United States
Department *of*
Agriculture

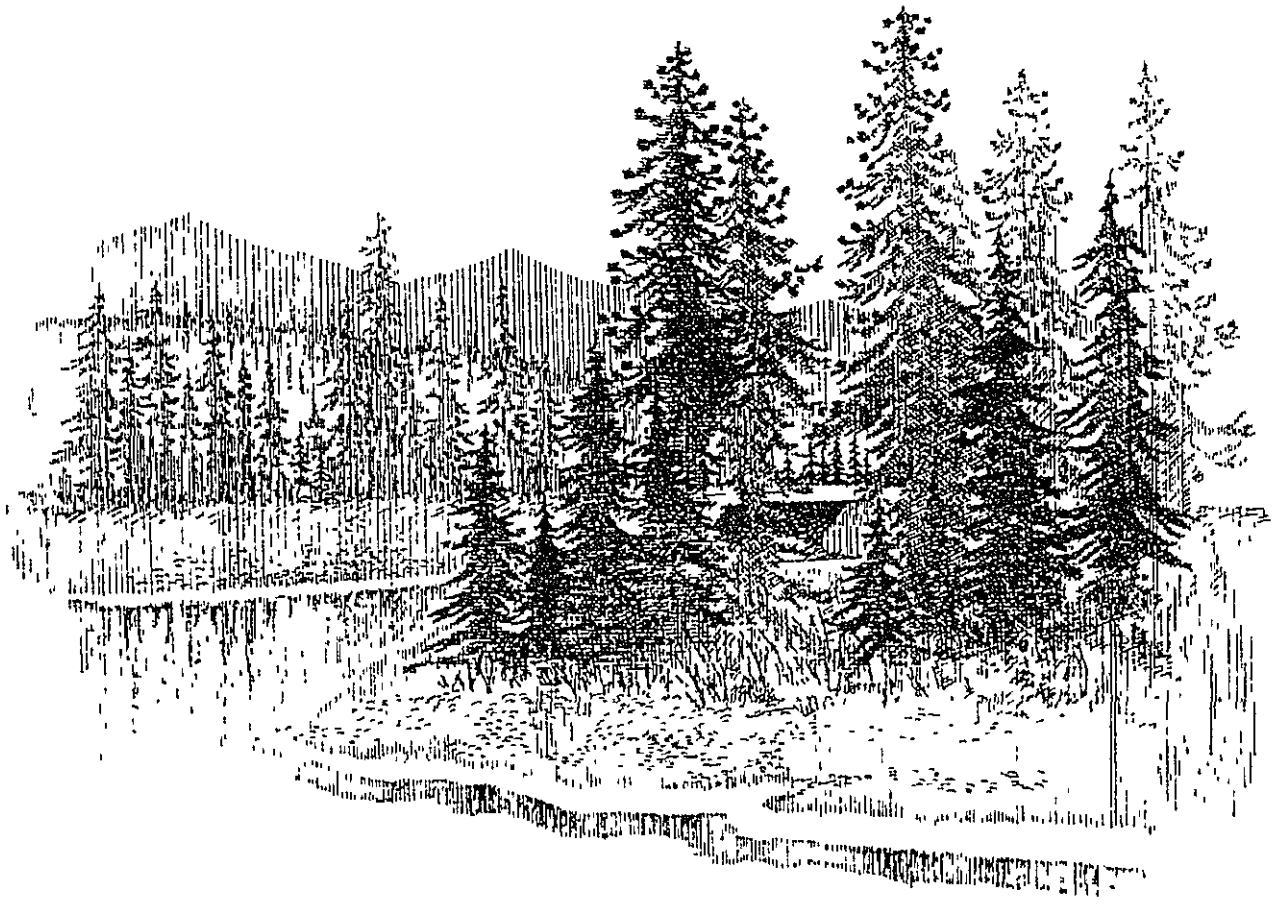
Forest Service

Intermountain Region

Targhee National Forest

1997 Revised Forest Plan

Targhee National Forest



LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE REVISED FOREST PLAN

AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AMS	Analysis of The Management Situation
AOP	Annual Operating Plan (Annual Plan of Operations)
ASQ	Allowable Sale Quantity
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
C&H	Cattle and Horse (Allotment)
DFC	Desired Future Condition
EM	Ecosystem Management
GIS	Geographic Information System
GYCC	Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
IGBC	Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee
IGBG	Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines
INFISH	Inland Native Fish Strategy
MBF	Thousand Board Feet
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MIST	Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics
MMBF	Million Board Feet
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
PACFISH	Anadromous Fish Habitat and Watershed Conservation Strategy
PAOT	Persons At One Time
PFC	Properly Functioning Condition
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RPD	Rangeland Project Decision
RVD	Recreation Visitor Day
S&G	Sheep and Goat (Allotment)
T&E	Threatened and Endangered
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
WFUD	Wildlife and Fish User Day

REVISED FOREST PLAN
for the
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
Intermountain Region R-4
April 1997

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This Revised Forest Plan was prepared according to Secretary of Agriculture regulations (36 CFR 219), which are based on the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA) This Revised Forest Plan was developed in accordance with regulations (40 CFR 1500) for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) A detailed Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been prepared as required by NEPA and 36 CFR 219

If any particular provision of this Revised Plan, or the application of the action to any person or circumstances, is found to be invalid, the remainder of the proposed action and the application of that provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected

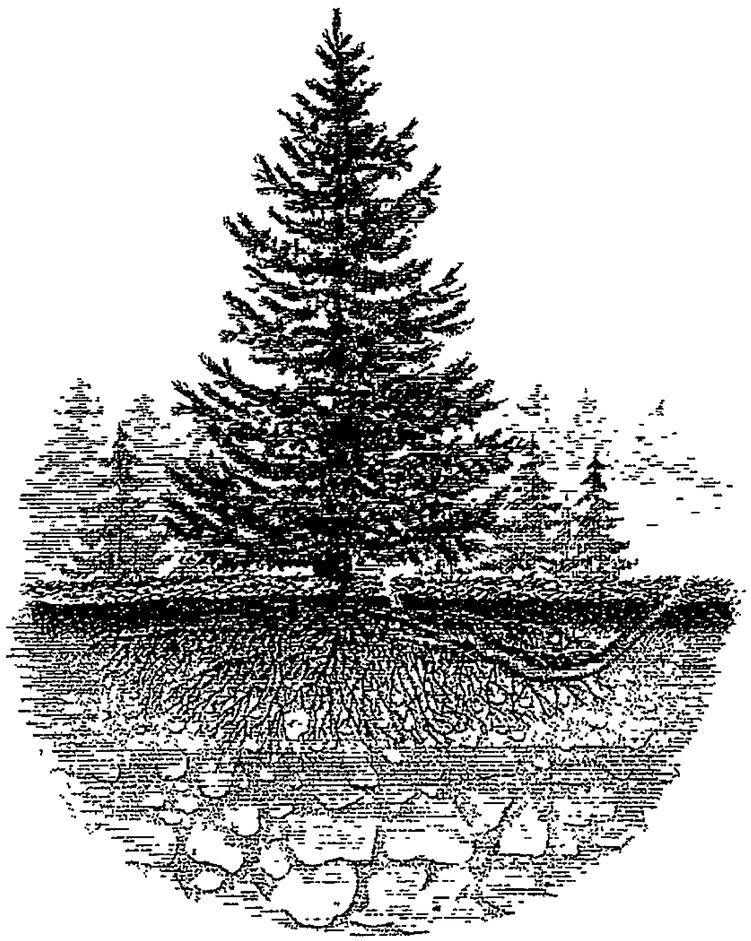


TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter 1

Revised Forest Plan Introduction

CHAPTER I
FOREST PLAN REVISION INTRODUCTION
PURPOSE OF THE LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (FOREST PLAN REVISION)

This Revised Forest Plan (Revision, or Plan) guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards for the Targhee National Forest (hereinafter referred to as "the Forest") The Revision embodies the provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) as amended by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), and other guiding documents The forestwide standards and guidelines, subsection direction and management prescriptions state the Revision's management direction, however, the project outputs, services, and rates of implementation are dependent on the annual budgeting process

The Forest Plan will be revised every 10-15 years, or sooner should conditions or demands significantly change

Development of the Revision occurs within the overall framework of both National and Regional Planning The Revision and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are "tiered to the Intermountain Regional Guide Regional planning is a two-way street that helps convey direction from National to the Forest level, and helps transmit information from the Forest to the National level The Regional Guide establishes standards and guidelines, and resolves Regional issues

During the Revision process, alternatives were developed, analyzed, compared, and a preferred alternative selected This Revision is based on the "selected alternative" displayed in the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) The planning process and analysis procedures used in developing this Revised Plan, as well as the other management alternatives that were considered, are described or referenced in the EIS In the development of the alternatives, estimates were made based on broad averages, as to the various activities and resulting outputs of implementing that alternative These estimates were used to compare alternatives and to arrive at the preferred alternative Actual outputs may vary slightly from those displayed in the preferred alternative, however, the intent of the preferred alternative will be met

Revised Forest Plan direction serves as an "umbrella" for the environmental analysis for proposed projects at the Forest and Ranger District levels Future environmental analyses for those projects will refer to this Plan, the accompanying EIS, and related documents wherever possible (the travel plan will be implemented by a separate decision based on the EIS associated with this Plan) Analysis and decision documents will be developed for project level activities not specifically described in this Plan and will concentrate on issues unique to the project

Landscape or watershed analysis is one means of implementing Revised Forest Plan direction It is not a process independent of the Plan, but fits under the Plan "umbrella" This process evaluates ecological, social, and economic conditions – present and historical – at a geographic scale between the entire Targhee National Forest and a much smaller individual project area It generally assesses conditions at a watershed (such as Camas Creek) or subsection (such as Centennial Mountains) scale This assessment precedes analysis and decision-making on individual project proposals in the landscape analysis area Subsequent site-specific project analyses use the broader scale analysis to set the context for the proposed activities and their anticipated results

Most projects will not be preceded by a landscape analysis because it is an intense analysis process However, landscape analysis may be helpful for

- identifying and evaluating ecosystems in properly functioning condition and systems at risk,
- providing baseline data and information for project planning,
- understanding the role of historical processes and patterns within which current management actions can take place,
- identifying priorities for project proposals,
- predicting cumulative environmental effects beyond the project area, and,
- integrating individual project outcomes into the larger ecological landscape

The Revision does not give specific "how-to's" for project implementation Many implementation plans will be developed during the life of the plan that will provide this operational direction These plans will be adapted as new scientific principles and methods become available to improve resource management activities The Revision contains detailed guidance for implementing travel management plan maps for all Districts on the Forest A fire management plan for the Jedediah Smith Wilderness will be completed shortly which outlines operational direction for that portion of the Forest

The Revision replaces previous resource management plans Upon final approval of the Revision, all Forest activities, including budget proposals, will conform to it All permits, contracts, and other uses of Forest lands must also conform with the Revision Some existing permits and leases are already committed In this case, existing contracts will remain in effect until they can be adjusted to accommodate Revision direction

REVISION STRUCTURE

The Revision provides the long-term direction for managing the Forest When implemented it will achieve the desired condition for the Forest

The Revised Forest Plan is organized into five chapters and one appendix

Chapter I Forest Plan Revision Introduction
Discusses the general purpose of the Plan, the relationship of the Plan to other documents, and the Plan structure Includes a brief description of the Forest

Chapter II Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS)
Summarizes the key information contained in the AMS and describes the need to revise the original Targhee National Forest Land Management Plan Presents the Desired Future Condition for the Forest

Chapter III Management Direction
Presents the forestwide management direction, descriptions and direction for ecological subsections, and lists the management prescriptions Collectively these represent direction for management of the Forest

Chapter IV Implementation of the Plan
Displays the timber activity schedule contemplated to meet the Desired Future Conditions (DFC) set forth in the EIS

Chapter V Monitoring and Evaluation
Shows how the Forest will monitor compliance with. and performance of, critical standards and guidelines in the Revision In this sense it is a part of a larger range of project level monitoring activities which take place on the Forest

Appendix A
National Direction Relevant to Land and Resource Management

Appendix B
U S Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion

Literature Cited, References

Glossary
Defines technical terms used throughout the document

LOCATION OF THE FOREST

The Forest contains approximately 1,789,000 acres of National Forest System land located in southeast Idaho and western Wyoming Parts of the Forest lie in the Idaho counties of Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton, and the Wyoming counties of Lincoln and Teton The Forest is bordered on the east by Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the Bridger-Teton National Forest, on the south by the Caribou National Forest, on the west by the Challis and Salmon National Forests, and on the north by the Beaverhead and Gallatin National Forests Figures I-1 and 1-2 display the location of the Forest on a National and local scale

The Forest has five administrative Districts

District	Net Acres
Dubois D-1	449,416
Island Park D-2	285,712
Ashton D-3	347,130
Palisades D-4	442,447
Teton Basin D-5	264,341

The Forest Supervisor's office is located in St Anthony, Idaho

Vicinity Map of Targhee National Forest on a National Scale

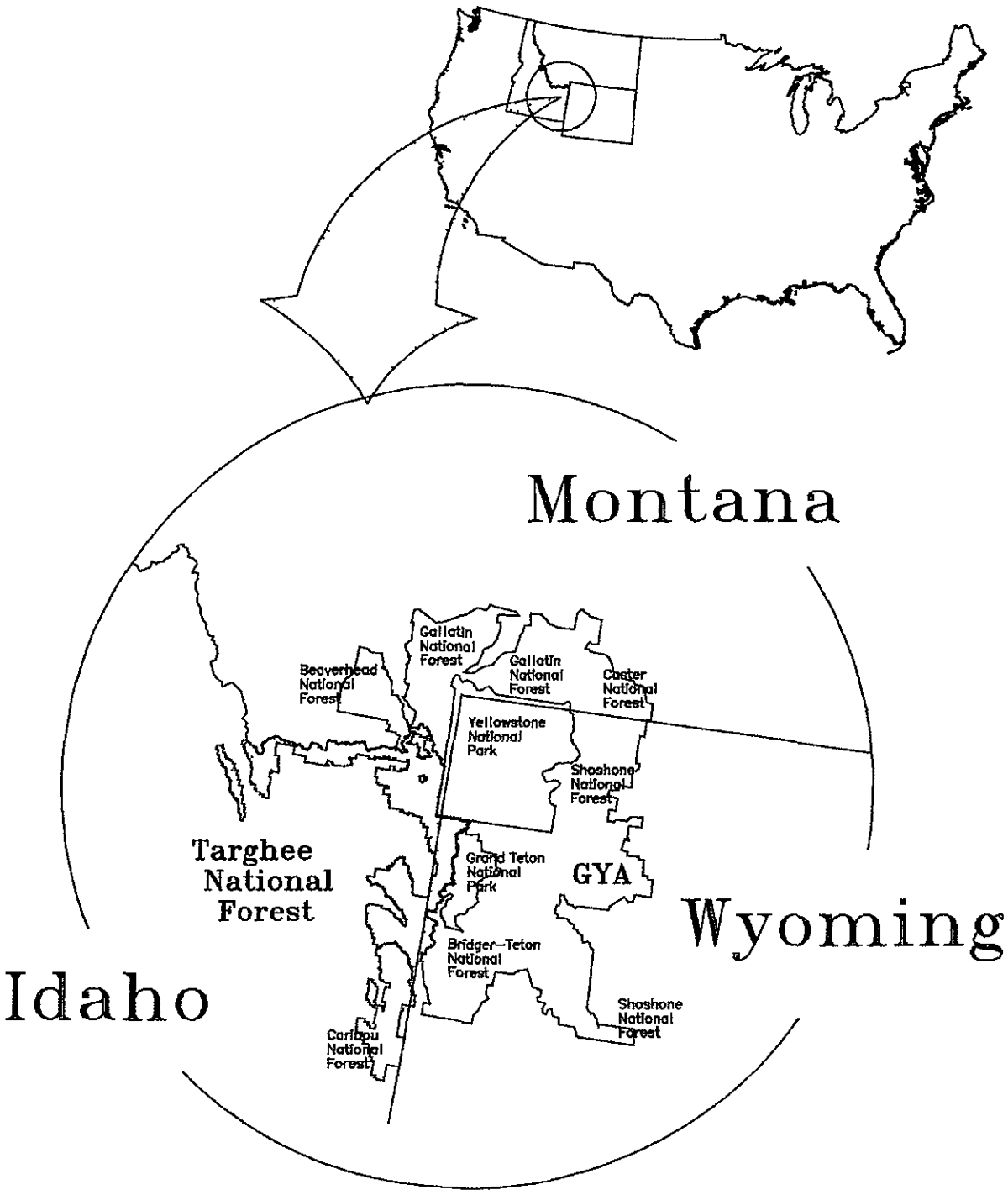


Figure I–1

Vicinity Map of the Targhee National Forest and the Surrounding Area

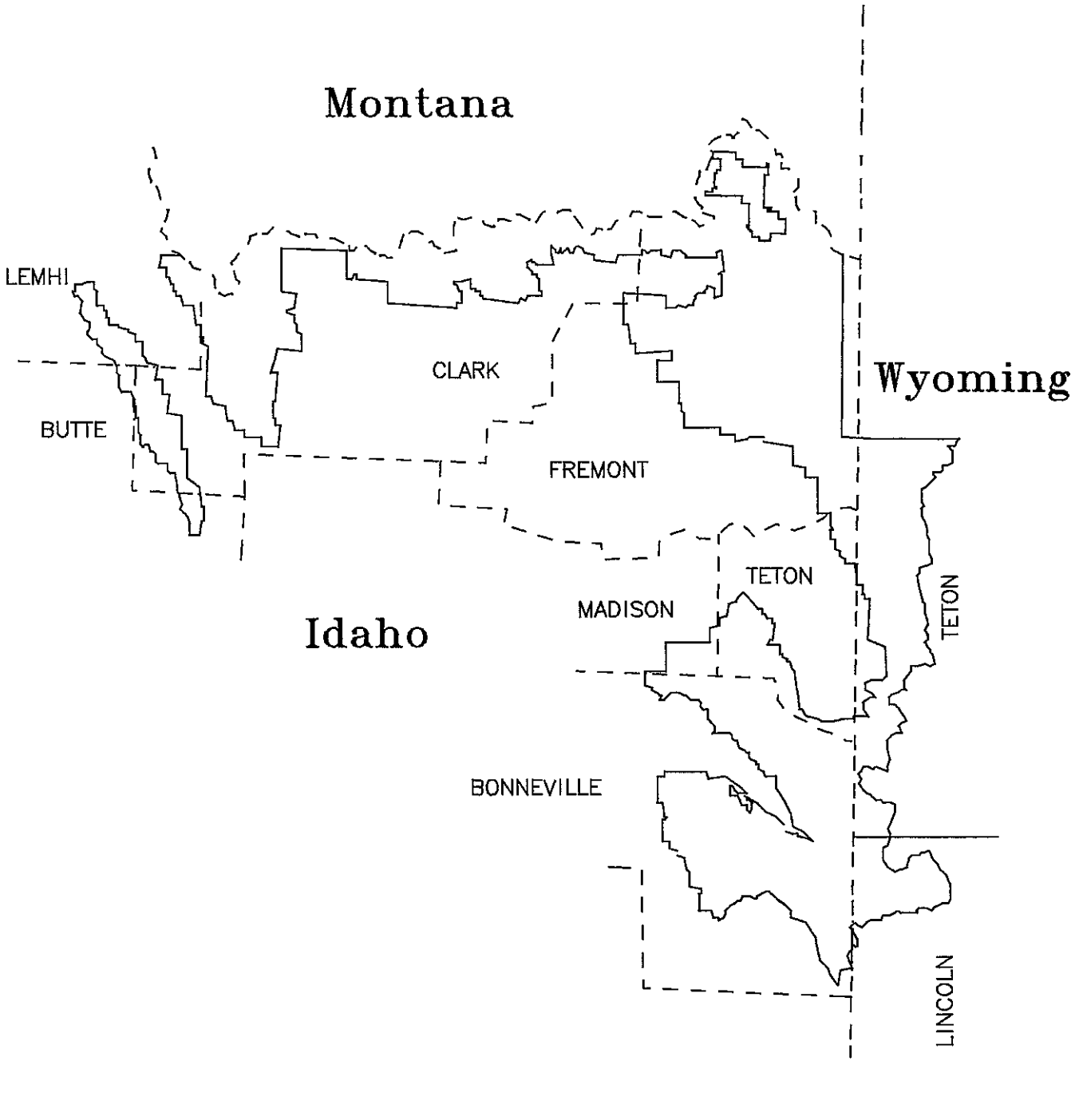
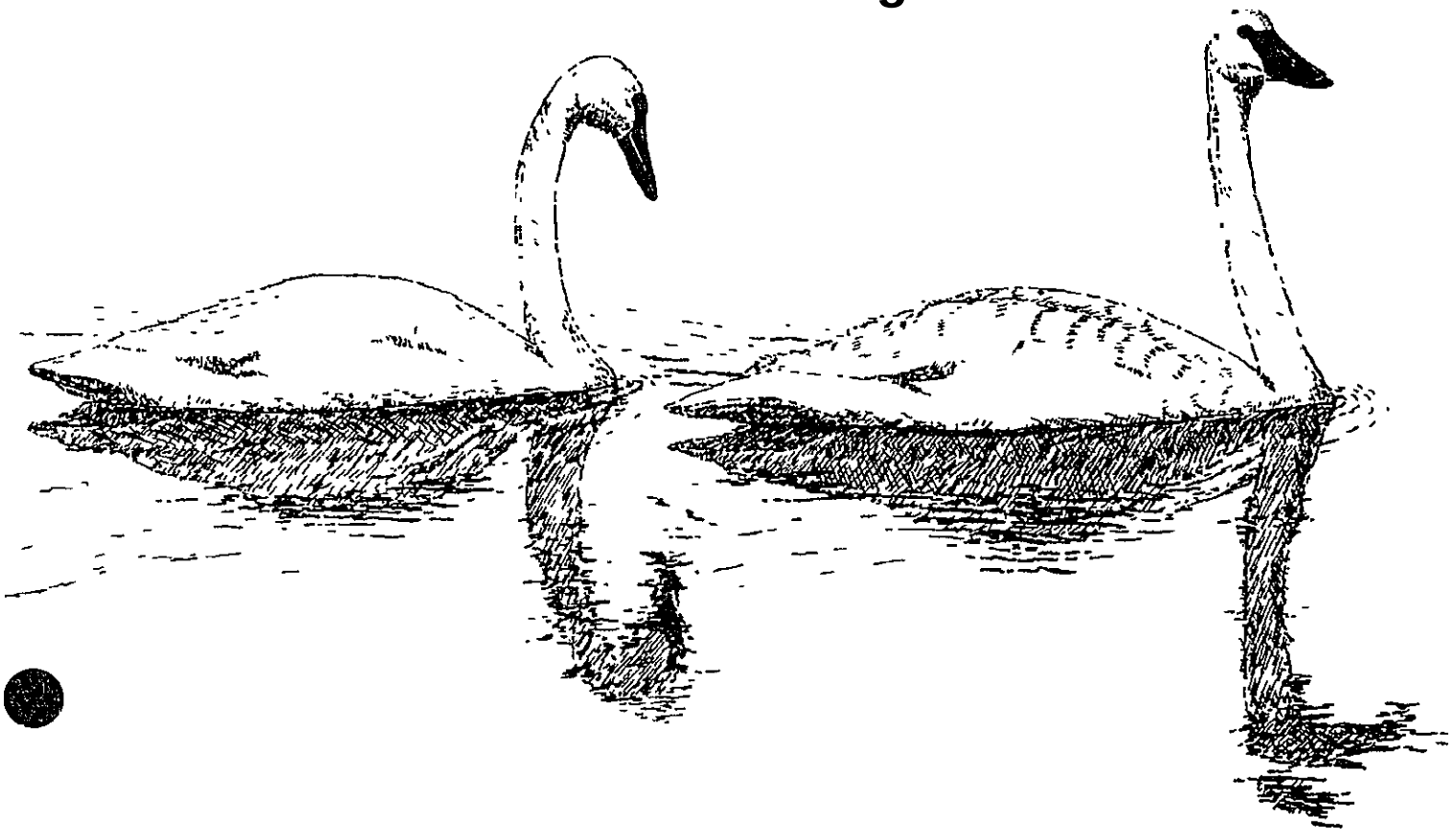


