be used to maintain ecosystem naturalness. Prescribed fire may be used to reduce fuels and prevent the spread of wildfire into or from a Wilderness (FSM 2324).

Control problem wild animals on a case-by-case basis in cooperation with other agencies. Use methods that directly control the offending animal and which present the least risk to other wildlife, and/or visitor (FSM 2323).

WILDLIFE (FSM 2600)

Manage animal damage in cooperation with the State wildlife Agency and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to prevent or reduce damage to other resources and direct control toward preventing damage or removing only the offending animal (FSM 2650).

Provide habitat for Federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species on National Forest System lands (FSM 2672, FSM 2676).

Complete biological evaluations/assessments on actions authorized through NEPA decision documents, funded or carried out by the Forest Service to determine the effects on Federally listed or proposed endangered, threatened, and sensitive species (FSM 2672).

Carry out consultation, "informal" or "formal" as appropriate, with Fish and Wildlife Service when biological assessments determine that Forest Service actions may effect Federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species (FSM 2671).

Habitats for all existing native and desired non-native plants, fish, and wildlife species will be managed to maintain at least viable populations of such species (FSM 2601).