Figure I–2

Chapter

II

Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation



CHAPTER II
SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION

Introduction

This chapter summarizes the key information contained in the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) and describes the need to revise the Targhee National Forest Land Management Plan

Purpose of Preparing an AMS

As part of the Revision process an AMS was completed in 1992 (USDA Forest Service, Targhee National Forest, 1992) A comprehensive review of the existing Plan identified changed conditions and new information, including new public issues and changed public attitudes and awareness, which affected the appropriateness of continuing with the management direction in the Plan The AMS is on file at the Targhee Supervisor's Office This analysis 1) described the present Forest condition, 2) defined the progress that has been made in implementing the Plan with respect to accomplishment of goals and objectives set forth in the Plan, and 3) showed how effective standards and guides were in achieving the desired future conditions described in the Plan Process papers provide additional information These are listed in the literature cited section of this document

Primary Emphasis of the Plan

A primary goal of the existing Plan was to harvest and reforest the thousands of acres of lodgepole pine that had been killed or damaged by the mountain pine beetle To achieve this goal, species/product mix objectives were established Concerning species mix, about ten percent of the acres harvested were to be Douglas-fir and about 90 percent lodgepole pine Another objective was to provide a product mix that was 40 percent sawtimber and 60 percent other products, such as posts, poles and firewood A third objective limited the percent or number of acres within each Management Area that would be harvested

Results of Monitoring

Monitoring indicated the volume of timber actually harvested, for both lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir, was near planned levels This volume was taken from 58 percent of the acres originally considered for harvest

It was expected that the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) would be reached while operating within standards and guidelines The Forest began to experience difficulty in achieving this level of outputs within these constraints Agency direction states that ASQ will be adjusted if standards and guidelines cannot be met

The species mix objective was achieved, with the total harvest consisting of 11 percent Douglas-fir and 89 percent lodgepole pine The product mix objective was not met The product mix was 76 percent sawtimber and 24 percent other products This exceeded the 20 percent variance set forth in the Plan

Habitat effectiveness for big game and grizzly bear was reduced through increases in road density and reduction of forest cover Some degraded riparian habitats showed improvement as a result of implementing the standards and guidelines in the original Plan

The number of plant and animal species on the Forest listed as threatened or endangered has increased by one with the recent discovery on the Forest of the Ute ladies'-tresses, a threatened species of orchid Bald eagles (threatened) and peregrine falcons (endangered) have reached recovery levels on the Forest and there is a need to address long-term management needs for these species The number of plant and animal species on the Forest which are listed as sensitive by the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service has increased as more information on occurrence and habitat needs has become available

Public Interaction and DFC

Social needs and desires have changed This is evidenced by the comments received in scoping for individual projects, public meetings, and the number of administrative appeals and lawsuits that challenged the application of Forest management The proposals most frequently challenged after 1991 were timber harvests Issues centered on impacts to wildlife and, to a lesser extent, recreation and scenic values

The original Forest Plan was designed by focusing primarily on capabilities of the land to produce commodities such as timber or livestock forage The advent of ecosystem management (EM) requires that the Forest be managed for sustainability of all ecosystem components, some of which were not adequately addressed in the original Plan

Public comments and ideas received through scoping identified new public expectations as to what uses and benefits the Forest should provide The new Desired Future Condition (DFC) which emerged could not be achieved under the original Plan direction It is described below

Desired Future Condition for Ecosystem Processes and Patterns

A mosaic of age classes and types of vegetation are sustained through time and exist across the landscape Natural disturbances such as insects, disease, and fires continue their natural roles in ecosystem The Forest functions as an integral part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem as well as adjacent systems sustaining habitat and conditions necessary for free movement of wildlife

Desired Future Condition for Biological and Physical Resources

Riparian zones (aquatic influence zones) are healthy and productive Aquatic systems are allowed to function naturally while protecting flows for downstream consumptive uses Riparian area integrity contributes to productive fisheries and excellent water quality Native plant and animal species are favored over undesirable nonnative species and sustained populations of all native and desirable species thrive Habitat conditions contribute toward the recovery of threatened, endangered and sensitive species

Desired Future Condition for Forest Use and Occupation

Growing and diverse recreational, cultural, visual, historical, and prehistoric management, interpretive and spiritual needs are accommodated based on the capability of the ecosystem to sustain these uses Recreation use is managed to minimize conflicts between incompatible uses and provide high levels of satisfaction Year-round human access is managed to provide both motorized and nonmotorized recreation opportunities A system of trails and support facilities exist which are compatible with resource capabilities Roadless characteristics are preserved in the proposed wilderness areas and in existing wildernesses

Desired Future Condition for Production **of** Commodity Resources

Commodity production, such as timber, firewood, mining, livestock forage, or outfitting and guide services are conducted at sustainable levels and maintain the capability of the land to produce an even flow and variety of goods and services for present and future generations Timber harvest, prescribed fires and livestock grazing are tools used to achieve desired ecological vegetation conditions Forest products are provided to sustain social and economic values and needs of the local communities within limits which maintain ecosystem health

New Information

Another reason for embarking on the Revision was the need to review and incorporate new knowledge and techniques to improve sustainability of ecosystems Recent studies and publications indicate, for example, that road density plays a more crucial role in habitat management for elk and grizzly bears than was assumed in the original Plan Much work has been done to develop standards for nesting and foraging habitat for goshawks and other raptors EM efforts analyzing fish habitat in the Upper Columbia River Basin have suggested new ways of managing fisheries and aquatic ecosystems These findings and other information have been reviewed for their applicability to habitat management on the Forest and incorporated where appropriate

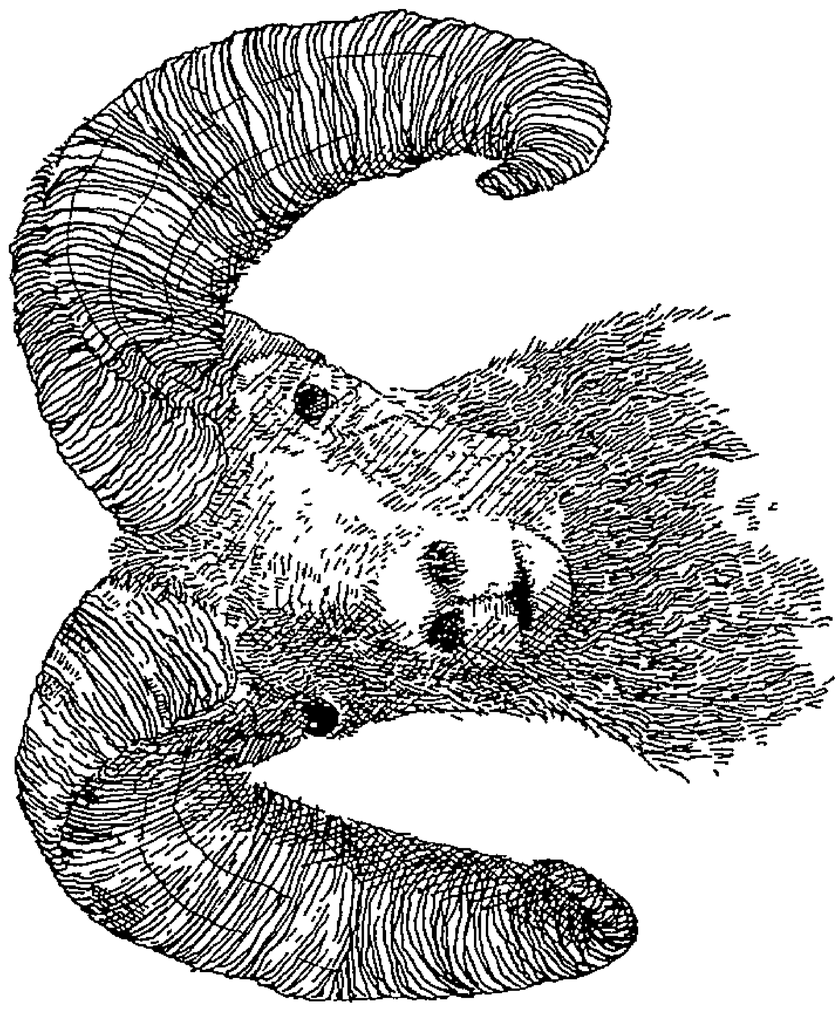
Need for Change

The original Targhee Forest Plan, approved in 1985, emphasized an extensive salvage and reforestation program of dead lodgepole killed by a massive mountain pine beetle epidemic over the previous 30 years This rate of salvage caused, in effect, a departure from a sustained yield of timber harvest and could not be continued beyond the first decade (1985-1995) in an environmentally sound manner Monitoring of activities during this time showed it was increasingly difficult to meet the standards and guidelines in the 1985 Plan New information on resource needs and various management practices became evident during this time, and by 1990 it was apparent that a full revision was needed More specific needs for change are as follows

- The salvage program has ended Use of the many roads built during salvage operations by increasing numbers of people is causing unwanted effects to wildlife, riparian areas, and soil productivity

- The need to review and incorporate new knowledge and techniques continues, especially in wildlife habitat management For example, recent studies indicate motorized road and trail densities play a crucial role in availability of suitable habitat for elk and grizzly bears Standards for management activities near nesting and foraging habitat for goshawks and other raptors are needed to protect these crucial areas Results of studies analyzing fish habitat in the Upper Columbia River Basin are pointing out new ways to manage fisheries Some of these findings have widespread implications that the revision process was intended to address

- Although much of the lodgepole pine component on the Forest has been salvaged, there is still a need to use timber harvest as a tool to reach ecosystem objectives, supply a variety of timber products for local use, deter other epidemics like the mountain pine beetle outbreak, and manage the potential for a devastating wildfire, like the Yellowstone Wildfires of 1988



Chapter

III

Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, Subsection Direction, and Management Prescriptions

CHAPTER III
FOREST WIDE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES, SUBSECTION DIRECTION, AND PRESCRIPTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE.

CHAPTER III - INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides management direction for the Forest for the next 10 to 15 years This direction takes several forms and is applied at three geographic levels

Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) are broad target conditions envisioned for the Forest or various resources at some point in the future They may or may not be totally achieved during the life of the Revised Plan, but they serve to indicate the direction in which management should proceed

Goal - a concise statement that describes a DFC which normally is expressed in broad, general terms that are timeless, in that there is no specific date by which each goal is to be achieved

Objective - a concise, typically time-specific statement of a condition, outcome, or purpose Objectives are often measurable planned results that respond to goals

Standard - a condition of land, normally a maximum or minimum condition, that is measurable A standard can also be expressed as a constraint on management activities or practices Standards are established on a forestwide, subsection, and management prescription area basis to promote achievement of the DFC and objectives Deviation from compliance with a standard requires a Forest Plan amendment (except for emergency situations as explained below) (USDA Forest Service, 1993)

Guideline - a preferred or advisable course of action that is generally expected to be carried out Deviation from compliance with a guideline does not require a Forest Plan amendment, but the rationale for such a deviation shall be documented in the project decision document Guidelines are established on a forestwide, subsection, and management prescription area basis to promote achievement of the desired future condition and objectives in an operationally flexible manner that responds to such variations as changing site conditions or changed management circumstances (USDA Forest Service, 1993)

If the wording of an item appears to conflict with its label, the label shall prevail ("S" for standard, "G" for guideline)

Direction in the form of goals, objectives, standards and guidelines is prescribed at three different geographic levels in the Revised Plan This direction is described in the following three parts of this chapter

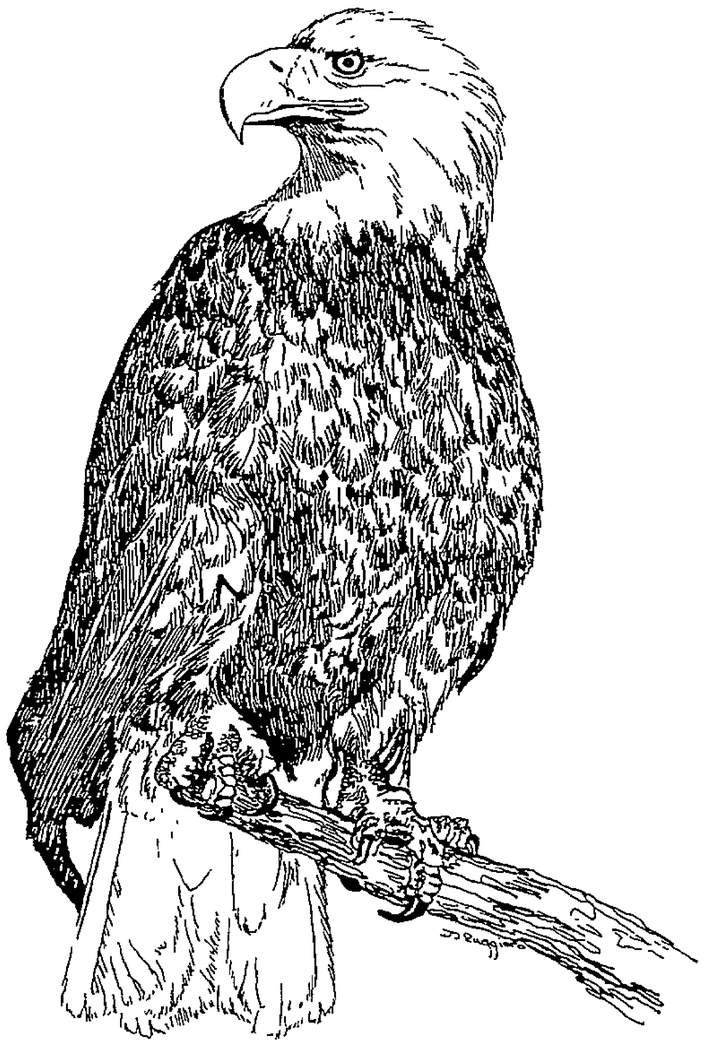
Part 1 -- Forestwide Standards and Guidelines. Direction is provided for individual and collective resources This applies forestwide unless otherwise stated in subsequent parts of the chapter Forestwide direction is organized into five components which are consistent with descriptions in the Final EIS for this Revised Plan These components are Ecological Processes and Patterns, Biological Elements, Physical Elements, Forest Use and Occupation, and Production of Commodity Resources

Part 2 -- Subsection Direction. This part of the chapter describes the Forest in terms of seven large geographic units, or ecological subsections This provides a locational perspective to overall management direction Conditions in each subsection are briefly described and broad DFCs are presented These are followed by goals, objectives, standards and guidelines as applicable

Part 3 -- Management Prescriptions. An array of different management regimes are presented here which have been applied to various parts of the Forest to address specific management needs or public desires The 45 prescriptions are organized in categories and presented in a sequence allowing progressively more active management Prescriptions beginning with a "1" provide direction

for areas managed as wilderness, wilderness study areas or recommended wilderness, while series "8" prescriptions give direction for areas managed for concentrated development such as ski areas or utility corridors **All** prescriptions are organized according to the five components used in the Final EIS and forestwide direction

In the event of conflicting direction for a given area of the Forest, the direction stated under the applicable prescription shall prevail, with few exceptions Where prescription direction is superseded by Forestwide or subsection direction, this is explicitly stated in those parts of the chapter



CHAPTER III - PART 1
FORESTWIDE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

FORESTWIDE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

The forestwide standards and guidelines are organized by ecological groupings, as shown in the table of contents The standards and guidelines in this section of the document are common to the entire Forest Forestwide goals and (in some cases) objectives are provided for each resource area and/or activity Following the goals and objectives, the specific standards and guidelines are presented A standard is identified with an (S), and a guideline is identified with a (G) A diligent effort has been made to make these goals and objectives, and standards and guidelines specific to the Forest This set of standards and guidelines is the result of many suggested changes made by our publics and employees

The existing body of national direction for managing a National Forest remains in effect The standards and guidelines presented herein provide direction more specific to the needs of the Targhee A summary of national program and regional policy and goals can be found in Appendix A The direction from the references cited in Appendix A is incorporated herein as additional forestwide direction

If an emergency event occurs on the Forest, deviation from these standards and guidelines may occur in order to protect human life, property values and structures, and forest resources Activities in response to emergency events include such things as law enforcement, search and rescue, and fire

ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND PATTERNS

Properly Functioning Condition (PFC)

Goals - PFC

1 Ecosystems and their components are maintained in properly functioning condition dynamic and resilient to disturbances to structure, composition, and processes at appropriate landscape scales Ecosystems are not at risk for disturbances that have the potential to degrade them beyond the point of resiliency and sustainability

2 Ecological systems at risk are identified and prioritized for management action

3 In assessing properly functioning condition, the biological and physical, social, and economic components of ecosystems are considered

4 Management strategies are used to maintain or restore ecological integrity, productivity and sustainability over time

5 Biodiversity is maintained or enhanced by managing as much as possible for a diverse array of habitats tied to natural occurrence and distribution of plant communities

6 Adaptive management strategies are used to gain understanding during project implementation and make adjustments to maintain and restore properly functioning condition

/Objective - **PFC**

1 Within three years, complete a PFC assessment within a selected subsection

Standards and Guidelines - **PFC**

1 During landscape or watershed analyses, identify ecosystems in properly functioning condition and those at risk (G)

2 Where appropriate, during project planning and implementation, identify and prioritize systems at risk for corrective treatment or action (G)

Insects and Disease

Goal

Insects and disease are allowed to play their natural role in ecosystem dynamics to the extent compatible with other resource objectives

Fire

Goals

1 Identify the historic role of fire and restore fire as an ecological process, where appropriate to achieve multiple-use and ecosystem management objectives

2. Prescribed fire and managed natural fire is used to achieve desirable soil and habitat characteristics, improve forest health, and create or maintain diversity in vegetative structure, composition, and patterns as described in PFC analysis

3 Suppress fire in a safe, cost effective manner where necessary to protect human life and safety, developments, structures, and sensitive resource values

4 Fuel accumulations are reduced and managed within their historic range

Objectives

1 By 2007, develop at least one fire management plan for a priority area within each of the seven subsections

2 By 2005, initiate a program to burn a minimum 2,000 acres annually for habitat improvement, fuels management, and forest health, consistent with approved fire management plans

Standards and Guidelines

When feasible and appropriate, use prescribed burning to dispose of slash in order to return the inorganic and organic chemicals in the foliage and small woody material to the soil, to reduce fire hazard and to provide seed beds for natural regeneration (G)

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS

Soils

Goal

Long-term soil productivity is sustained by retaining fine organic matter and woody residue on activity areas

Standards and Guidelines - Soil Quality (applicable only to current activity areas)/Forested Ecosystems

1 Fine Organic Matter Generally strive to maintain fine organic matter over at least 50 percent of

the area The preference is for fine organic matter to be undisturbed, but if disturbed, it should be of sufficient quantity and quality to avoid detrimental nutrient cycle deficits If the soil and potential natural community are not capable of producing fine organic matter over 50 percent of the area, adjust minimum amounts to reflect potential soil and vegetation capability (G)

2 Woody Residue Requirements for Materials three inches in Diameter or larger Sustain site productivity by providing the following minimum amounts of woody residue dispersed on the site (G)

WOODY RESIDUE REQUIREMENT FOR WOODY MATERIALS
>= 3 INCHES IN DIAMETER

Woody Residue Minimum Requirement (tons/acre) 1/	Forest Habitat Type	
3-5	Limber pine/curl-leaf mountain mahogany (Pifl/Cele) Douglas-fir/common juniper (Psme/Juco)	Douglas-fir/mountain snowberry (Psme/Syor) Lodgepole pine/heartleaf arnica (Pinco/Arco)
5-10	Douglas-fir/ninebark (Psme/Phma) Douglas-fir/mountain maple (Psme/Acgl) Douglas-fir/blue huckleberry (Psme/Vagl) Douglas-fir/grouse whorileberry (Psme/Vasc) Douglas-fir/common snowberry (Psme/Syal) Douglas-fir/white spirea (Psme/Spbe) Douglas-fir/pine grass (Psme/Caru) Alpine fir/white spirea (Abla/Spbe)	Alpine fir/pine grass (Abla/Caru) Alpine fir/heartleaf arnica (Abla/Arco) Whilebark pine/ross sedge (Pial/Caro) Lodgepole pine/blue huckleberry (Pico/Vagl) Lodgepole pine/grouse whorileberry (Pico/Vasc) Lodgepole pine/white spirea (Pico/Spbe) Lodgepole pine/pine grass (Pico/Caru) Lodgepole pine/elk sedge (Pico/Cage)
10-15	Douglas-fir/mountain sweetroot (Psme/Osch) Engelman spruce/softleaved sedge (Pien/Cadi) Alpine fir/ninebark (Abla/Phma) Alpine fir/blue huckleberry (Abla/Vagl) Alpine fir/grouse whortleberry (Abla/ Vasc)	Alpine fir/mountain arnica (Abla/Arla) Alpine fir/common snowberry (Abla/Syal) Alpine fir/western meadow-rue (Abla/Thoc) Alpine fir/oregon grape (Abla/Bere)
15-20	Engelman spruce/sweetscented bedstraw (Pien/Gatr)	Alpine fir/baneberry (Alba/Acru) Alpine fir/mountain sweetroot (Abla/Osch)

3 During site preparation treatments, strive to avoid disturbing concentrated areas of soil wood (G)

Standards and Guidelines - Slope Stability for Mineral Activities

1 In areas of high mass instability, that have been ground verified, occupancy shall not be allowed (S)

2 In areas identified as having moderate instability, and that are ground verified, occupancy may be allowed provided it can be shown the project design can prevent unacceptable resource damage (G)

Caves

Standards and Guidelines

1 Restrict logging, road construction, and other uses of heavy equipment above or in the vicinity of a cave with a thin roof, or the course of such a cave, if there is a potential for damage (G)

2 Retain vegetation in the vicinity of a cave or cave course if it is required to protect the cave's microenvironment (habitat, climate, vegetation, etc) (G)

3 Fell trees away from the cave and its course if timber harvesting is permitted in the vicinity of a cave (G)

4 Cave entrances will not be altered or used as disposal sites for slash or other refuse and no action will be taken to prevent or hinder ingress or egress of cave-dependent wildlife Gating of cave entrances will be allowed as long as physical alteration of the entrance is not needed to construct the gate Wilderness values will also be considered prior to installing such structures (S)

5 Management activities will not be permitted within any area draining into a cave if they are likely to affect the cave ecosystem through sedimentation, soil sterilization, the addition of nutrients or other chemicals (including pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers) or by changing the cave's natural hydrology (S)

6 Do not allow alteration of natural surface drainage into or away from caves (S)

Lands

Goals

1 A well planned system of reliable and technically feasible energy corridors are provided to serve existing and future regional and local energy needs, compatible with other resource needs and objectives These corridors may be either designated (prescription 8 1) or nondesignated (other prescriptions)

2 The National Forest System lands set aside for utility corridors are minimized to reduce fragmentation and minimize acres allocated for that use

Objective

Remove utility facilities located in avoidance or exclusion areas as it becomes practical to do so

Standards and Guidelines

Allow for essential access for repair and maintenance of facilities within energy corridors (S)

Avoid parallel corridors Consolidate facilities within existing energy corridors where feasible (G)

Bury new lines and upgrades/replacements when feasible (G)

Proponents of new facilities within existing corridors, and new corridor routes, must demonstrate clearly that the proposal is in the public interest, and that no other reasonable alternative exists to public land routing (G)

Minerals

Goal

Implement leasing decisions including identification of lands available for leasing made in the Forest Oil and Gas Leasing EIS and its associated Record of Decision

Standards and Guidelines - Locatable and Mineral Materials

1 Common Minerals Give pnority to use of currently developed common mineral (natural gravel and hard rock) material sources over undeveloped sources Exceptions should be made when existing

sources are unable to economically supply the quality and quantity of material needed or when conflicts with other resource uses are found to be unacceptable (G)

2 The Forest is open to exploration and development and production of locatable, leasable, and mineral material resources unless otherwise specified in the management prescriptions (S)

3 Oil and gas pipelines and other related utilities should share utility corridors except as needed to meet other resource objectives (G)

BIOLOGICAL ELEMENTS

Fisheries, Water, and Riparian Resources

Goals

1 Maintain or improve water quality to meet water quality standards for the States of Idaho and Wyoming

2 Water quality will improve on stream segments on the Forest identified by the States of Idaho and Wyoming as having water quality concerns and they are removed from the Water Quality Limited list

3 Maintain or restore water quality, to a degree that provides for stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems

4 Maintain or restore stream channel integrity, channel processes, and the sediment regime (including the elements of timing, volume, and character of sediment input and transport) under which the riparian and aquatic ecosystems naturally developed

5 Maintain or restore instream flows to support healthy riparian and aquatic habitats, the stability and effective function of stream channels, and the ability to route discharges

6 Maintain or restore the natural timing and variability of the water table elevation in meadows and wetlands

7 Maintain or restore the diversity and productivity of native and desirable nonnative plant communities in riparian zones.

8 Maintain or restore riparian vegetation to

A Provide an amount and distribution of large woody debris characteristic of natural aquatic and riparian ecosystems,

B Provide adequate summer and winter thermal regulation within the riparian and aquatic zones,

C Help achieve rates of surface erosion, bank erosion, and channel migration characteristic of those under which the communities developed naturally

9 Maintain or restore aquatic habitats necessary to support overall biodiversity, including unique genetic fish stocks such as native cutthroat trout that evolved within the specific geo-climatic regions

10 Maintain or restore habitat to support populations of well-distributed native and desired nonnative plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to the viability of riparian-dependent communities

11 Wherever possible, secure water rights for maintenance of riparian and aquatic habitat, under State appropriative law, State reserved rights (in Wyoming), and Federal reserved rights

12 Focus maintenance and restoration efforts, where needed, within inventoried hydrologically disturbed watersheds

13 Participate in cooperative river basin planning efforts Coordinate management activities to be consistent with the results of these efforts including the Henry's Fork Basin Plan and the South Fork Snake Basin Plan

Objectives

1 By 2007, complete watershed improvement needs backlog in the Lemhi/Medicine Lodge, Big Hole Mountains, and Caribou Range Mountains Subsections Verify watershed improvement needs identified in the Teton Basin Study Inventory watershed improvement needs on the Centennial Mountains, Madison-Pitchstone Plateaus, and Teton Range Subsections

2 Within two years after the ROD is signed, coordinate with the States of Idaho and Wyoming to 1) reassess the health of native cutthroat trout populations within the Lemhi/Medicine Lodge, Centennial Mountains, Island Park, Madison-Pitchstone Plateaus, and Teton Range Subsections, 2) use this information to further define species recovery needs and opportunities and to evaluate the effectiveness of the Native Trout Watersheds, and 3) determine which subwatersheds (drainages) within Native Trout Watersheds are vital to native cutthroat trout recovery The designated Native Trout Watersheds on the Forest are Elk Creek (003), Palisades Creek (004), Rainey Creek (005), Pine Creek (006), Heise (007), Henry's Fork Headwaters (008), Robinson Creek (013), Trail Creek (017), Mahogany Creek (022), Moody Creek (024), Bitch Creek (032), Burns-Pat Canyon (035), McCoy-Jensen Creeks (036), Elk-Bear Creeks (037), Fall Creek (038), Prichard Creek (039), and Brockman Creek (040)

3 Within four years after the ROD is signed, coordinate with the States of Idaho and Wyoming to 1) reassess the health of native cutthroat trout populations within the Big Hole Mountains and Caribou Range Mountains Subsections, 2) use this information to further define species recovery needs and opportunities, and 3) determine which subwatersheds (drainages) within designated Native Trout Watersheds are nonessential to native cutthroat trout recovery

4 Coordinate with sub-basin assessments for implementation of State water quality standards (Total Maximum Daily Loads, TMDLs)

Standard and Guideline - Watershed, General

Not more than 30 percent of any of the principal watersheds and their subwatersheds should be in a hydrologically disturbed condition at any one time (G)

Standards and Guidelines - Fisheries and Other Aquatic Resources

1 New special use permits or new Forest Service projects involving instream facilities (exclusive of facilities retrofitted to existing dams) must maintain minimum instream flows as specified by the Forest or State and, on fish-bearing streams provide for fish passage and include screening devices to prevent accidental **loss** of fish (S)

2 When reauthorizing existing special use permits or existing Forest Service projects involving instream facilities (exclusive of facilities retrofitted to existing dams), where feasible, provide for minimum instream flows as specified by the Forest or State and, on fish-bearing streams, where feasible, provide for fish passage and include screening devices to prevent accidental loss of fish (G)

For guidelines 3, 4, and 5, refer to the following discussion and Table

The following table describes expected values for specific habitat features which are reflective of good fisheries habitat conditions and are also indicators of ecosystem health It is intended to guide management of native cutthroat trout habitats Although individual habitat features will be measured at the stream reach scale, the criteria for meeting the expected values apply at the watershed scale, generally for third- to sixth-order streams These expected values are based on the best available information including INFISH They are intended as a starting point and can be refined later, based on field analysis or literature review, to better reflect conditions that are attainable in a particular watershed or stream reach

EXPECTED VALUES FOR HEALTHY NATIVE FISH HABITAT CONDITIONS AT THE WATERSHED SCALE	
Habitat Feature	Expected Value
Pool Frequency (all systems)	At least 1 pool per length of stream equal to 5-7 times the channel width
Water Temperature	Within spawning habitats 13 C or less with a maximum daily average no greater than 9 C 1/ Within adult holding habitat 16 C with a maximum daily average no greater than 12 C
Large Woody Debris (forested systems)	> ***20*** pieces per mile 2/
Bank Stability (nonforested systems)	> 80 percent
Lower Bank Angle (nonforested systems)	> 75 percent of banks with < 90 degree angle
Width/Depth Ratio (all systems)	Must be suitable for the Rosgen type of the given stream reach 3/
1/ This criterion applies to the period of time from spawning to emergence In lieu of site-specific information, use March 1 to September **15** 2/ Criteria must meet R1/R4 stream inventory procedures 3/ Rosgen type refers to a stream classification system which categorizes streams based on entrenchment, gradient. width to depth ratio, sinuosity. and channel materials	

3 Within subwatersheds occupied by native cutthroat trout or designated as vital to meeting recovery goals, avoid management activities that are found, through interdisciplinary site-specific analysis, to either reduce habitat features below the expected values described above or retard the rate of recovery of degraded habitat features (G)

4 Emphasize watershed analysis or site-specific analysis to more accurately define fisheries habitat features when planning or conducting management activities within Native Trout Watersheds (G)

5 Values for fish habitat features may be adjusted based on field analysis or literature review A clear rationale supporting the adjustment must be documented (G)

Vegetation

Goals

1 Maintain and restore healthy, diverse forested and nonforested ecosystems through time, including appropriate components of dead and down woody material

2 Use vegetation management to achieve a broad array of multiple-use and ecosystem management objectives, including maintenance, improvement, and restoration of

- forest health,
- scenic viewsheds and corridors,
- wildlife habitat effectiveness and quality,
- hazardous fuels reduction,
- biological diversity of plant and animal communities,
- riparian and watershed health and function,
- vegetation structure, composition, and distribution in larger landscapes

Objectives

1 By 2007, identify properly functioning condition (PFC) and systems at risk for forested landscapes

2 Within five years, complete a properly functioning condition assessment for the lodgepole pine community type and develop long term vegetation and density management strategies to reduce the risk of a future catastrophic bark beetle epidemic

Standards and Guidelines

1 Where appropriate, use methods of vegetation treatment that emulate natural ecological processes to maintain or restore properly functioning ecosystems (G)

2 Forest vegetation manipulation on lands not included in the ASQ will be accomplished to meet the individual management prescription direction Production of wood products will not be the primary consideration Harvest will be accomplished with sufficient mitigation to protect and maintain soil, wildlife, visual, and aquatic resources (S)

3 Vegetation manipulation may include mechanical treatments, commercial or noncommercial timber harvest of wood products, prescribed fire, or other appropriate methods (G)

4 Vegetation manipulation through timber harvest on lands not included in the ASQ will not exceed 20 million board feet (MMBF) per decade (S)

5 Treat aspen plant communities to reduce encroaching conifers and maintain a balance of age classes for these communities (G)

6 Old Growth and Late Seral Forest Stages

A In each principal watershed, the combination of old growth and late seral forest stage acres will be 20 percent or more of the forested acres Where it exists, at least half of this (ten percent of the forested acres) should meet old growth characteristics (G)

1 For aspen and conifer forest types, acres classified as old growth and late seral should be in blocks over 300 acres in size (a block can consist of a combination of old growth and late successional forest types) (G)

Within these blocks

a Maintain 80 percent or greater primary cavity nesting species habitat capability (see Wildlife Standards and Guidelines - Snag/Cavity Nesting Habitat) (G)

b Maintain the wildlife dead and down woody material guidelines (see Wildlife Standards and Guidelines - 1 Dead and Down Material) (G)

c Silvicultural techniques may be used to maintain or improve old growth and late successional characteristics (G)

2 If a catastrophic event (such as fire) reduces the acres of old growth and late seral forest below 20 percent of the forested acres in a principal watershed, identify replacement forested acres to achieve the 20 percent When necessary, use silvicultural techniques to promote old growth and late seral characteristics in the replacement acres (G)

3 Use the definition of old growth characteristics by forest type found in "Characteristics of Old-Growth Forests in the Intermountain Region" **(USDA** Forest Service 1993) (S)

4 Use the definition of late seral stages by forest type in the table below (G)

LATE SERAL (SUCCESSIONAL) STAGES			
	Dominant Live Overstory Trees		
Forest Type	Age	rees/Acre	DBH(IN)
Lodgepole Pine	100+	40+	9+
Douglas-fir	140+	25+	14+
Mixed Conifer	100+	40+	12+
Spruce/Fir	110+	20+	12+
Aspen	60+	20+	10+
Cottonwood	50+	--	--

7 Conduct vegetation manipulations in a cost effective manner Manipulations should emphasize desired ecological and multiple-use outcomes over being above cost (G)

8 Maintain, and where possible, increase unique or difficult-to-replaceelements or habitats such as whitebark pine, and areas of high species diversity, such as aspen, riparian zones, etc (G)

9 Do not conduct management activities which alter canopy vegetation within 400 feet of a Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) snow measuring site without first contacting NRCS Legal locations of these sites are in the Forest Geographic Information System (GIS) (S)

10 Sagebrush/grassland habitats Within big sagebrush (Artemisia *tridentata* & varieties)/grassland habitats strive for canopy coverage distributions on a subwatershed basis (generally 2,000 to 6,000 acres in size) of (G)

- Less than five percent of a subwatershed in a less than five percent canopy coverage class
- Seventy-five percent of a subwatershed in a well distributed mosaic of canopy coverage ranging from 5-30 percent
- Twenty percent of a subwatershed in a greater than 30 percent canopy coverage class

Goals - Plant Species Diversity

1 Preserve unique formations within a landscape (such as cliffs, bogs, seeps, talus slopes, warm or alkaline springs, pot holes, and rock outcroppings) that provide habitat to plant species not common to the overall landscape and contribute to the species diversity within the landscape

2 Provide necessary protection and management to conserve listed threatened, endangered and sensitive plant species.

Standards and Guidelines - Plant Species Diversity

1 Native plant species from genetically local sources will be used to the extent practicable for erosion control, fire rehabilitation, riparian restoration, forage enhancement, road right-of-way seeding, and other revegetation projects (G)

2. Areas planned for nonnative seedings or plantings of nonnative woody species need to be evaluated to determine the impacts to the native flora within the analysis area and habitats adjacent to it (G)

3 Introduced species should be utilized in project seedings where native species would not meet the objectives of erosion control, such as in high **use** or impact areas, and where the effects on local, native flora is minimal, sites that are currently dominated by introduced species and **use** of nonnative species has not degraded the adjacent native flora; and sites where the management objective is to utilize nonnative species in one area to prevent degradation of other natural areas. (G)

4 Information on the presence of listed threatened, endangered or sensitive plant species will be included in all assessments for vegetation and/or ground disturbing management activities Appropriate protection and mitigation measures will be applied to the management activities *(S)*

Objectives - Ute Ladies' Tresses ***(Spirantbes diluvialis)***

1 Map suitable habitat (generally within wetland/riparian/floodplain areas below 7,000 feet elevation) on the Forest within three years of implementation of the ROD

2 Complete intensive surveys of suitable habitat to document presence *of* plants within five years of implementation of the ROD

Standards and Guidelines - Ute Ladies' Tresses ***(Spirantbes diluvialis)***

1 For known populations within livestock grazing allotments, provide appropriate protection, particularly during the flowering and seed-set periods (generally August and September) (S)

2 Allow no ground disturbing activities or changes in hydrology within occupied habitat without review by botanist and interdisciplinary team *(S)*

Goals - Special Forest Products

1 Establish guidelines for commercial harvesting of special forest product species

2 Provide for the historical, cultural, and recreational **uses,** as well as rights and privileges afforded Native Americans under treaties and agreements, before commercial **uses** of special forest products are allowed

Wildlife

Goals

1 Wildlife biodiversity is maintained or enhanced by managing for a diverse array of habitats and distribution of plant communities

2 Provide habitat to support the wildlife and hunting goals of the States of Idaho and Wyoming

Standards and Guidelines - General Habitat

1 Dead and Down Material

(Note These requirements are interrelated with the woody residue requirements and are not cumulative to those requirements)

A On at least 60 percent of the forested acres of each analysis area an average of 21 logs per acre should be left consisting of logs in decomposition classes 1, 2 and 3 where they exist (USFS, 1979) (G) (Note unmanaged stands or stands where management did not include the removal or piling of down material, meet forestwide standards and guidelines for down woody material)

When this amount of down material is not present on at least 60 percent of the forested acres in an analysis area, an average of **42** logs per acre should be left in all activity areas (harvest units) consisting of logs in all decomposition classes where they exist Fewer logs may be left if fuel loading would exceed 25 tons per acre (G)

1 Logs should be at least seven inches in diameter at the small end, be at least 20 feet long, and have a volume of at least ten cubic feet (e g , a log averaging 9 5 inches in diameter and 20 feet long) (G)

a Smaller size logs may only be used in meeting this volume criteria if the area is incapable of producing larger trees, or the stand is too young to produce these trees In these cases, logs representing the largest tree diameter class present in the stand should be retained and at least 200 cubic feet (approximately 2 3 tons) per acre of down logs shall be retained

b For every area two-acre area in an activity area, a minimum of two logs should be left, where they exist, to maintain distribution of down woody material

2 Winter Feeding of Big Game Allow no new permanent feed grounds for wintering big game animals (S)

3 Animal Damage management will be conducted in compliance with the 1996 "APHIS-ADC Predator Damage Management in Southern Idaho" Decision Notice and FONSI, selected alternative "Current Program with Livestock Protection Collar" (S)

a Annual ADC work plans will be prepared using the 1990 Targhee National Forest "Forest-Wide Predator Control Environmental Assessment" as a framework for conducting predator control activities on the Forest Deviations from the direction in the 1990 EA will be considered when necessary to deal with particular problem animals (G)

b Problem wolves will be managed according to the Nonessential Experimental Population for Gray Wolves Final Rule (USDI, 1994b) (S)

c Problem grizzly bears will be addressed according to the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee nuisance bear guidelines (IGBC, 1994) (S)

d Use of toxicants will not be allowed on the Forest (S)

Objective - **Snag/Cavity** Nesting Habitat

Determine the biological potential for cavity nesting habitat on a watershed basis to enable management of some areas at higher levels of biological potential and some at lower levels of biological potential and meet the overall management prescription objectives

Standards and **Guidelines - Snag/Cavity** Nesting Habitat

1 Retain snags within all management prescription areas allowing timber harvest (refer to the following Tables 1 & 2 for snag requirements of cavity nesting species, refer to the wildlife standards and guidelines in each management prescription for the specific biological potential to be achieved) (G)

Table 1 Snag requirements for 100 percent biological potential for woodpecker populations

Species	Range in Snag DBH (inches)	Range in Snag Height (feet)	No of Snags per 100 Forested Acres for 100 Percent Biological Potential			
			Aspen	Cottonwood	Doug-fir Spruce/Fir	Lodgepole
Lewis's Woodpecker	12 to 27	5 to 170	101	101	101	NA
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	9 to 47	15+	150	150	150	150
Williamson's Sapsucker	12 to 37	15+	NA	NA	150	150
Downy Woodpecker	6 to 14	6 to 50	300	300	300	300
Hairy Woodpecker	9 to 29	15+	180	180	180	180
Three-toed Woodpecker	7 to 19	15+	59	NA	59	59
Black-backed Woodpecker	8 to 17	6+	NA	NA	59	59
Northern Flicker	10 to 51	6+	38	38	38	38
Total Hard Snags per 100 acres			828	769	1037	936
NA indicates the species does not use this forest type						

Table 2 Snag requirements for maintaining various percentages of biological potential for woodpecker populations (refer to Table 1 for snag dbh, snag height, and individual species requirements)

Percent of Biological Potential	Number of Hard Snags per 100 Forested Acres			
	Aspen	Cottonwood	Doug-fir Spruce/Fir	Lodgepole
100	828	769	1037	936
80	662	615	830	749
60	497	461	622	562
40	331	308	415	374
20	166	154	207	187

2 Retain live trees for future snag recruitment using the following guidelines to achieve various percentages of biological potential (G)

Percent of Biological Potential	Number of Live Trees per Forested Acre				
	>= 10 in dbh	>= 7 0-9 9 in dbh	>= 5 0-6 9 in dbh	< 5 0 in dbh	Total Tree/Acre
100	8	5	5	7	25
80	6	4	4	6	20
60	5	3	3	4	15
40	3	2	2	3	10
20	2	1	1	1	5

3 In analysis areas where snag numbers are low (at or approaching management minimums), no dead standing trees should be harvested (G)

4 Public workforce and contractor safety will be considered and provided for in selecting the arrangement of retained snags and trees (S)

Goals - Grizzly Bear Habitat

1 Habitat conditions will be sufficient to sustain a recovered population of grizzly bears

2 Allow for unhindered movement of bears (continuity with Yellowstone National Park and adjacent bear management units)

Objectives - Grizzly Bear Habitat

1 Meet recovery criteria in the current Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan

2 Implement guidelines developed by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee

3 Provide safe, secure sites for nuisance bears as defined by Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines

4 Achieve the road density standards in the Bear Management Units (BMUs) within three years of the implementation of the ROD in coordination with USFWS and State Wildlife agencies

5 Develop fire management plans for each of the Bear Management Units (BMUs) to address wildfires and prescribed fires, as follows

- Bechler-Teton BMU --within two years of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Revised Plan,
- Plateau BMU -- within four years of the ROD,
- Henrys Lake BMU -- by 2003

Standards and Guidelines - Grizzly Bear Habitat

1 The grizzly bear education program will focus on residents in residential and summer home areas, developed recreation site users, wilderness users, hunters, outfitters and guides, and permittees (G)

2 Those areas shown as Management Situation 3 (MS3) habitat on Map #5 of the 1985 Forest Plan will continue to be managed as MS3 habitat (S)

Goals - Bald Eagle Habitat

Habitat conditions will be sufficient to sustain a recovered bald eagle population

Objectives - Bald Eagle Habitat

1 Continue current nest location and productivity monitoring

2 Identify bald eagle wintering and migration habitat and identify appropriate management needs

- For the Henry's Fork watershed, within three years of the ROD for the Revision

- For the South Fork of the Snake, by the year 2003

Standards and Guidelines - Bald Eagle Habitat

1 In Occupied Nesting Zones (Zone I) and Primary Use Areas (Zone II) apply the following

A Minimize all human activities from February 1 to August 1 (G)

B No new roads in Zone I (S) Avoid building new roads in Zone II (G)

C Manage human use on existing roads at levels which do not adversely affect use and productivity of the nest site (G)

D No new developed recreation sites or facilities in Zone I (S) Avoid building new recreation sites or facilities in Zone II (G)

E Manage existing recreation use at levels which do not adversely affect use and productivity of the nest site (S)

F Use the "No Surface Occupancy" stipulation for all minerals activities (S)

G If eagles choose to establish new nest sites and use areas in an area already receiving human use, the human activities may be restricted or modified Expanded human activity, however, should be discouraged (G)

H Use silvicultural techniques which maintain or promote mature and old growth timber stand characteristics in both the short and long term, but reduce the risks of insects and disease epidemics (S)

I Vegetation management can only occur between September 1 and January 31 (S)

J Use "control" as the appropriate suppression response for wildfires to minimize loss of habitat (G)

K Prohibit new structures that have the potential to cause direct mortality to bald eagles (e g power lines) (S)

L Permit historic levels of livestock use as long as no adverse impacts (such as abandonment of nest territory or reproduction failures) occur related to this activity Manage livestock to allow successful reproduction of cottonwood where applicable (G)

M Prohibit wildlife management *or* predator control activity with the potential to cause mortality to bald eagles (such as exposed traps) (S)

2 Within Home Ranges (Zone III) follow existing site-specific management plans (when they exist) for each bald eagle territory, or Zone III management direction in the Bald Eagle Management Plan for the Greater Yellowstone Area when site-specific management plans do not exist (S)

3 Within Zones I, II, and III, prohibit all **use** of herbicides and pesticides which cause egg shell thinning as determined by EPA labeling (S)

4 Recreation activities and developments will be designed to minimize conflicts with bald eagle wintering and migration habitat (G)

5 New roads and trails will be located to avoid bald eagle wintering and migration habitat Where these areas cannot be avoided the roads and trails will be designed and located to minimize impacts to eagles (G)

Objective - Gray Wolf Habitat

All wolves found in the wild on the Forest will be considered nonessential experimental animals as defined in the FEIS for The Reintroduction of Gray Wolves to Yellowstone National Park and Central Idaho (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service 1994 a and b)

Standards and Guidelines - Gray Wolf Habitat

1 Restrict intrusive human disturbances (motorized access, vegetation management, livestock grazing, etc) within one mile around active den sites and rendezvous sites between April 1 and June 30, when there are five or fewer breeding pairs of wolves in the Yellowstone Nonessential Experimental Population Area (applies to the portion of the Forest east of Interstate 15) or the Central Idaho Nonessential Experimental Population Area (applies to the portion of the Forest west of Interstate 15) After six or more breeding pairs become established in each experimented population Area, land-use restrictions will not be needed (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service 1994 a and b) (S)

2 The ability of individuals holding grazing permits on public land to harass adult wolves in an opportunistic, noninjurious manner will become part of their permit conditions so it is clearly understood exactly what can occur There is a seven day reporting requirement (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service 1994 a and b) (S)

3 The following conditions and criteria will apply in determining the problem status of wolves (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service 1994 a and b) (S)

A Wounded livestock or some remains of a livestock carcass must be present with clear evidence that wolves were responsible for the damage and there must be a reason to believe that additional losses would occur if the problem wolf or wolves were not controlled Such evidence is essential since wolves may simply feed on carrion they have found while not being responsible for the kill

B Artificial or intentional feeding of wolves must not have occurred Livestock carcasses not properly disposed of in an area where depredations have occurred will be considered attractants Removal or resolution of such attractants must accompany any control action Livestock carrion or carcasses not being used as bait in an authorized control action (by agencies) must be removed, burned, treated with an acceptable chemical repellent, or otherwise rendered such that the carcass(es) will not attract wolves using methods approved by the District Ranger

C Animal husbandry practices previously identified in existing approved Allotment Management Plans and annual operating plans for allotments must have been followed

4 If additional livestock depredations are likely, proper animal husbandry practices are employed (proper disposal of livestock carcasses, etc), artificial feeding does not take place, and AMPs are followed, the Forest may implement procedures to harass, capture, move, or kill wolves that attacked livestock (defined as cattle, sheep, horses, or mules only) on National Forest land (G) Prior to the establishment of six breeding pairs, depredating females and their pups will be captured and released at or near the site of capture, one time prior to October 1 If depredations continue, or if six packs are present, females and their pups will be removed (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service 1994 a and b) (S)

Goal - Peregrine Falcon Habitat

Plan project activities to avoid adverse impacts to falcons and their habitats

Standards and Guidelines - Peregrine Falcon Habitat

1 For proposed projects within two miles of known falcon nests consider such items as 1) human activities (aircraft, ground and water transportation, high noise levels, and permanent facilities) which could cause disturbance to nesting pairs and young during the nesting period March 15 to July 31, 2) activities or habitat alterations which could adversely affect prey availability (G)

2 Within 15 miles of all known nest **sites,** prohibit all use of herbicides and pesticides which cause egg shell thinning as determined by risk assessment (USDA-Forest Service, September 1992) (S)

3 Restrict climbing and other human disturbances from March 15 through July 31 to avoid adverse impacts at known falcon nest sites (S)

Objective - Wolverine Habitat

Within two years of the ROD complete a GIS inventory to identify potential wolverine natal den sites Within 4 years of the ROD, survey all potential wolverine natal den sites to document wolverine presence

Goal - Goshawk Habitat

Provide suitable habitat conditions for known active and historic goshawk nesting territories

Standard and Guideline - Goshawk Habitat

Management standards and guidelines for all forest types within active and historic goshawk nesting territories follow

Attnbute	Nest Area	Post-Fledging Family Area	Foraging Area
Number of areas (S)	1	1	1
Size of each area (acres) (S)	>= 200 acres	>= 400	>= 5,400
Size-Class Distribution for forested acres (%) (G)			
nonstockedlseedling	0	<= 20	<= 20
sapling	0	<= 20	<= 20
pole	0	<= 20	<= 20
maturelold growth 1/	100	>= 40	>= 40
Rotation age (years) (G)	--	60 to 240	60 to 240
Maximum created opening (acres) (G)	0	<= 40	<= 40
Snags and Reserve Trees 2/ (G)	>= 60% unless specified higher in prescription	>= 60% unless specified higher in prescription	>= 60% unless specified higher in prescription
Downed logs (averagelacre) (G)	Forestwide S&Gs	Forestwide S&Gs	Forestwide S&Gs
Management Season (S)	Oct-Feb	Oct-Feb	Year-long
Thinning (G)	Non-uniform 31	Non-uniform	by silvicultural prescription
Open Road Density41 (G)	No new system roads	No new system roads	<= Management Rx Density

1/ Mature and old growth canopy closure for nest sites and post-fledging family areas should range between 75-100 percent (G)
2/ Refer to previous section on snaglcavity nesting habitat for explanation of biological potential
3/ Maximize diversity of structure
41 Open roads in goshawk terntories will be given priority for closure to meet management prescription road density standards First priority will be to close roads in nest areas, second priority in post-fledging family areas, third prionty in foraging areas Where possible, open road density should be zero in the nest areas and the post-fledgingfamily areas

Standard and Guideline - **Flammulated** Owl Habitat

Do not allow timber or firewood harvest activities within a 30-acre area around all known flammulated owl active and historic nest sites (S)

Standards and Guidelines - Boreal Owl Habitat

1 Do not allow timber or firewood harvest activities within a 30-acre area around all known boreal owl active and historic nest sites (S)

2 Maintain over 40 percent of the forested acres in late seral age classes within a 3,600-acre area around all known boreal owl nest sites (G)

Standards and Guidelines - Great Gray Owl Habitat

1 Do not allow timber or firewood harvest activities within a 20-acre area around all known great gray owl active and historic nest sites Vegetation manipulation does not include tree planting (S)

2 Maintain over 40 percent of the forested acres in late seral age classes within a 1,600-acre area around all known great gray owl nest sites (S)

3 Restrict the use of strychnine poison to control pocket gophers within a 1/2-mile buffer around all known active great gray owl nest sites (G)

Goals - Trumpeter Swan Habitat

1 Maintain habitat to support ten breeding pairs or more on the Forest

2 Protect emergent vegetation along shorelines Maintain riparian vegetation in desired vegetative condition

Standards and Guidelines - Trumpeter Swan Habitat

1 Maintain suitable trumpeter swan nesting habitat conditions including (but not limited to) the following lakes and ponds Boundary Pond, Swan Lake, Lily Pond, Hatchery Butte, Railroad Pond, Mesa Marsh, Bear Lake, Upper Goose Lake, Long Meadows, Thompson Hole, Twin Lakes, Chain Lakes, Widgit Lake, Rock Lake, Indian Lake, Putney Meadows, Unnamed Pond (Sec 19, T9N, R46E) (S)

2 Change livestock grazing through management or fencing when grazing is adversely affecting trumpeter swan use or productivity (G)

3 No vegetation management will occur within 300 feet of the lake or pond shoreline unless necessary to improve riparian habitat conditions favorable for trumpeter swans Management may occur after the swans have left the lake or pond (S)

4 Maintain constant water levels, allow no drawdowns from May 1 to September 30 when not in conflict with preexisting water rights (G)

5 Do not take any recreation management actions that would encourage dispersed recreation activity at these lakes and ponds Close these areas to recreation activity if this activity is adversely affecting trumpeter swan use or productivity (G)

6 Implement habitat improvement projects at these lakes and ponds, such as dredging to maintain proper water depths and aquatic vegetation control (G)

Goal - Spotted Frog Habitat

Maintain riparian vegetation in desired vegetation condition

Goals - Common Loon Habitat

1 Evaluate the potential to provide and maintain suitable breeding habitat for common loons at these sites Indian Lake, Thompson Hole, Bergman Reservoir, Junco lake, Fish Lake, Loon Lake, Moose Lake, unnamed pond (Sec 9, T47N, R118W)

2 Develop common loon management plans for the above sites if the evaluation indicates there is potential to provide and maintain suitable breeding habitat

Standard and Guideline - Harlequin Duck Habitat

Avoid establishing new trails, new roads, or new recreation facilities within 300 feet (on each side) of any stream reach with documented harlequin duck breeding activity (G)

Objective - Spotted Bat and Western Big-eared Bat Habitat

Develop management plans for any caves, mine shafts, and other suitable habitats where these bat species are known to be present

FOREST USE AND OCCUPATION

Access

Goals

1 The Forest road and trail system is cost effective and integrates human needs with those of other resource values, particularly grizzly bear, elk, and native cutthroat trout

2 Elk vulnerability is decreased and grizzly bear security is increased

3 Native cutthroat trout habitat is restored through effective road closures, obliterations, reclamations, redesign, and improved maintenance practices

Objective

Motorized access standards in each management prescription will be achieved as soon as practicable

1 Within three years of the ROD for BMUs

2 By the year 2007 for all other areas

Standards and Guidelines

1 Road Closure

A Road closures will be located and designed to effectively control motorized use (S)

B Restrict or reclaim roads not needed for future management as determined in site-specific analysis, at the end of project use Consider historic recreation use before closure (G)

2 Administrative Use on Restricted Roads and Trails and in Restricted Areas

A The Open Road and Open Motorized Trail Route Density (OROMTRD) Standards prescribed for each prescription area do not restrict responses to emergency events to protect human life, property values and structures, and forest resources Responses to emergency events include law enforcement, search and rescue, and fire suppression (S)

B Prudent cross-country motorized access is allowed to implement projects consistent with prescription objectives, in all prescription areas except for grizzly bear core areas and designated

wilderness Administrative uses including but not limited to planned project work such as firewood harvest, timber sales, tree planting, prescribed burns, wildland survey or fish and wildlife habitat improvements on restricted roads, trails or areas will only be allowed under the following conditions

1 Any motorized vehicle access on a restricted road or trail or in a restricted area will be for official administrative business only and must be approved by the District Ranger

2 When motorized vehicle access on a restricted road or trail or area is necessary, a sign will be posted while project work is being accomplished

3 Motorized vehicle access on a restricted road or trail or area will be allowed by permit under the following conditions when approved by the Forest Supervisor or District Ranger

a Project work is one mile or 30 minutes walk or greater

b Equipment is being used that is unreasonable to carry to the project work site

c Contract inspectors working with contractors who have motorized equipment and vehicles which are necessary for the contract work

This direction (in item 2 B above) supersedes direction in access tables for individual prescriptions (S)

C Needs for motorized cross-country administrative access will be presented and considered in analysis documents for proposals including, but not limited to prescribed burning, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, timber sales, and personal use firewood harvest The proposal will limit access to that reasonably needed to conduct the project Prudent cross-country access to implement these projects may be allowed consistent with project-level NEPA decisions and prescription objectives in all prescription areas except for grizzly bear core areas and designated wilderness This direction supersedes direction in access tables for individual prescriptions (S)

D During the big game hunting seasons, persons with disabilities may be permitted to use motorized vehicles, if needed for mobility, on restricted roads and trails which are designated for such use, with an authorized motor vehicle hunting permit issued by the district ranger These persons must have a Disabled Hunting Permit issued from the State Fish and Game Departments (G)

3 Figures appearing in the access tables for individual prescriptions represent direction for those prescription areas If no figure appears refer to the following direction (S)

	Henrys Lake BMU Subunit 1	Henrys Lake BMU Subunit 2	Plateau BMU	Bechler-Teton BMU
TMARD	1 0 MI/SQ MI	1	1	1
OROMTRD)	0 6 MI/SQ MI	0 6	0 6	0 6

Henrys l e l - The Targhee National Forest portion of the Henrys Lake 1 subunit, excluding Management Situation 3 (MS3) habitat
Henrys Lake 2 - The Targhee NF portion f the H k 2 subunit
Plateau BMU - The Targhee NF portion of this Bear Management Unit (BMU), excluding MS3 habitat
Bechler/Teton BMU - The Tarahee NF portion of this BMU

The access density measurements TMARD and OROMTRD are defined in the Glossary Access densities are based on open and restricted roads and trails

4 Travel Plan

The Forest travel plan was developed from individual prescription access tables and the elk and deer winter range map The following application dates were developed to respond to local resource and travel conditions This direction supplements and is to be used in conjunction with the applicable direction in individual prescription access tables

A Snow-Free Season - The snow-free season direction takes effect yearly in the spring as local conditions become suitable to support wheeled vehicle traffic on roads and trails without damage Where legally permitted, snowmachines may use designated roads and trails shown on the travel plan as open to motorized use Cross-country snowmachine travel is allowed only where the snow-free season direction allows cross-country motorized travel after June 1 except in Prescription 5 1 4 (c) (S)

B Snow Season - The snow season direction takes effect yearly on Thanksgiving Day Where legally permitted, snowmachine travel is allowed consistent with the travel plan map Cross-country snowmachine travel is permitted from Thanksgiving Day through June 1 except on the Palisades Ranger District which permits said usage from December 15 through June 1 and except in (inventoried) winter range as shown on Forest Plan Map #24 Cross-country snowmachine travel is allowed in Prescription area 5 1 4 (c) (Big Bend Ridge) from January 1 until April 30 (S)

Recreation

Goals - Winter Recreation

1 Provide a quality winter recreation experience while minimizing conflicts between motorized and nonmotorized use and wintering big game

2 Establish a linear capacity for two-way snowmachine trails for purposes of safety and quality of the recreation experience

3 Provide networks of marked, designated, and groomed snowmachine, cross-country ski, and other winter travel routes and trailhead facilities

4 Provide winter recreation user information to educate users of wildlife needs and promote backcountry safety

5 Promote opportunities for backcountry winter recreation

Objective - Winter Recreation

Within three years, establish by prescription, travel plan designation or other method a few nonmotorized winter recreation activity areas with easy access for users such as telemark skiers, snowshoers, and snowboarders Conform to results anticipated from the Greater Yellowstone Winter Visitor Use Management (GYWNUM) Assessment currently underway

Standards and Guidelines - Winter Recreation

1 Develop or provide trailhead facilities to match the desired trail capacity These facilities may be public or private depending on location (G)

2 Management of winter trails should be done where feasible by cooperative agreements with agencies and groups (G)

3 Snowmachine, snowshoes, and dogsleds are prohibited within designated groomed cross-country ski trails Snowmachines and dogsleds are prohibited within designated cross-country ski areas (S)

4 Those areas mapped as winter range on the Revised Forest Plan elk and deer winter range map are closed to cross-country snowmachine travel This direction supersedes direction in access tables for individual prescriptions (S)

Goal - Visual Quality

Manage the visual landscape in accordance with the planned visual quality objective, as mapped in the Geographic Information System

Standards and Guidelines - Visual Quality

1 Following timber harvest in lodgepole pine, dispose of slash not needed to meet other resource objectives by a combination of piling, firewood gathering, and burning in areas up to 200-250 feet on either side of primary travelways, trails, and use areas which have high public concern for scenic quality as soon after harvest as possible (G)

2 Following timber harvest in lodgepole pine, dispose of slash not needed to meet other resource objectives by piling, firewood gathering, or burning for 150-200 feet on either side of roads, trails, and areas which have moderate public concern for scenic quality. (G)

Goal - OHV

Provide a network of OHV trails while minimizing the effects of OHV use on soils, wildlife and other users

Standards and Guidelines - OHV

1 Discourage OHV use on slopes greater than 40 percent, except on designated routes and except for snowmachine use Roads and trails, however, may cross slopes that exceed 40 percent (G)

2 Areas with slopes of 25-40 percent may require travel restrictions if soil erosion factors warrant them (G)

3 Restrict OHV use on identified areas of unstable soils (except for snowmobiles) (G)

4 No motorized vehicles over 50 inches wide are allowed on trails unless the trails are specifically designed for such vehicles (S)

Goal - Developed Facilities

Maintain or slightly increase the Forest's developed site capacity in accordance with the CIP (Capital Improvement Projects) Implementation Schedule

Standards and Guidelines - Developed Facilities

1 Expand existing developed facilities to meet public needs (G)

2 Phase out low use developments that have high operation and maintenance (O&M) costs consistently exceeding $1 50 per persons-at-one-time (PAOT) per day (G)

3 Rehabilitate or provide heavy maintenance to facilities in Maintenance Class Two (MC 2) and Maintenance Class Three (MC 3) which cannot be brought up to Maintenance Class One (MC 1) through general maintenance (G)

4 Developed facilities receiving heaviest use should receive first priority for maintenance (G)

5 Facilities that cannot be maintained to acceptable health and safety requirements will be closed until they can be brought up to standard (S)

Objective - Dispersed Recreation Use

By 2007, address soil, water, and vegetation impacts to maintain the desirable recreation setting on approximately 100 campsite areas of the 300 identified dispersed recreation sites on the Forest, which are in greatest need of monitoring These sites would have limited developed facilities

Standards and Guidelines - Dispersed Recreation Use

1 Unless otherwise posted, motorized access is allowed for parking and dispersed camping within 300 feet of roads and trails which are open for motorized use This direction supersedes direction in individual prescriptions, except no motorized use is permitted within designated wilderness. (S)

2 Wilderness, recommended wilderness, and roadless areas dispersed campsites should be managed according to the Frissell Condition Classification System Actions (close, protect, or restore) should be taken to restore campsites that do not meet Class three or better (G)

3 Dispersed campsite conditions on the remainder of the Forest should have no more than 15 percent of an activity area in a detrimentally disturbed soil condition, as described in the Dispersed Camping Protocol (Process Paper X) (G)

4 Low-development-level facilities should be provided at undeveloped concentrated-use areas to prevent resource damage and protect public health and safety (G)

Goal - Trails

1 Trails for motorized/mechanized use would be sufficient to sustain use over long periods of time and minimize requirements for maintenance or reconstruction These conditions would be achieved within subsections in the following sequence Big Hole Mountains, Caribou Range Mountains, Lemhi-Medicine Lodge, Centennial Mountains, Madison-Pitchstone Plateaus, Island Park, and Teton Range

2 Trails for nonmotorized/mechanized use would be sufficient to sustain use over long periods of time with minimal requirements for maintenance or reconstruction These conditions would be achieved within subsections in the following sequence Teton Range, Big Hole Mountains, Centennial Mountains, and Caribou Range Mountains

Objective - Trails

Complete an interdisciplinary review of five-ten percent of the system trails each year to determine rehabilitation needs

Objective - Outfitters and Guides

Establish use capacities using the process outlined in the AMS for outfitter and guide recreation opportunities prior to issuing new permits

Standard and Guideline - Outfitters and Guides

Outfitter and guide facilities in dispersed nonwilderness areas should be built in less-frequented areas and be temporary To prevent unacceptable resource damage or sanitation problems, facilities may be allowed at more heavily used locations Only essential facilities should be provided at commercial outfitter camps in accordance with Greater Yellowstone Area Outfitter Policy camp standards (G)

Wilderness

The following goals, standards and guidelines apply to all congressionally designated wilderness on the Forest Presently that includes the Jedediah Smith and Winegar Hole Wildernesses

Goal

Achieve desirable wilderness conditions for the Jedediah Smith and Winegar Hole Wildernesses as specified in the management prescriptions The Wilderness Implementation Schedules and a Monitoring Action Plan will guide implementation using the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process

Standards and Guidelines

1 Outfitter/Guide - Allow no new outfitter camps (for hunters, anglers, etc) until studies have been completed to determine site suitability and carrying capacity (S)

2 Recreation - ROS Manage for a primitive to semi-pnmitive nonmotorized classification (G)

3 Recreation - VQO Manage for preservation (S)

Tribal Coordination

Standard

Forest consultation procedures and intergovernment agreements with the tribes to guide future cooperative efforts will comply with the protocols set forth in the National Resource Book on American Indian and Alaska Native Relations Working Draft 1995 or its successor (S)

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITY RESOURCES

Range

Goals

1 Upland and riparian plant communities meet Desired Vegetation Conditions (DVCs) for site-specific areas

2 Domestic livestock grazing is managed to promote the desired conditions of various resources including maintenance of adequate plant and litter ground cover, nutrient recycling, forage for wildlife species, seed production, and the restoration and maintenance of riparian communities

Objectives

1 By 2007, improve the ecological status of 1,200 acres of riparian habitat currently reported as not meeting Desired Vegetation Condition (DVC) to meeting or moving toward DVC

2 By 2007, improve 26,400 acres of uplands (nonriparian and nontimber plant communities) currently reported as not meeting Desired Vegetation Condition (DVC) to meeting or moving toward DVC

3 By 2007, implement grazing systems or Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) designed to meet Range Goals 1 and 2 above on all grazing allotments

4 Establish utilization levels for key browse and grass species in either the Allotment Management Plan or the Annual Operating Plan for allotments within elk and deer winter ranges

Standards and Guidelines

1 Upland Forage Utilization

Apply upland forage utilization levels to all allotments and/or management areas as shown in Table 1, unless determined otherwise through the interdisciplinary team process These figures provide for maximum utilization levels regardless *of* which species of animal uses the forage or browse These utilization guidelines apply to native and desirable nonnative vegetation as recorded at the end of the grazing period (G)

Table 1
Upland Ranaeland Ecosystems - Percent Foraae Utilization of Current Years Growth 1/

	Season-long Grazing		Rotation Grazing	
	Unsatisfactory Range Condition	Satisfactory Range Condition	Unsatisfactory Range Condition	Satisfactory Range Condition
Grasses and Herbaceous Species	35%	45%	45%	55%
Shrubs	25%	35%	35%	35%

1/ The figures shown represent the best estimate of acceptable use levels which will provide for maintenance or improvement of these ecosystems They shall be used as maximum use levels unless there is site-specific information to show that these levels are incorrect Percent use is based on a dry weight percentage

2 Riparian Forage Utilization

A Riparian Woody Plant Utilization No more than 30 percent use on riparian woody plant species (current year's growth) is allowed Thirty percent is the maximum allowed use as recorded at the end *of* the grazing period (S)

B Riparian Vegetation Stubble Height Standard (these apply to all grazing systems) (S)

1 At the HGL, there will be at least four inches of stubble height remaining on key species at the end of the grazing period, unless determined otherwise through the interdisciplinary team process This standard applies to key species of native and desirable nonnative hydric vegetation

2 Away from the HGL, at least three inches of stubble will be left on the remainder of the key riparian species at the end of the grazing period, unless determined otherwise through the interdisciplinary team process

3 Allotment Management Planning (AMP)

A Salt should be placed greater than **1/4** mile from water, or as far from water as practicable Salting should be designed to avoid conflicts with aspen regeneration, conifer plantations, and system trails (G)

B Allow no livestock grazing before seed set of the second growing season after prescribed or natural fires and rangeland planting or seeding (G)

C Allow livestock conversions based only on resource capability (such as topography, water distribution, vegetation, wildlife, and recreation), and management objectives and not solely based on the desires of the permittee (G)

1 Conversions may be made in accordance with an AMP, and current range analysis, only afler all necessary range improvements structures are in place (G)

2 All range improvements necessary for the conversion will be financed and constructed by the permittee Construction will be in accordance with Forest Service standards (S)

3 Do not convert from a cattle allotment to a sheep allotment within bighorn sheep habitat or in grizzly bear management prescriptions (S)

4 All proposed livestock conversions will be evaluated through the interdisciplinary process Only those conversions meeting Forest Plan objectives and desired vegetation conditions will be approved (S)

D Forest Service administrative site livestock pastures will comply with the forestwide standards and guidelines for forage utilization and riparian management (S)

E All structural improvements directly required to implement the AMP will be installed and financed whereby the Forest Service provides approximately 50 percent of the cost and the permittee provides the remaining 50 percent (G)

F Permittees are allowed motorized access to maintain facilities AMPs and Annual Operating Plans will include direction that motorized access must be less than two vehicles per week (This permitted access is not included in the OROMTRD) (S)

G In Idaho, follow the "Memorandum of Understanding Between the National Forests in Southern Idaho and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Rangeland Management Activities" (February 1996) In Wyoming, follow the process outlined in the National Programmatic Agreement, Option 2 (Criteria and standards for independent management) until a memorandum of agreement is developed between southern Idaho Forests and the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (S)

H Monitor heritage resource sites on grazing allotments in Wyoming, and in Idaho consistent with the Heritage Resource Monitoring Plan for Southern Idaho Forests (S)

I Within subwatersheds occupied by native cutthroat trout or designated as vital to meeting recovery goals, identify areas where livestock grazing is causing fisheries habitat conditions to fall below or retard the rate of recovery toward the values described in the table, "Expected Values for Healthy Fish Habitat Conditions" in standards and guidelines for Fisheries and Other Aquatic Resources Include specific remedial actions in the AMP or Annual Operating Plan Progress toward meeting these expected values should be monitored and grazing systems adjusted, as necessary (G)

J All grazing allotments will be managed at FRES (Forest Range Environmental Study) management strategies A, B, C, or D with exceptions as noted in individual prescriptions (1 1 6, 1 1 7, 1 1 8, 2 2, 2 4, 2 5, 4 2) (G)

Timber Management

Goal - General

Silvicultural techniques will be used as a tool to manage or manipulate vegetation for the purpose of achieving Forest Plan resource objectives Emphasis will be placed on restoration of ecological function, structure and composition

Standards and Guidelines

1 ASQ (Allowable Sale Quantity)

A Estimates of ASQ and long-term sustained yield timber supply capacity are themselves based on estimates of volume available on timbered acres scheduled for harvest Total harvested acres for the decade may vary and will depend on site-specific project implementation to meet plan goals and objectives (G)

B ASQ will not exceed 80 million board feet (MMBF) for the plan decade (S)

C ASQ will not exceed 80 million board feet for outyear decades until this Plan is revised or amended (S)

D On suited lands within five-series prescriptions, roadless areas and areas with slopes between 40 and 60 percent are in a noninterchangeable component (NIC) (S)

2 Rotation Age Guideline Following are the earliest rotation ages of each species group beginning at culmination of mean annual increment (G)

Species	Earliest Rotation Age (years)
Douglas-fir	100
Mixed Conifer 1/	80
Spruce-fir	100
Aspen	60

1/ Includes both MX (DF/LP) and MX3 (DF/LP with ES/AF)

3 Minimum Stocking Guideline Following is the minimum stocking which should occur before an area can be certified as stocked (G)

Species	Minimum Stocking	Percent of Area Meeting Minimum Stocking
Lodgepole Pine	170	70
Douglas-fir	140	70
Mixed Conifer 2/	200	70
Spruce-fir	200	70
Aspen	300	70

1/ Aspen counts toward stocking
2/ Includes both MX (DF/LP) and MX3 (DF/LP with ES/AF)

Goal - Slash Treatment

1 Fuel loading on activity areas meets site productivity objectives for wildlife and fire

Guideline - Slash Treatment

SLASH TREATMENT FOR FUELS < 3 INCHES IN DIAMETER (G)		
redicted and existing fuel oading under 3 inches iameter 1/	Minimum Treatment 2/	Maximum Fuel Patch size
lnder 5 Tons/Acre	No treatment necessary for lire hazard reduction	160 ac under 40% slope 100 ac over 40% slope
to 10 Tons/Acre	Lop or crush to Regional Lopping Specifications	80 ac E 40% 40 ac > 40%
11 - 25 Tons/Acre	Alternatives 1 Reduce single entry loading to 10 tons/ac or less by multiple entry thinnings Follow lopping stds above according to loading	Single entry loading E 5 Ton/Ac , use above stds for < 5 tons Loading 5-10 use above std for 5-10 T/Ac
	2 Reduce slash < 3 in to E 5 tons per ac by burning or chipping	160 Ac < 40% 100 Ac > 40%
	3 Reduce loading of lopped or crushed fuel < 3 in to 5 - 10 ton per acre by burning or chipping	80 Ac < 40% 40 Ac > 40%
	4 Rehabilitate by piling, burning. and reforestation	160 Ac < 40% 100 Ac > 40%
	5 No treatment	N/A

/ When down woody fuels constitute 30% or more of the total loading under 3 inches, the values in this olumn may be increased by 3 tons per acre

/ Make sure mechanical treatments meet forestwide soils standards

Objective - Size of Harvest Units and Adjacent Leave Blocks/Strips

Design timber management projects to simulate natural patch sizes, patch shapes, connectivity, and species composition and age class diversity

Standard and Guideline

Created Opening. A harvested area of commercial forest land will not be considered a created opening for silvicultural purposes when stocking surveys indicate that minimum stocking is achieved and at least seven feet high When other resource management considerations (such as wildlife habitat, watershed needs, or visual requirements) prevail, a created opening will no longer be considered an opening when the vegetation in it meets a particular management objective stated in the applicable management prescription (S)

Standards and Guidelines - Logging Systems

1 Slopes 40 percent or less will normally be harvested using ground-based logging equipment (tractors, rubber-tired skidders, low ground pressure equipment, etc) Slopes greater than 40 percent, but less than 60 percent, will normally be harvested using advanced logging systems like shortspan cable systems, longspan cable systems, or aerial systems (G)

2 Rutting in skid trails should not exceed six to eight inches in depth (wet condition) over more than ten percent of a designated skid trail system No yarding operations should take place when ground conditions are wet enough that there is a risk of such rutting (G)

Goals - Fuelwood

1 A sustainable level of fuelwood is made available

2 Conduct inventory for better determining the sustainable level of fuelwood

Standards and Guidelines - Fuelwood

1 Allow permitted fuelwood gathering in designated areas only (S)

2 Select designated fuelwood areas that have an excess of dead and down woody material which is in excess of that required for ecological function, structure and composition (G)

Goals - Precommercial Thinning

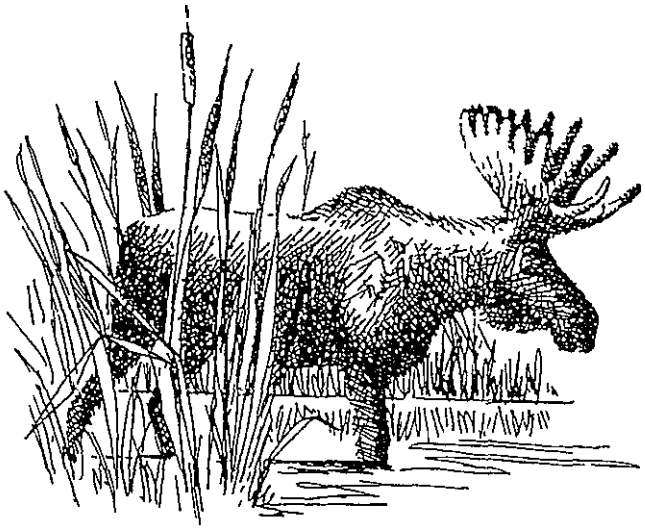
1 Thinning results in restoration of ecological structure, function and composition

2 Mimic tree densities and patch sizes occurring under natural conditions over a landscape

3 Provide for a variety of future resource products

Chapter III - Part 2

Subsection Descriptions and Direction



CHAPTER III - PART 2
SUBSECTION DESCRIPTIONS AND DIRECTION

About This **Part**

Working guidelines for ecosystem management state that effects of proposed actions should be considered at several geographic scales including one scale larger and one smaller than that at which the action is proposed (USDA Forest Service, June 1994) Based on a larger national mapping effort it was determined that the Forest wholly or partially overlays seven large ecological units, or subsections, which were delineated using physiographic parameters Using this approach resource conditions can be viewed at a scale between the larger forest and the smaller prescription area levels These subsections are numbered and named as follows

M332Ek - Lemhi/Medicine Lodge (subsection comprising two noncontiguous parts)
M332Ea - Centennial Mountains
M331Aa - Island Park
M331Ab - Madison-Pitchstone Plateaus
M331Db - Teton Range
M331Dk - Big Hole Mountains
M331Di - Caribou Range Mountains

In this part of the Revised Plan lands in each of these subsections are described Desired Future Conditions (DFCs), goals, objectives and standards and guidelines for management in each subsection may also be presented

Figure III-1 displays the locations of these seven subsections Figure 111-2 shows the boundaries of the principal watersheds on the Forest and their relation to the subsections Figures III-3 through III-9 display the individual subsections A listing shows the management prescriptions applied within each, and the total acres of each prescription area More information on these prescriptions including the management direction they provide is given in the third part of this chapter

Further Information

The ECOMAP unit of the Forest Service has developed a National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units to improve consistency in developing and sharing resource data and information at multiple geographic scales and across administrative and jurisdictional boundaries

An Ecological Unit is defined as "A mapped landscape unit designed to meet management objectives, comprised of one or more ecological types" (FSM 2060 05) These ecological units are designed to exhibit similar patterns in potential natural communities, soils, hydrologic function, landform and topography, lithologys, climate, air quality, and natural processes for cycling plant biomass and nutrients

As of this writing, ECOMAP has described four levels in the National Hierarchy of Ecological Units Domains, Divisions, Provinces, and Sections A map of the United States (1 7,500,000 scale) displays these four levels The land area of the Forest falls within three of those sections The National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units is shown in Figure III-1 in its particular application to the Forest, as adjusted by Revision and Ecological Unit Inventory personnel

Domain - Described by broad climatic zones or groups The Forest is within the Dry Domain (which covers most of the Intermountain Region) This is an area of water deficit where the potential annual water losses through evaporation exceed annual water gains through precipitation

Division - Described by regional climatic types, vegetation affinities, and soil order The Forest is within the Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains Division (M330)

Province - Described by potential natural vegetation, highlands or mountains with complex vertical climate-vegetation-soil zonation The Forest is within two Provinces

M331 - Southern Rocky Mtn Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow
M332 - Middle Rocky Mtn Steppe - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow

Sections - Described by geomorphic province, geologic age, stratigraphy, lithology, regional climatic data, phases of soil orders, suborders or great groups, potential natural vegetation (PNV), potential natural communities (PNC) The Forest lies within three Sections

M331A - Yellowstone Highlands Section
M331D - Overthrust Mountains Section
M332E - Beaverhead Mountains Section

Delineation of ecological subsections was done by Targhee National Forest personnel under direction provided by ECOMAP Subsections are described by geomorphic process, surficial geology, lithology, phases of soil orders, suborders or great groups, subregional climatic data, PNC - formation or series The Forest lies within seven subsections

Subsection Overlay on the Targhee National Forest and the Surrounding Area

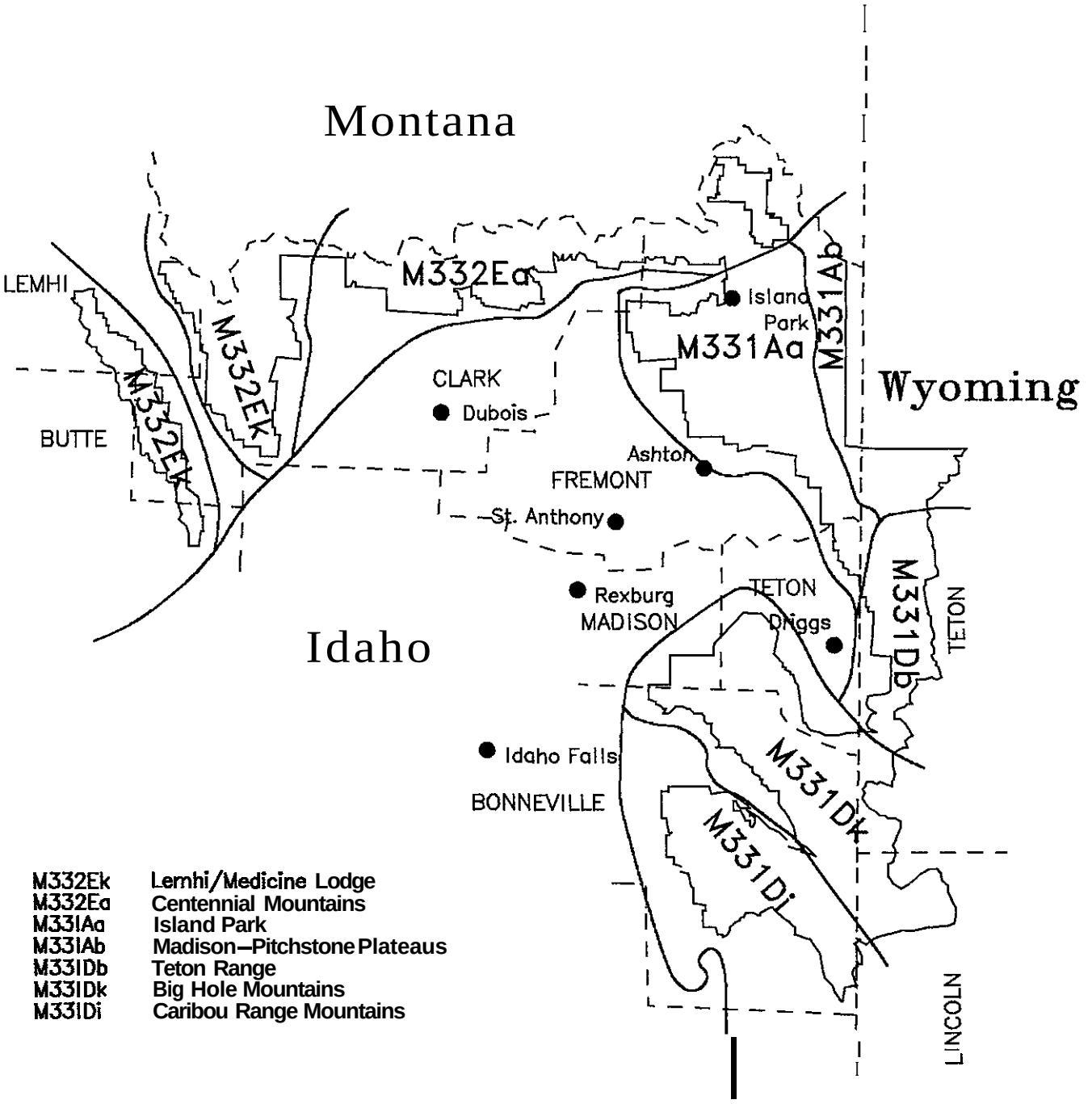
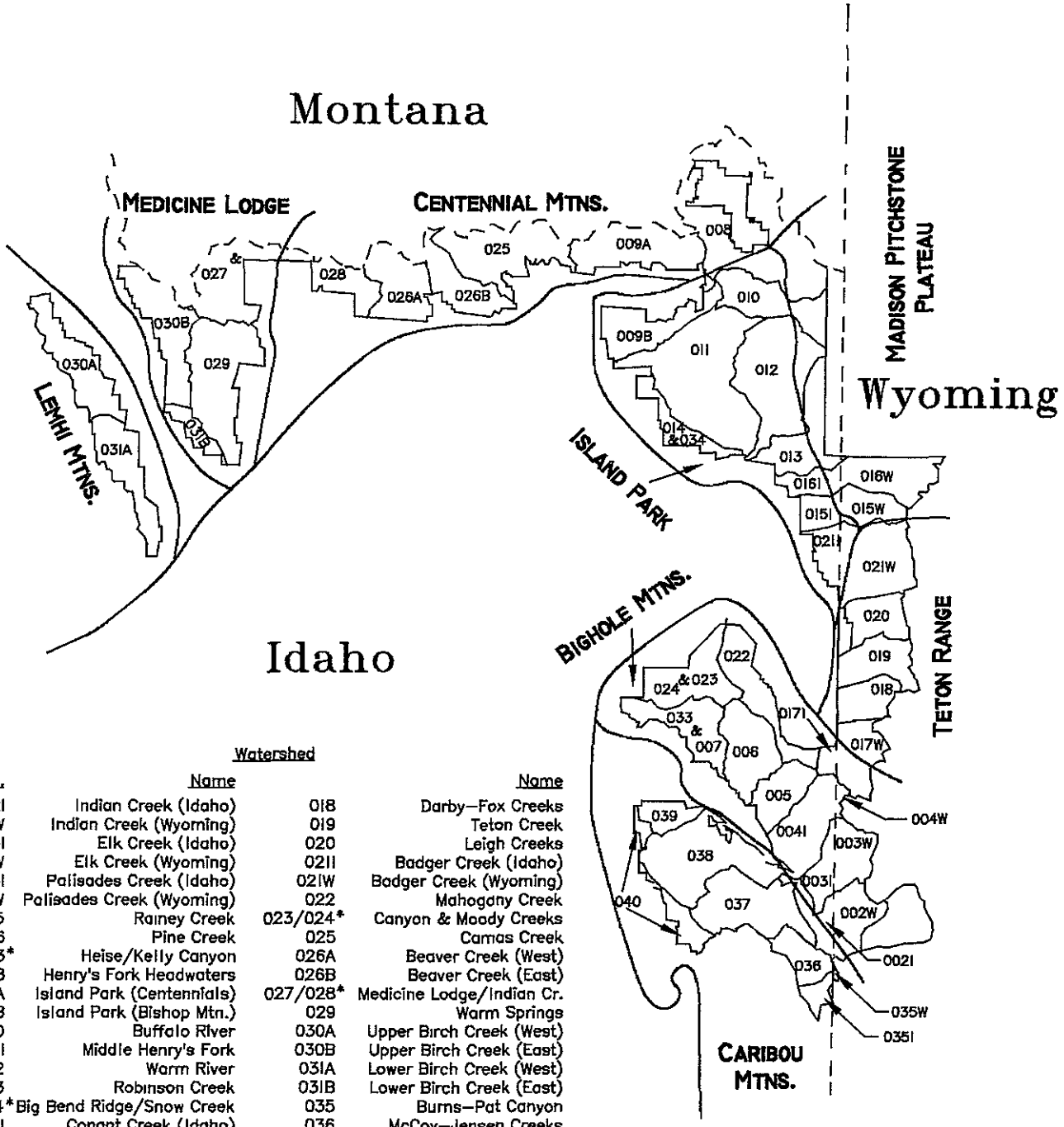


Figure III–1

Targhee National Forest
Principal Watersheds



Watershed

No.	Name	No.	Name
002I	Indian Creek (Idaho)	018	Darby–Fox Creeks
002W	Indian Creek (Wyoming)	019	Teton Creek
003I	Elk Creek (Idaho)	020	Leigh Creeks
003W	Elk Creek (Wyoming)	021I	Badger Creek (Idaho)
004I	Palisades Creek (Idaho)	021W	Badger Creek (Wyoming)
004W	Palisades Creek (Wyoming)	022	Mahogany Creek
005	Rainey Creek	023/024*	Canyon & Moody Creeks
006	Pine Creek	025	Camas Creek
07/033*	Heise/Kelly Canyon	026A	Beaver Creek (West)
008	Henry's Fork Headwaters	026B	Beaver Creek (East)
009A	Island Park (Centennials)	027/028*	Medicine Lodge/Indian Cr.
009B	Island Park (Bishop Mtn.)	029	Warm Springs
010	Buffalo River	030A	Upper Birch Creek (West)
011	Middle Henry's Fork	030B	Upper Birch Creek (East)
012	Warm River	031A	Lower Birch Creek (West)
013	Robinson Creek	031B	Lower Birch Creek (East)
14/034*	Big Bend Ridge/Snow Creek	035	Burns–Pat Canyon
015I	Conant Creek (Idaho)	036	McCoy–Jensen Creeks
015W	Conant Creek (Wyoming)	037	Elk–Bear Creeks
016I	Fall River (Idaho)	038	Fall Creek
016W	Fall River (Wyoming)	039	Pritchard Creek
017I	Trail Creek (Idaho)	040	Brockman Creek
017W	Trail Creek (Wyoming)		

Note.

* Both used for watershed analysis in EIS, combined for elk habitat analysis as shown on Forest Plan Map 22.

Not To Scale

Figure III–2

LEMHI/MEDICINE LODGE SUBSECTION (M332Ek)

SETTING

This subsection includes the Lemhi Mountains and the Medicine Lodge/Beaverhead Mountains A variety of vegetation exists with forested communities dominated by Douglas-fir and limber pine Sagebrush/bunchgrass and mountain mahogany communities are common at lower elevations and on strong southerly exposures Limber pine communities and alpine meadows exist at the high elevations This subsection is rich in mining history with old mining sites and remnants of town sites In the Birch Creek Valley four preserved brick adobe charcoal kilns remain of sixteen originally built to furnish charcoal to the Nicholia Mine This area contains some of the most significant Native American sites on the Forest, as well as a segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, two recommended wildernesses (Diamond Peak and Italian Peaks) and most big game species found on the Forest

About 37 percent of this subsection is forested, this is more forest land than occurred historically Informationfrom the early 1900s indicates that in some areas Douglas-fir has recently established itself on lands formerly dominated by grasses and sagebrush Some riparian communities also appear to have more conifers than they did historically

Approximately 90 percent of the forested land is in a mature age class, indicating a lack of age class diversity in the subsection With 90 percent of the forests in Douglas-fir there is also a lack of tree species diversity Many of the Douglas-fir stands are densely stocked The uniformity of tree species and age classes, as well as the dense stocking, make this area's forests more susceptible to ecosystem disturbances such as insects, diseases and large fires An example of the latter was the Gallagher Peak Fire which burned 37,230 acres in 1979 This was the largest fire in the last twenty years on the Forest

Aspen forest acreage in this subsection has declined since the early twentieth century due to fire suppression This is of concern since aspen provides important habitat for many wildlife species It is also an important factor in the scenic beauty of the Forest

Existing biological potential for woodpeckers is 26 to 34 percent This indicates that larger size snags are not abundant or well disrributed in this subsection at this time, even though a very high percentage of the forests are in mature and older successional stages

Figure III-3 displays this subsection along with the major prescription areas

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

This area provides quality motorized and nonmotorized dispersed recreation. livestock forage, and elk and deer winter range Big game hunting is an important recreational activity

Italian Peaks is managed as a recommended wilderness Diamond Peak Roadless Area is also managed as a recommended wilderness Except for the Eightmile-Pass Creek corridor, the rest of this roadless area would remain roadless

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

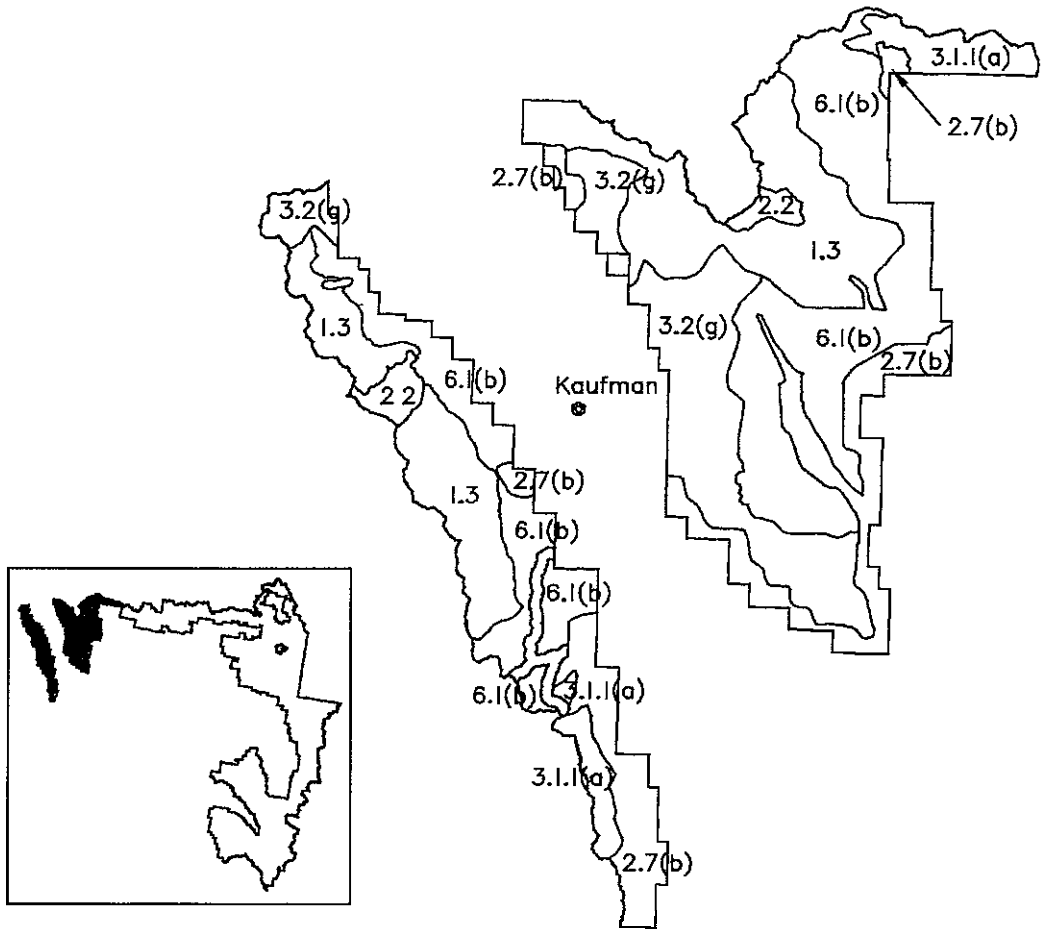
Goal - Properly Functioning Condition

Manage where possible for a diverse array of habitats tied to the natural occurrence and distribution of plant communities Regenerate and maintain plant associations in properly functioning condition

Objectives - Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

1 Improve stream channel stability ratings to good or excellent by 2007 on Divide Creek

Lemhi/Medicine Lodge Subsection (M332Ek)



RX	Lemhi Mtns. acres	Med. Lodge acres	TOTAL acres
1.3	29,521	49.406	78.927
2.1.1	302	0	302
2.2	3,722	3,011	6,733
2.7(b)	12,669	22,986	35.649
2.8.3	5,431	15,206	20.637
3.1.1(a)	8,255	7,149	15,404
3.2(g)	7.027	38,264	45.291
4.1	6	13	19
4.3	6	0	6
6.1(b)	24.313	52.150	76.463
8.1	7	196	203
PRV	329	1.553	1,882
STA	0	640	5,869
Total	91.596	190,584	282.180

N

Not To Scale

Figure 111–3

2 By 2007, reassess conditions on Webber Creek to determine needs for channel stability improvement

Goal - Recreation

Provide increased designated motorized road and trail access in a managed low impact method

Goal - Heritage Resources

Provide opportunities for scientific studies of significant archaeological sites

Objective - Range

Within three years of signing the ROD, assess opportunities to modify grazing allotment boundaries and permits to more effectively use natural barriers, change grazing patterns, adjust seasons of use, administratively close some additional areas, etc , to further separate winter domestic sheep grazing in the Medicine Lodge portion of the subsection from bighorn sheep

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

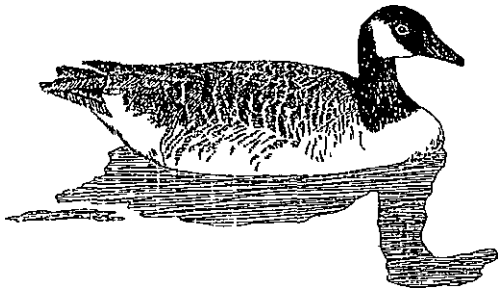
Recreation

Restrict motorized use to designated routes only, except for snowmobiles (G)

Range

1 To better manage bighorn sheep habitat, fhe Kelly Canyon and Snakey Canyon winter sheep allotments in the Medicine Lodge portion of the subsection, on the Dubois Ranger District, will be phased out on an opportunity basis (Process Papers L and N) In addition, the winter sheep grazing permit will be phased out on the Nicholia-Chandler S&G allotment An opportunity is defined as a suitable or favorable time to abolish or close an allotment because of nonuse violations, term permit waivers where the permit is waived back to the government, resource protection, or permit actions resulting in cancellation of the permit If opportunities do not arise, then efforts will be made to relocate or accommodate sheep to other areas When all winter sheep allotments in that portion of the subsection have been vacated, they will be closed The intent of not closing these individual allotments as they become vacated is to provide an opportunity to minimize conflicts between domestic and bighorn sheep (S)

2 On the Medicine Lodge portion of the Dubois Ranger District, the sheep grazing permit on the Willow Creek S&G allotment will be closed immediately to grazing for watershed protection (S)



CENTENNIAL MOUNTAINS SUBSECTION (M332Ea)

SETTING

This subsection covers the Centennial Mountains between the east fork of Irving Creek on the west and Reas Pass to the east The Centennials, which form part of the Continental Divide, are a scenic mountain range with high mountain meadows scattered among spruce/fir and Douglas-fir forests At lower elevations sagebrush/grasslands grade into Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine forests The recommended Lionhead wilderness, in the northeast portion of the subsection, abuts existing and recommended wilderness in Montana The major travel corridors are Highways 20 and 87, and a portion of Interstate 15 The Yale-Kilgore road is a secondary travel route connecting Island Park to Kilgore and Dubois In the northeast portion of the subsection is Henry's Lake, a world-renowned fishery Segments of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the Nez Perce National Historic Trail and the Two Top National Recreation (snowmobile) Trail lie within this subsection

This subsection is dominated by sagebrush/grasslands and Douglas-fir communities, some of which have seen substantial timber management activities Forested communities cover 71 percent of the subsection Approximately 51 percent of the forested acres are Douglas-fir Lodgepole pine (21 percent) is found in pockets on low productivity soils Mixed lodgepole pine/Douglas-fir (13 percent) and other mixed conifers (ten percent) are also well represented Species such as Douglas-fir and subalpine fir are becoming established as stands move toward later seral stages through succession Aspen comprises four percent of the forested acres, which is less than was historically present Fire suppression has allowed conifers to take over areas that were previously rangeland, tall forb communities, and aspen Conifers have also encroached into riparian areas

Mature forests make up 79 percent of the forested acres, indicating a lack of diversity in age classes Existing biological potential for larger woodpeckers is 33 to 52 percent Larger size snags are not abundant or well distributed in this subsection Severe fires, insects and diseases are concerns in this subsection, mainly because of the large component of mature forests The wildland/urban interface has significantly increased due to the development of the private lands within the forest protection boundary This increases the risk of a fire spreading between the forest and private lands

The subsection contains portions of two subunits within the Henry's Lake Bear Management Unit

Figure III-4 displays this subsection along with the major prescription areas

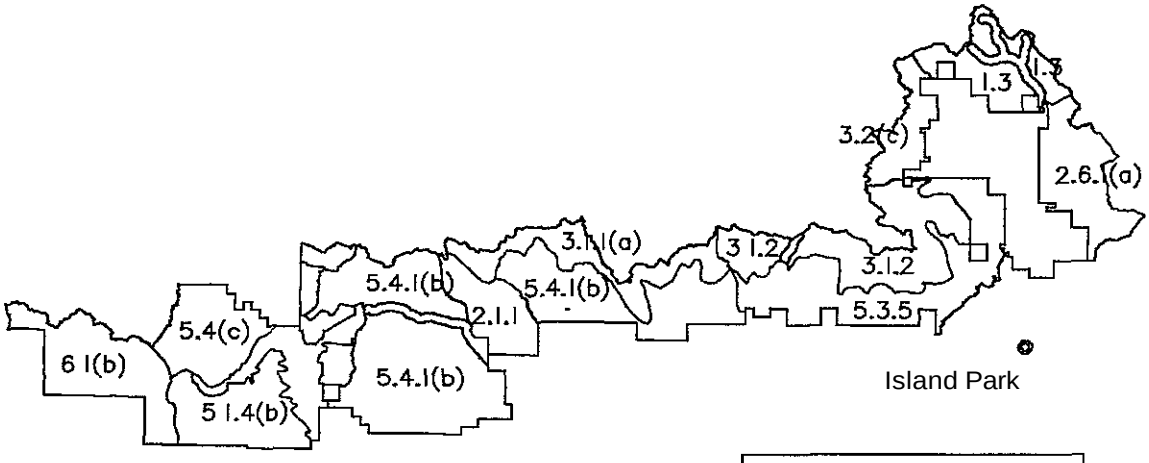
DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

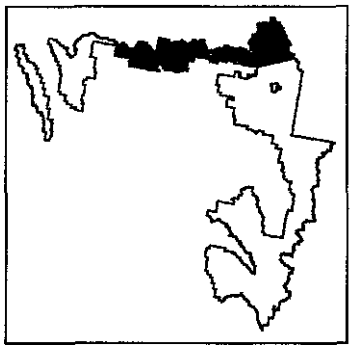
This subsection is one of the most diverse and complex subsections on the Forest It offers the greatest opportunity to move the landscape toward properly functioning condition while reducing the risk of catastrophic events

The Lionhead Roadless Area will provide access for snowmobiles Its core area is recommended for wilderness designation

Any activities will need to address concerns associated with grizzly bear and big game habitat management as well as reducing the risks of insects. disease and fire to Forest resource values and adjacent lands

Centennial Mountains Subsection (M332Ea)





RX	TOTAL	RX	TOTAL acres
1.3	11,314	4.3	198
2.1.1	12,417	5.1.3(a)	14,533
2.2	2,711	5.1.4(b)	85,177
2.3	2,536	5.2.1	925
2.4	1,076	5.2.2	10,875
2.5	2,560	5.3.5	29,613
2.6.1(a)	17,047	5.4(b)	1
2.7(b)	1,930	5.4(c)	15,044
2.8.3	31,428	6.1(b)	26,324
3.1.1(a)	13,934	8.1	1,066
3.1.2	26,757	NFS	2
3.2(c)	9,309	PRV	7,413
3.2(g)	1,187	STA	5,869
4.1	273	**Water**	1,051
4.2	107	Total	332,692

Not **To** Scale

Figure III–4

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal - Properly Functioning Condition

Move the spatial distribution patterns and ages of vegetation toward sustainable conditions

Objective - Properly Functioning Condition

By 2007, develop a fire plan which allows for prescribed natural and management ignited fire, where compatible with other resource objectives

Objective - Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Improve stream channel stability ratings to good or excellent by 2007 on Allan Canyon Creek, McGarry Canyon Creek, Moose Creek, Dairy Creek, Long Creek, E Rattlesnake Creek, E Three-mile Creek and W Dry Creek

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands (Special Uses)

The Leon Petersen cabin and associated facilities will be managed as an isolated cabin Follow provisions in Special Use Permit (11/25/96) that allow continued use as an isolated cabin until December 31, 2017 The permit will not be renewed or extended beyond December 31, 2017, at which time the cabin and associated facilities will be removed from National Forest System lands and the site restored to Forest Service specification **All** costs for facility removal and site restoration will be the responsibility of the permit holder (S)

Range

1 To better manage grizzly bear habitat, all sheep allotments on the Island Park Ranger District will be phased out on an opportunity basis (Process Papers L and N) These allotments are the Blue Creek, Carrot-Taylor, Coffee Pot, Hotel Creek, Icehouse-Willow, Myers Creek, Sawtell Creek, Snyder Creek, and West Lake S&G allotments Domestic sheep grazing within the grizzly bear recovery area will be managed according to Management Situation 2 guidelines and will be phased out on an opportunity basis When all sheep allotments in the portion of the subsection within the grizzly bear recovery area have been vacated, all of the allotments will be closed in that portion of the subsection The intent of not closing these individual allotments as they are vacated is to provide an opportunity to minimize conflicts between grizzly bears and domestic sheep in the event of an encounter with grizzlies on sheep allotments (S)

A Opportunities to vacate an allotment include such events as nonuse violations, term permit waivers where the permit is waived back to the government, resource protection, or permit actions resulting in cancellation of the permit If opportunities do not arise, then efforts will be made to relocate or accommodate sheep to other areas

B Vacated allotments in these areas will be made available as needed to resolve grizzly bear/ sheep conflicts in other sheep allotments in Situation 2 habitat

2 On the Dubois Ranger District portion of this subsection, the Huntley Canyon S&G allotment will be closed immediately for watershed protection (S)

3 On the Island Park Ranger District portion of this subsection, the Reas Pass, Dry Creek and Jesse Creek S&G allotments will be closed immediately to better manage grizzly bear habitat (S)

ISLAND PARK SUBSECTION (M331Aa)

SETTING

This subsection includes the west half of Island Park, Ashton, and the north dissected tablelands portion of Teton Basin Ranger Districts (Jackpine Loop) The dominant landscape feature of this subsection is a large volcanic caldera Highway 20 is the only major highway that travels through this subsection Among the many scenic attractions are Upper and Lower Mesa Falls, the last major undisturbed falls on the Columbia River system The Mesa Falls Scenic Byway, established in 1989, provides motorists with an impressive view of the Teton Mountain Range and accesses a summer interpretive site along the two falls

The Island Park subsection offers excellent trout fishing at Island Park Reservoir and along the Henry's Fork, Buffalo River, Warm River, Fall River and Bitch Creek The Island Park subsection is also known nationally for its many snowmobile and cross-country ski trails The significant influx of summer and year-round residents to private lands adjacent to the Forest in recent years is expected to continue This urban interface is a growing concern for the Forest The area shows signs of large scale timber harvesting due to salvage efforts following the mountain pine beetle epidemics in the 1960s and 1970s Harriman State Park lies in the heart of the Harriman Wildlife Refuge, with 16,000 acres of forest, meadows, lakes and streams

A small portion of the Winegar Hole recommended wilderness lies along the eastern border of this subsection The Big Springs National Recreation (water) Trail and segments of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail lie within this subsection

The landscape is dominated by forested cover types, which blanket 93 percent of the area Forested areas are primarily lodgepole pine types (70 percent) that contain small pockets of aspen, sagebrush/grass, grass meadows and mountain brush Douglas-fir (ten percent) and mixed lodgepole pine/Douglas-fir (15 percent) cover types provide some diversity in the area Lodgepole pine occupies the floor of the Island Park Caldera and Douglas-fir cover types are concentrated on the caldera rim On the caldera rim, aspen and sagebrush areas are being encroached upon by Douglas-fir as the process of succession continues

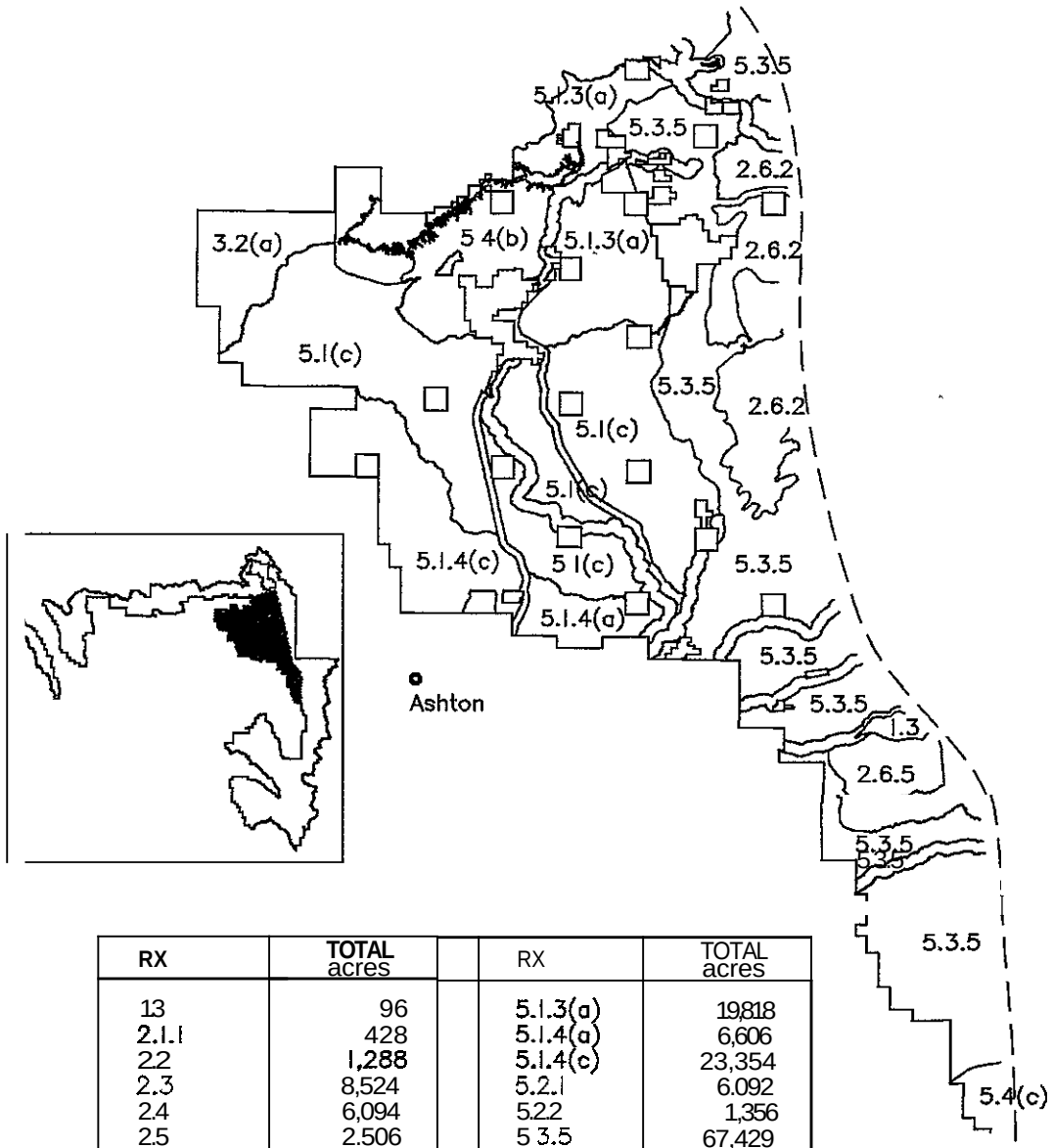
Currently 61 percent of the forests are in a mature or older age class which provide suitable nesting sites for a variety of bird species Since 93 percent of this subsection is forested, creation of young forest age classes probably increases the amount of suitable foraging habitat Currently 26 percent of the forested acres are in nonstocked and seedling conditions which provide foraging habitat

Salvage harvesting has shifted 35 percent of the forested acres into the nonstocked, seedling and sapling classes Active management of aspen, as well as aspen sprouting in lodgepole pine clearcuts, has moved 34 percent of the aspen into these young classes Other cover types are concentrated in the mature age group

Mature Douglas-fir on the caldera rim experienced outbreaks of spruce budworm and Douglas-fir beetle in the past decade These have now subsided, but could easily recur given the mature condition of the Douglas-fir and the presence of multiple-storied stands Due to fuel reductions and young age classes associated with timber harvest, fire is less of a concern here than in most other subsections

Figure III-5 displays this subsection along with the major prescription areas

Island Park Subsection (M331Aa)



RX	TOTAL acres	RX	TOTAL acres
13	96	5.1.3(a)	19,818
2.1.1	428	5.1.4(a)	6,606
2.2	1,288	5.1.4(c)	23,354
2.3	8,524	5.2.1	6.092
2.4	6,094	5.2.2	1,356
2.5	2.506	5 3.5	67,429
2.6.2	4,743	5.4(a)	13,300
2.6.5	11,887	5.4(b)	14,288
2 8.3	17,104	5.4(c)	4,172
3.2(b)	148	8.1	1.629
4.1	215	BLM	389
4.2	376	PRV	4,387
4 3	679	STA	18,556
5.1(c)	82.459	Water	3,994
		Total	321,917

Not To Scale

Figure 111–5

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

Important Forestwide objectives in this subsection focus on grizzly bear habitat management and elk Road closures and vegetation treatments aimed at improving cover and maintaining forest health are opportunities to achieve these objectives

This area will have improved recreation access and quality, particularly on the Highway 47-Mesa Falls Scenic Byway and for snowmobile use linked to West Yellowstone

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal - Properly Functioning Condition

Move toward patch sizes that better reflect historical patterns and frequencies of disturbance Manage forest structure to reflect historic patterns as they are determined

Goal - Fire

Use management-ignited fire where possible to meet resource objectives

Goal - Recreation

Maintain visual quality and visitor interpretation facilities along the Highway 47 Mesa Falls Scenic Byway

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Waterfowl Nesting Areas

The Goose Neck Bay area on Island Park Reservoir is closed to motorized vehicle use April 1 to June 15, and open to motorized vehicle use the remainder of the year (S)

Range

On the Ashton Ranger District portion of this subsection, the Fish Creek, Partridge Creek, Trail Canyon and Black Mountain S&G allotments will be closed immediately to grazing to better manage grizzly bear habitat (S)

MADISON-PITCHSTONE PLATEAUS SUBSECTION (M331Ab)

SETTING

The largest portion of the Madison Plateau subsection lies within Yellowstone National Park The portion on the Forest is managed by the Island Park and Ashton Ranger Districts next to Yellowstone National Park The Ashton-Flagg Ranch Road and Fish Creek Road are the major access routes through the area Grassy Lake, a 320-acre artificial lake, as well as other lakes and streams in the area, are popular fishing areas and are accessed by the Ashton-Flagg Ranch road Several organized youth camps fall within this subsection The Cave Falls road is the only motorized access to the southwest portion of Yellowstone Park Segments of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and the Two Top National Recreation (snowmobile) Trail lie within this subsection

Forests comprise 97 percent of the area Lodgepole pine is the most common forest cover type (76 percent), with mixed stands of lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir making up the remaining forested area (24 percent) Relatively minor amounts of aspen and various mixed conifers provide some diversity The southern portion of the subsection is unique in that there are many wet meadows and small lakes intermingled with the forests

The 1988 North Fork Fire scorched 17,700 acres in the northern part of this subsection, stimulating aspen suckering in numerous locations This fire event and past timber harvesting primarily in the north half of the subsection have shifted 39 percent of the lodgepole pine into the nonstocked, seedling and sapling age classes Active management of aspen has also provided some age class diversity Due to fuel reductions and young age classes resulting from these disturbances, fire is less of a concern here than in many other areas However, conditions in the southern portion of the Madison subsection are presenting some fire risks as aspen and lodgepole pine stands convert to Douglas-fir through succession Mature subalpine fir and Douglas-fir in this southern area experienced outbreaks of western balsam bark beetle and Douglas-fir beetle in the past decade These conditions have subsided, but could easily recur since vegetation conditions have not changed

Currently 63 percent of the forests are in a mature or older age classes and provide suitable nesting sites for various bird species Currently 23 percent of the forested acres are in nonstocked and seedling conditions which provide foraging habitat

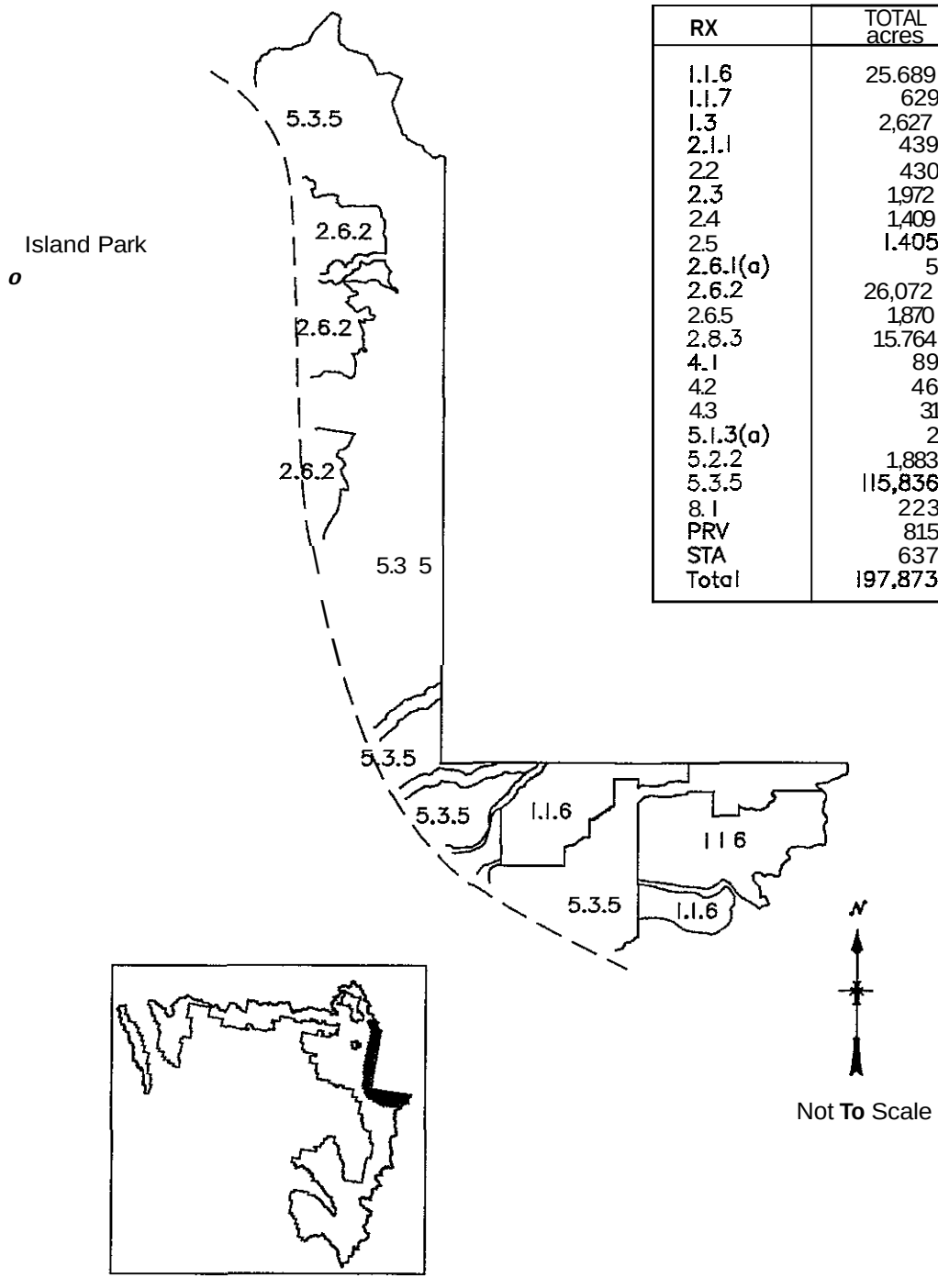
The two designated wildernesses on the Forest lie wholly or partially within this subsection The Jedediah Smith Wilderness (123,451 acres) is mostly in the Teton Range subsection with the balance in the Madison Plateau subsection The Winegar Hole Wilderness (10,715 acres) is totally within the Madison Plateau subsection Winegar Hole is largely primitive with very little use This is mostly due to access difficulty, since there are only four miles of trail in the area Use of this area is mostly for hunting big game The Jedediah Smith is intensively used in the summer with approximately 60,000 visits (hiking, backpacking and horseback riding) This is a spectacular mountainous area on the west slope of the famous Teton Mountain Range These wildernesses are two of twelve designated in the Greater Yellowstone Area which total 3 8 million acres An area in this subsection in Idaho adjoining Wyoming's Winegar Hole Wilderness is recommended for wilderness designation

Figure III-6 displays this subsection along with the major prescription areas

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

This subsection will contribute toward grizzly bear and elk habitat management objectives, and provide primitive to semi-primitive recreation opportunities Vegetation management may be used to reduce threats to remaining habitat from fire, insects and disease Roads will be closed to improve security for grizzly bears and other wildlife

Madison–Pitchstone Plateaus Subsection (M331Ab)



RX	TOTAL acres
1.1.6	25.689
1.1.7	629
1.3	2,627
2.1.1	439
2.2	430
2.3	1,972
2.4	1,409
2.5	1.405
2.6.1(a)	5
2.6.2	26,072
2.6.5	1,870
2.8.3	15.764
4.1	89
4.2	46
4.3	31
5.1.3(a)	2
5.2.2	1,883
5.3.5	115,836
8.1	223
PRV	815
STA	637
Total	197,873

Figure 111–6

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal - Properly Functioning Condition

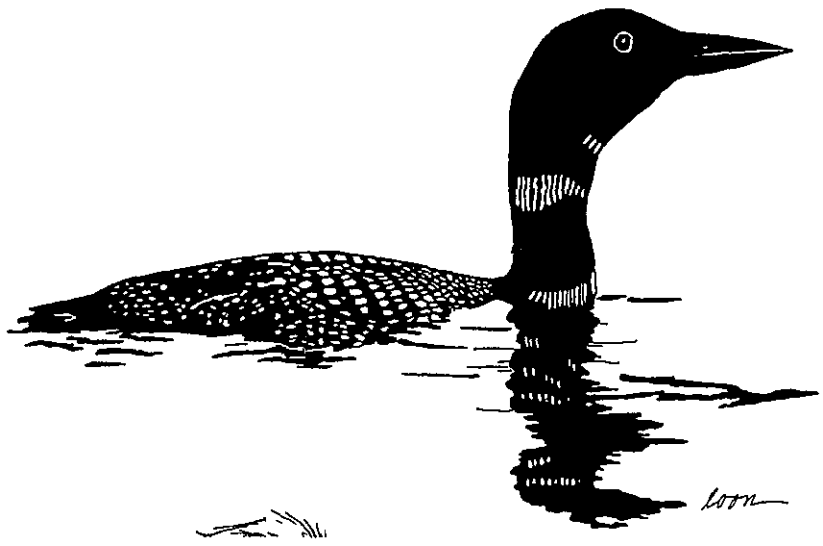
Move the area toward its properly functioning condition with a full mix of age classes, larger patch sizes and connectivity between stands

Goal - Fire

Use management-ignited and natural fire to meet resource objectives Comply with the Jedediah Smith Wilderness Fire Management Plan

Goal - Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Effective rehabilitation of the North Fork Fire burn area to stabilize slopes and reduce sediment delivery to streams



TETON RANGE SUBSECTION (M331Db)

SETTING

This area encompasses the Teton Mountains, bounded on the north by South Boone Creek, on the south by Highway 22, on the west by the Teton Basin and on the east by Jackson Hole in Wyoming The Teton Range is a spectacular line of high peaks rising abruptly along the east side of the Teton Basin The landscape is a diverse mix of forested and open vegetation The Jedediah Smith Wilderness traverses the upper portions of the west slopes of the Teton Mountains The Grand Targhee Ski and Summer Resort is a major tourist destination Two permitted organized youth camps operate within the subsection This area is known for its many backcountry trail systems, which are accessible by horse or foot

The landscape is a diverse mix of forested (57 percent) and open (43 percent) community types Forest tree species include Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine and mixed conifers Lodgepole is mixed with Douglas-fir in 31 percent of the forested area, indicating that the pine is converting to Douglas-fir through succession Open Douglas-fir forests, mountain brush, aspen, and sagebrush pockets are found predominately on south and west aspects Aspen is being encroached upon by conifers as succession proceeds, and the amount of aspen has declined compared with historic levels due to fire suppression Upper elevations are characterized by dense mixed conifer forests, open grass/forb meadows, and talus slopes Conifers are moving into riparian areas and mountain meadows due to fire suppression

Since much of the Teton Range subsection is designated wilderness, timber harvest has been limited Due to this fact and long-term fire suppression only one percent of the forested acres is in the nonstocked, seedling or sapling age classes The preponderance of mature and older forests (97 percent of total) make this area suitable habitat for species such as marten and owls that prefer late-seral-sta'geforests Conversely the lack of fire has contributed to a decline in habitat for bighorn sheep and promoted susceptibility of the forested lands to insect infestations, diseases and large-scale fires In recent years the western balsam bark beetle has been active in the subalpine fir The Douglas-fir beetle has killed pockets of Douglas-fir in the past decade, but beetle populations have declined since 1992

The Jedediah Smith Wilderness (123,451 acres) is mostly in the Teton Range subsection with the balance in the Madison Plateau subsection The Jedediah Smith is intensively used yearlong with approximately 60,000 visits per year Some of this use is shared with Grand Teton National Park, lying immediately to the east across the Teton Crest

The Bechler - Teton Bear Management Unit is also partially within the subsection In addition to grizzly bears, peregrine falcon, bighorn sheep and many big game species inhabit the area

Teton Valley has been experiencing a development boom recently and urban interface is a growing concern for the Forest

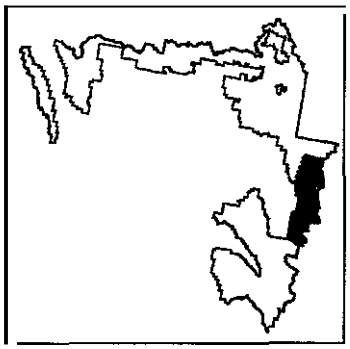
Figure III-7 displays this subsection along with the major prescription areas

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

The Teton Range subsection is dominated by the lands inside the Jedediah Smith Wilderness Over 73 percent of the subsection is wilderness where the focus is to provide quality wilderness experiences The description of the potential experience is described in Prescriptions 1 16, 1 17 and 1 18

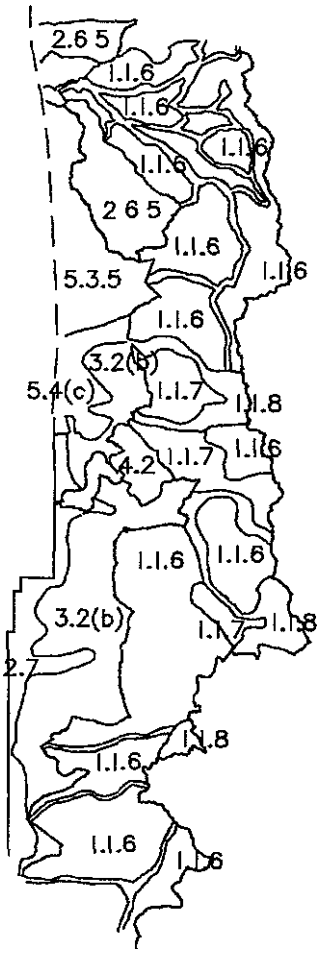
The subsection includes the Grand Targhee Ski and Summer Resort, which will be managed to provide a safe and enjoyable recreation experience

Teton Range
Subsection (M331Db)



RX	TOTAL acres
1.1.6	76,656
1.1.7	18,936
1.1.8	12,572
2.1.1	41
2.1.2	3,793
2.3	364
2.6.5	6,219
2.7(a)	7,064
2.8.3	7,442
3.2(a)	18,193
3.2(b)	13
3.2(j)	372
3.2(j)	57
4.1	
4.2	2,517
4.3	626
5.3.5	3,602
5.4(c)	2,111
8.1	245
PRV	944
Total	161,767

Driggs



Not *To* Scale

Figure III–7

The subsection includes the Bechler - Teton Bear Management Unit This area will experience little vegetation treatment in the near future while providing a high degree of security for grizzly bear

The remaining lands in the subsection will provide for motorized recreation while improving big game winter range These will be managed to reduce or eliminate conflicts with adjacent wilderness

Of critical importance to this subsection is the high amount of mature and overmature vegetation To achieve the desired vegetation conditions for all of the management prescriptions will require careful fire management since little of this area will be available for silviculture treatment

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Objective - Fire

By 2007 complete a fire management plan for the Teton Range subsection which will include opportunities for improving bighorn sheep habitat

Objective - Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Improve stream channel stability ratings to good or excellent by 2007 where natural conditions allow on Teton Creek, N Leigh, S Leigh, Moose Creek, Trail Creek, Fox Creek, and Kiln Creek where instability is management-caused

Goals - Wildlife

1 Maintain or improve big game winter range

2 Coordinate with Grand Teton National Park and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in the management of the bighorn sheep population and habitat

3 Provide for recreational activity while maintaining the integrity of crucial wildlife habitats

4 Work with the Intermountain Research Station to establish a research project to study the effects of recreation on bighorn sheep in the Teton Range subsection

Goal - Recreation

Provide for a variety of opportunities including motorized, nonmotorized, developed and dispersed recreation uses

Goal - Roadless

Maintain remaining roadless areas in their roadless condition

Objective - Range

Within three years of signing the ROD, assess opportunities to modify grazing allotment boundaries and permits to more effectively use natural barriers, change grazing patterns, adjust seasons of use, administratively close some additional areas, etc , to further separate domestic sheep from bighorn sheep

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Manage the development of the Grand Targhee Ski and Summer Resort within the intent of the 1994 Master Development Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement and according to the Master Plan approved April 27, 1995 (G)

Wilderness

Implement the Jedediah Smith Wilderness Fire Management Plan (G)

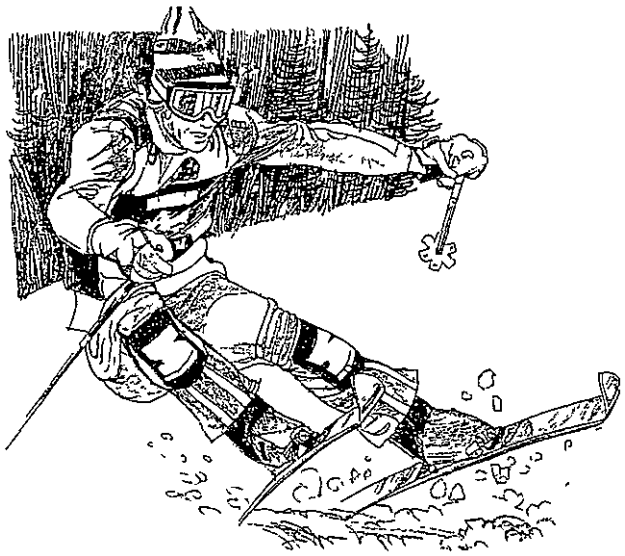
Range

1 Domestic sheep grazing within the grizzly bear recovery area will be managed according to Management Situation 2 guidelines (S)

2 To better manage grizzly bear and bighorn sheep habitat, all sheep allotments in the Teton Range Subsection on the Teton Basin Ranger District will be phased out on an opportunity basis (Process Papers L and N) These allotments are the Moose Creek, Canyon Badlands, Dry Basin, Badger Twin, and Green Mountain S&G allotments Opportunities to vacate an allotment include such events as nonuse violations, term permit waivers where the permit is waived back to the government, resource protection, or permit actions resulting in cancellation of the permit If opportunities do not arise, then efforts will be made to relocate or accommodate sheep to other areas Vacated allotments in these areas will be made available as needed to resolve conflicts between grizzly bears and domestic sheep in other sheep allotments in Situation 2 habitat (S)

3 When all sheep allotments in the portion of the subsection within the grizzly bear recovery area have been vacated, they will be closed Likewise, when all sheep allotments in bighorn sheep habitat have been vacated, they will be closed The intent of not closing these individual allotments as they become vacated is to provide an opportunity to minimize conflicts between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep or grizzly bears (S)

4 The range direction in the Revised Forest Plan for the Targhee National Forest applies to the grazing activities (allotment/permit administration, forage utilization direction, AMP development, etc) for that portion of the Moose Creek S&G allotment on the Bridger-Teton National Forest (S)



BIG HOLE MOUNTAINS SUBSECTION (M331Dk)

SETTING

This subsection includes all National Forest System lands between Highway 33 in Idaho and Highway 22 in Wyoming on the north and the South Fork of the Snake River to the south Several major highways provide access Idaho Highways 26, 31 and 33, and Highway 22 in Wyoming Highway 31 is a State Scenic Byway over Pine Creek Pass Vegetation consists of mountain brush, grass/forb openings, aspen, and forests of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine The area has a variety of recreational opportunities including Kelly Canyon Ski Resort, Kelly Canyon Nordic Ski trails, Palisades backcountry, and trail motorbike riding Palisades Reservoir and its many boat ramps are used by water sports enthusiasts The Palisades Creek National Recreation Trail lies within this subsection

Several utility corridors (electrical transmission lines) are located in this subsection Most follow the highway system and are visible from the highway but do not dominate the landscape Maintenance work and line upgrades can be seen along these highways Additional power line needs have been identified and are expected in the near future within or next to these existing corridors

There is increasing development of summer homes and year-round residences adjacent to the Forest boundary It is possible that some inholdings within the Forest boundary may also see development in the near future

The landscape is a mixture of vegetation community types Some 65 percent of the landscape is forested and 35 percent is nonforested The most common forest type is mixed lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir, comprising 47 percent of the forested acres Aspen, pure Douglas-fir and pure lodgepole pine each account for roughly 15 percent of the forest Mountain mahogany is found on south slopes and hawthorne, chokecherry, serviceberry, antelope bitterbrush and Rocky Mountain maple on various slopes and aspects depending on elevation Grass/forb meadows and sagebrush are also common

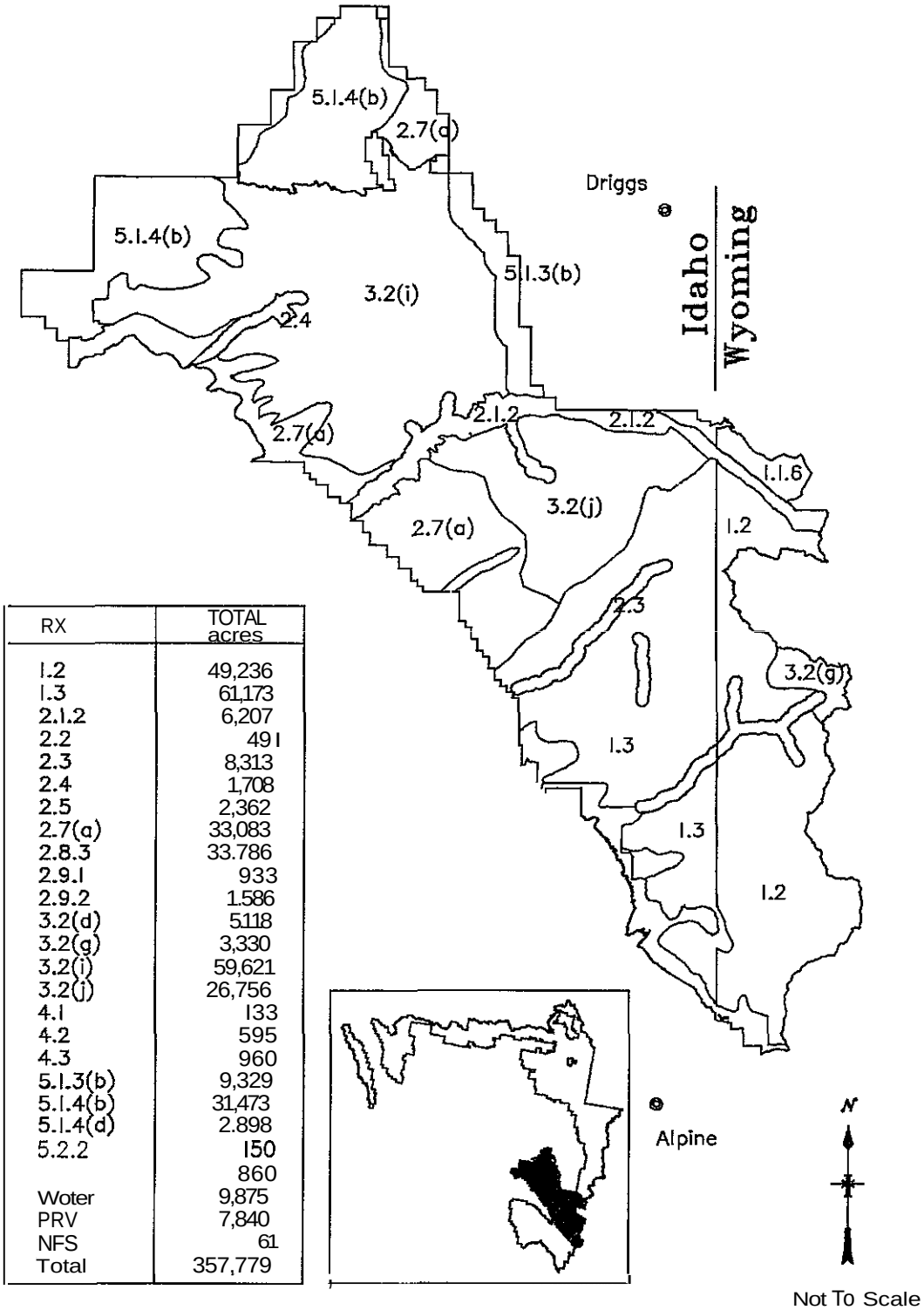
The northwestern boundary of the subsection extends into the cottonwood river bottom type along the Snake River There is concern about the lack of cottonwood regeneration along the Snake River, due to a lack of historic river flood levels A high-density bald eagle population inhabits this area

Currently 95 percent of the subsection is in a mature age class which provides suitable habitat for a variety of interior wildlife species This creates hazards for large fires, insect infestations and disease problems In the north end of the subsection Douglas-fir beetle and western balsam bark beetle caused damage in the late 1980s and early 1990s; this tapered off in 1994 Insect information is not available for the southern portion Due to fire suppression and lack of disturbance over the years, conifers have encroached into some sites that were historically nonforested This has reduced overall vegetative diversity in the subsection Only four percent of the forested stands are in the nonstocked, seedling or sapling age category These are concentrated in the north end of the subsection where timber harvest has occurred Most of the shrublands are also in late age classes or seral stages

The Wyoming portion of the Palisades Roadless Area was designated by Congress as a Wilderness Study Area in 1984 The Study Area contains 132,000 acres, of which over 79,800 acres are administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest Some 110,520 acres of this roadless area in Idaho are recommended as wilderness but have had no congressional action taken on them

Figure 1118 displays this subsection along with the major prescription areas

Big Hole Mountains Subsection (M331Dk)



RX	TOTAL acres
1.2	49,236
1.3	61,173
2.1.2	6,207
2.2	491
2.3	8,313
2.4	1,708
2.5	2,362
2.7(a)	33,083
2.8.3	33.786
2.9.1	933
2.9.2	1.586
3.2(d)	5118
3.2(g)	3,330
3.2(i)	59,621
3.2(j)	26,756
4.1	133
4.2	595
4.3	960
5.1.3(b)	9,329
5.1.4(b)	31,473
5.1.4(d)	2.898
5.2.2	150
	860
Woter	9,875
PRV	7,840
NFS	61
Total	357,779

Figure 111–8

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

This subsection will provide a diverse range of recreation opportunities at different locations within the subsection

The Big Hole portion of the subsection will provide a wide variety of resources and recreation opportunities This area will provide quality motorized recreation opportunity with a signed system of roads and trails for motorized use Resource protection will be accomplished by restricting motorized use to designated routes and by locating routes along planned and selected routes

The Palisades portion of the subsection will provide more primitive motorized and nonmotorized recreation opportunities Emphasis will be placed on quality backcountry experience for these uses along appropriate designated trails The Forest recommends the Idaho portion of the Palisades roadless area for wilderness designation The Wyoming portion is managed as a wilderness study area according to existing legislation

On lands suitable for timber harvest (mostly on the northern part of the Big Holes) the risks from insect and disease attack will be reduced using timber management while improving big game security and summer range Prescribed fire will be used on the remainder of the subsection to improve ecosystem health and wildlife winter ranges

The recreational use on the South Fork of the Snake River will continue but be balanced with the needs of wildlife Management for bald eagle recovery will continue

Much of this subsection is made up of inventoried roadless areas With the exception of the north end of the Big Holes, most of that area is in the Garns Mountain and Palisades Roadless Areas These areas are typified by steep mountain ranges where little development opportunity is expected

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal - Properly Functioning Condition
Continue cooperation with other agencies in conducting research and implementing management actions to regenerate cottonwood along the South Fork of the Snake River

Objective - Properly Functioning Condition
By 2007, develop a fire management plan which considers summer home development and risk around the Palisades Reservoir

Goal - Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources
Channel stability would be rated at good to excellent for individual streams

Objective - Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources
Improve stream channel stability ratings to good or excellent by 2007 where natural conditions allow on South Fork, Packsaddle, Horseshoe, Superior, North Fork Mahogany, Main Mahogany, Henderson, Patterson, and Murphy Creeks

Goal - Wildlife
Provide for recreational activity while maintaining the integrity of crucial wildlife habitats such as winter range

Goals - Recreation
1 Continue to place emphasis on winter recreation for the Big Hole portion of the subsection by continuing a grooming program for snowmachines, which is orientated towards family opportunities, continuing to work with user groups for cross-country skiing opportunities in the Kelly area

2 Continue to improve the quality of the summer time OHV use in the Big Hole area and protect resource values by locating and maintaining trails on suitable locations

Goal - Visuals

Manage the Pine Creek Scenic Byway (Highway 31) and Highway 22 over Teton Pass for visual quality allowing needs of the utility corridor

Objective - Heritage Resources

Complete heritage resources inventory of this subsection by 2007

Goals - Roadless

1 In recommended wilderness, protect roadless area values to ensure wilderness characteristics are maintained

2 In all other areas, continue to protect resource values

Goal - Range

Continue to recognize the value of grazing on the Kelly Ski hill for forage control and fire protection Grazing timing and duration will continue to be coordinated between grazing permittees, ski hill permittee and the Forest Service

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands (Special Uses)

The Therold Buckland isolated cabin will continue as a life tenure permit and will not be transferred Upon the expiration of the permit, the cabin will be evaluated and its historical qualifications determined If the cabin is found to have historic value, it may be moved from the site, or the Forest may issue a special use permit to a Historical Association for maintenance of the cabin if warranted If no historical value is found the cabin will be removed (S)

Old Growth Habitat

Within one mile of the Palisades Reservoir and the South Fork of the Snake River, emphasis will be given to managing old growth Douglas-fir, spruce and cottonwood habitats for wildlife species (G)

Access

In the Table Rock area, the OROMTRD standard of < 2 0 mi /sq mi does not apply (S)

Range

The range direction in the Targhee Land Management Plan applies to the grazing activities (allotment/ permit administration, forage utilization S&Gs , AMP development, etc) for that portion of Targhee National Forest lands administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest, above Alpine Junction Those lands are the Big Basin/South Elk S&G, South Indian/Cottonwood Creek S&G, Spencer/Wolf S&G, Grand Canyon S&G, and the Dog Creek S&G allotments (S)

CARIBOU RANGE MOUNTAINS SUBSECTION (M331Dl)

SETTING

This subsection is the portion of the Caribou National Forest administered by the Targhee It lies south of the South Fork of the Snake River Steep mountain slopes and canyons dominate the landscape The Palisades Reservoir is shared between this subsection and the Big Hole/Palisades subsection Vegetation forms a patchwork of sagebrush/grass openings, aspen, and mixed Douglas-fir/lodgepole pine forests Recreation use is very similar to that in the Big Hole/Palisades subsection with high mountain trails, motorized use on trails, and backcountry use as well as hunting, fishing and water sports on the reservoir and the Snake River There are several summer home divisions and two organizational camps Forest lands are visible from U S Highway 26, the major travel corridor between Idaho Falls, Idaho and Jackson, Wyoming Very little logging has taken place in the past Both cattle and sheep grazing occur

One utility corridor (electrical transmission line) is located in this subsection It is visible from the Fall Creek road but does not dominate the landscape Maintenance work and line upgrades can be seen from travel routes

The Caribou subsection is 60 percent forested and 40 percent nonforested The primary forest types are aspen (31 percent) and mixed lodgepole and Douglas-fir (47 percent) The interspersion of forests with sagebrush, grass/forb meadows and mountain brush provides for good diversity of plant species The northeastern boundary area of the subsection includes cottonwood river bottom forests along the Snake River.

Age class diversity is limited Some limited timber management has occurred in the lodgepole pine/ Douglas-fir type Almost no harvesting has taken place in the Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir type Some 99 percent of the conifer forests are in mature or older seral stages Douglas-fir is becoming more predominant as it encroaches on stands of lodgepole pine, aspen or shrubs Evidence of insect attacks is readily visible in the Douglas-fir type and is increasing each year It is likely that there is more Douglas-fir here now, and less aspen, lodgepole pine and shrubland, than existed historically Fires have been suppressed for many years Because stands are scattered and difficult to access, this condition is likely to persist Treatment opportunities center around prescribed burns and limited vegetation treatment where access is more easily obtained

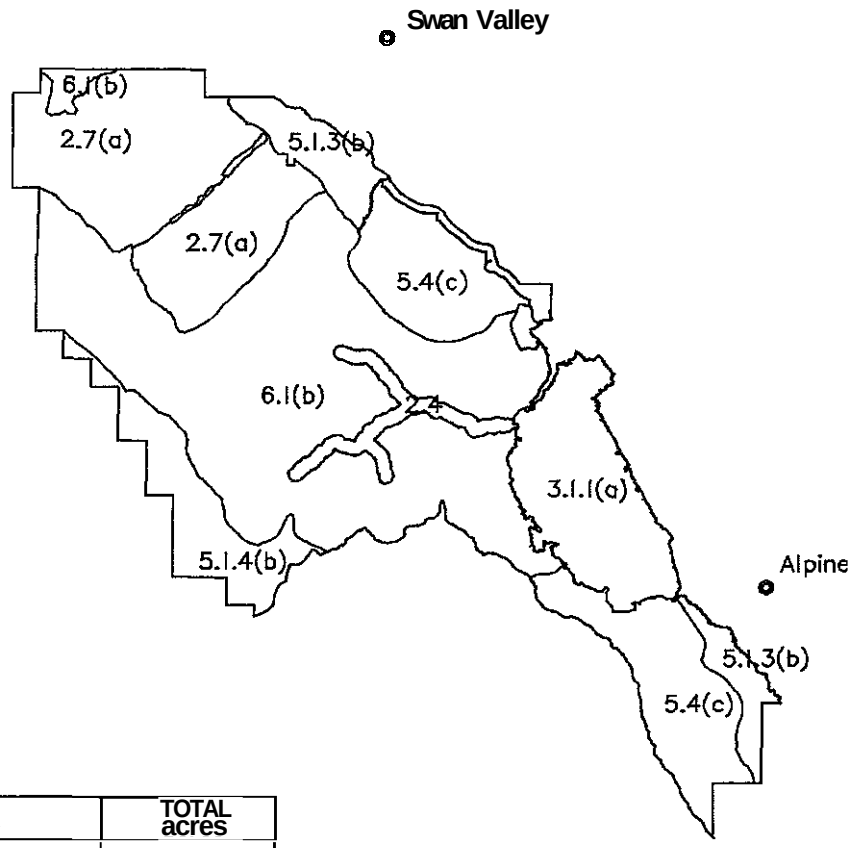
Most of the shrublands are also in late seral stages Consequently, risks of large fires, insects and disease outbreaks is high Insect attacks in recent years have been similar to those in the Big Hole/ Palisades subsection The Snake River cottonwood stands are also predominately in the mature age class due to lack of disturbance, which they need in order to regenerate Historic disturbance patterns consisting of periodic flooding have been interrupted since placement of the Palisades Dam

Establishing natural regeneration of both Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine following harvest has been a problem in this subsection, and most sites have required planting

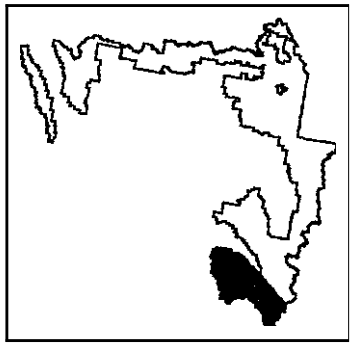
Much of this subsection is made up of five inventoried roadless areas Bear Creek is the largest inventoried area Development or evidence of humans is easier to ***see*** in these roadless areas than in the Big Hole Mountains subsection The size of the roadless areas and intrusions from motorized-use roads limit their wilderness characteristics

Figure III-9 displays this subsection along with the major prescription areas

Caribou Range Mountains Subsection (M331Di)



RX	TOTAL acres
2.4	4,845
2.7(a)	42,110
2.8.3	37,809
2.9.2	2,215
3.1.1(a)	16,732
4.1	109
4.2	315
4.3	755
5.1.3(b)	4.595
5.1.4(b)	9.787
5.4(c)	24.849
6.1(b)	54,599
8.1	415
WATER	5,917
PRV	8,259
Total	213.311



Not To Scale

Figure III–9

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

Recreation will emphasize dispersed recreation opportunities, and semi-primitive backcountry experiences while providing high-quality motorized use on designated trail systems

The recreational use around Palisades Reservoir and the South Fork of the Snake River will continue but be balanced with the needs of wildlife and other resources

On lands suitable for timber harvest silvicultural management will reduce the risks of insect and disease attack while improving big game winter range conditions Prescribed fire and some vegetation manipulation will be used on the remainder of the subsection where access permits to help restore and maintain a healthy ecosystem

Quality range management practices will continue on this subsection High valued big game winter range in the Fall Creek area will be maintained or improved

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals - Properly Functioning Condition,

1 Continue cooperation with other agencies in conducting research and implementing management actions to regenerate cottonwood along the South Fork of the Snake River

2 Develop a fire management plan which allows for natural fire and which considers summer home development and risk around the Palisades Reservoir

Goals - Recreation

1 Improve the quality of summertime OHV use in this subsection and protect resource values by locating and maintaining trails at suitable locations

2 Emphasize winter recreation by allowing continued grooming of snowmachine trails oriented towards family opportunities, and providing shelter facilities (warming huts)

Objective - Heritage Resources

Complete heritage resource inventory of this subsection by 2007

Goal - Roadless

Protect resource values on lands managed with a nonwilderness emphasis

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Old Growth Habitat

Within one mile of the Palisades Reservoir and the South Fork of the Snake River, emphasis will be given to managing old growth Douglas-fir, spruce and cottonwood habitats for wildlife species (G)

Access - Alpine Wetland Area

This area is located near the Salt River on the Palisades Reservoir It is closed to cross-country travel except on designated routes for all wheeled vehicles and snowmachines (S)

Range

On the Palisades Ranger District, the Garden-Pritchard S&G allotment will be closed immediately to grazing for watershed protection (S)

Chapter III - Part 3

Management Prescriptions

CHAPTER III - PART 3
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Table III-1 Acreage by Prescription, Ownership or Other Management Within the Forest Boundary

RX	NAME	TOTAL ACRES	RX	NAME	TOTAL ACRES
			3 2 (i)	Semi-Primitive Motonzed	59,621
1 1 6	Wilderness. Opportunity Class I	102,345	3 2 (i)	Semi-Primitive Motonzed	27.128
1 1 7	Wilderness, Opportunity Class II	19,5651	4 1	Developed Recreation Sites	895
1 1 8	Wilderness, Opportunity Class III	12,572	4 2	Special Use Permit Recreation Sites	3,956
1 2	Wilderness Study, Snowmachine	49,236	4 3	Dispersed Camping Management	3,255
1 3	Wilderness. Recommended	154,137	5 1 (c)	Timber Management	82,459
2 1 1	Special Management Areas	13,627	5 1 3 (a)	Timber Management No Clearcut	34,354
2 1 2	Visual Quality Maintenance	10,000	5 1 3 (b)	Timber Manaaement No Clearcut	13.924
2 2	Research Natural Areas	11,6531	5 1 4 (a)	Timber Management Big Game	6,606
2 3	Eligible Wild River	21,709	5 1 4 (b)	Timber Management Big Game	126,437
2 4	Eligible Scenic River	15,132	5 1 4 (c)	limber Management Big Game	23,354
2 5	Eligible Recreation River	8.033	5 1 4 (d)	Timber Manaaement Bia Game	2.898
2 6 1 (a)	Grizzly Bear Habitat	17.0521	5 2 1 .	Visual Quality Improvement	7,017
2 6 2	Grizzly Bear Plateau Core	30,815	5 2 2	Visual Quality Maintenance	14,264
2 6 5	Grizzly Bear Bechler BMU	19,976	5 3 5	Grizzly Bear Habitat Out Core	216,480
2 7 (a)	Elk Deer Winter Range	02,257	5 4 (a)	Elk Deer Summer Range	13,300
2 7 (b)	Elk Deer Winter Range	37,565	5 4 (b)	Elk Deer Summer Range	14,289
2 8 3	Aquatic Influence Zone	163,970	5 4 (c)	Elk Deer Summer Range	46.176
2 9 1 .	South Fork Snake Scenic River	933	6 1 (b)	Range Management	157.386
2 9 2 `	South Fork Snake Recreation River	3.801	8 1	Concentrated Development Areas	4,641
3 1 1 (a)	Non-Motorized	46,070		BLM	389
3 2 (b)	Semi-Primitive Motonzed	18,341		NFS (Non-Forest Service)	38,710
3 2 (c)	Semi-Primitive Motonzed	9,309		PRV	31,541
3 2 (d)	Semi-Primitive Motorized	5.118		STA	25,702

INTRODUCTION

A management prescription is a composite of the specific multiple-use direction applicable to all or pari of a management area that generally includes, but is not limited to, goals, objectives, standards and guidelines, and probable management practices

The terms goals, objectives, standards and guidelines were defined in the Introduction of this Chapter The goals, objectives, standards and guidelines in this section are specific to each management prescription

Most management prescriptions have a motorized access density standard established Roads or trails are frequently used as a convenient geographic feature to identify management prescription area boundaries When roads or trails are used to identify a management prescription area boundary where the TMARD (Total Motorized Access Route Density) or OROMTRD (Open Road and Open Motorized Trail Route Density) is 0 0 miles/square mile, the road or trail miles are not counted in the TMARD or OROMTRD for that particular prescription area The road and trail miles are included in the TMARD and OROMTRD calculations in the adjacent management prescription areas The road and trail miles are included when calculating environmental effects, such as elk vulnerability, grizzly bear cumulative effects, etc

All areas of the Forest are allocated to one prescription area For those areas where two management intents overlap one prescription was identified to prevail over the other In cases where research natural areas (Prescription2 2) or eligible wild (2 3), scenic (2 **4)** or recreational (2 5) rivers lie within designated wilderness (1 1 6, 1 1 7 or 1 1 8), the wilderness prescription prevails Where any of those four prescriptions lie within a wilderness study area (1 2) or recommended wilderness (1 3), they prevail over the wilderness study area or recommended wilderness prescription Direction on prevalence of the aquatic influence zone (Prescription 2 8 3) is given in the description of that item

1.1.6 DESIGNATED WILDERNESS - OPPORTUNITY CLASS I

Description

This prescription applies to the Winegar Hole Wilderness and portions of the Jedediah Smith Wilderness

The effects of human activities are not noticeable to most visitors Camping activities are not evident, although facilities such as bearproof storage boxes may be present to assist recovery of listed threatened or endangered species User-created routes and nonsystem trails may exist but they appear as game trails and are not shown on maps or trail guides

Opportunities exist for individuals or small groups to experience a high quality wilderness-dependent educational experience A low level of recreation use occurs in these remote areas which often contain rugged terrain There is a lack of system trails, a lack of signing, and information about the area is not distributed Trailhead facilities for these areas are minimally developed to encourage low levels of use There is a low level of outfitter/guide use

Low use levels allow for meeting the user's expectations of finding a recreation or wilderness experience with a high degree of solitude Signs of the user's passing are not evident Opportunity for discovery may exist

Refer to the "Monitoring Plan" and the "Jedediah Smith Wilderness Environmental Assessment for Forest Plan Amendment Process Paper" for detailed descriptions of opportunity classes (I, II, III) and use levels

This prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee definition for core areas

Goals

1 The maintenance of the natural diversity of wildlife species is given the highest priority and is dominant over other uses There is no great alteration of wildlife behavior or use of crucial habitat by wildlife as a result of human activities

2 Human activities are managed *so* there is no appreciable modification of natural succession Any vegetation loss resulting from camping recovers within one growing season

3 There is no measurable downward trend in plant species composition and plant diversity due to livestock grazing Utilization levels are compatible with maintaining or enhancing ecological condition The range is managed so that plant communities are at or trending towards potential natural community status except where natural disturbance, and not livestock or recreation use, determines the lower seral condition

4 There are outstanding opportunities for solitude, self-reliance, and challenge Users do not normally see or hear other users

5 **A** very minor amount of human-caused bare soil persists from year-to-year in localized areas **No** great human-caused soil erosion occurs

6 Opportunities are provided for research that do not require permanent instrumentation or direct contact with visitors in the Wilderness

7 Manage as trailless areas Any existing trails will be abandoned and allowed to regress to a natural state unless needed to prevent resource damage

8 Manage for a low level of outfitter/guide use

Objectives

1 Coordinate with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to prepare a wilderness fishery management plan within five years of implementation of the ROD, with consideration of the State's existing fishery management plan for wilderness fisheries

2 Implement a wilderness education program for all users, which could include yearly contacts with local schools, yearly programs with organizational camps, information available at Forest and District offices for distribution to the public, periodic contacts at trailheads by Forest Service personnel with wilderness users, ethics orientation for wilderness use presented to permittees and Forest Service personnel, and information about grizzly bears

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is as follows

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription, except that livestock grazing in existing Management Situation 2 habitat will continue to be managed under Management Situation 2 guidelines (S)

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Natural and manager-ignited fires will be allowed to burn under predetermined prescriptive

conditions as described in wilderness fire management action plans (G)

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

1 Fish stocking for recreational fishing is permitted with species native to the Wilderness in waters previously stocked (prior to wilderness designation) by the Game and Fish Department (G)

2 Fish stocking for reestablishment of native species may occur (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 1 1 6

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Countly Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	No
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	No
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	No	No
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	**No**
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	**No**
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	0 0 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	No
	Snowmachine	**No**	No

1/ These areas are managed as trailless, there are no maintained trails Motorized use is prohibited, except for emergencies or valid uses specified in the law

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

Recreation

Dispersed - No dispersed facilities are provided, except facilities may be present for recovery of listed threatened and endangered species Existing bearproof food storage boxes in Opportunity Class I zones installed prior to 1993 may remain. but no additional boxes or other facilities will be installed in these areas (S)

- No signing (S)

- No distribution of information about these areas (S)

ROS - Manage for a primitive classification (S)

VQO - Manage for a preservation classification (S)

Heritage Resources

Evaluate and protect these resources in the context of a setting where there is little public visibility (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Manage allotments at FRES levels A, B, or C (G)

1.1.7 DESIGNATED WILDERNESS - OPPORTUNITY CLASS II

Description

This prescription applies to portions of Jedediah Smith Wilderness

The effects of human activities are somewhat evident to visitors Camping activities are set back from trails and water Trail treads are evtdent but the trail may be brushy and tts location blends well with the natural topography Trails are maintained to protect the resource

Opportunities exist for individuals and moderate sized groups to experience a quality wilderness-related educational experience

A moderate level of recreation use occurs Bridges generally are not provided except where needed for resource protection Directional and resource protection signs may be provided Campsite facilities such as bearproof food boxes may be present for recovery of listed threatened and endangered species Trailheads used by those accessing these areas contain bulletin boards and may provide undeveloped areas for overnight camping There may be a high level of outfitter/guide use

There is a moderate to high opportunity for solitude during July-September Opportunities for soiitude are high at other times Users may experience a moderate degree of self-reliance and challenge Users normally do not see other users but may occasionally hear other groups

Moderate use levels may result in other users seeing or hearing some evidence of recreational activities Fixed anchors at rappel stations, impacts on approach and descent routes, and some protection left by previous parties notifies users that others have gone before

Refer to Chapter V and the "Jedediah Smith Wilderness Environmental Assessment for Forest Plan Amendment Process Paper" for detailed descriptions of opportunity classes (I, 11, III) and use levels

This prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee definition for core areas

Goals

1 The maintenance of the natural diversity *of* wildlife species is given high priority There is no displacement of wildlife during critical periods (winter and birthing), and only temporary displacement during noncritical periods

2 Human activities are managed so there is only limited modification of natural succession at campsites, trails, and grazed areas Some vegetation loss persists from year-to-year at identified campsites

3 There is no measurable downward trend in plant species composition and plant diversity due to livestock grazing Utilization levels are compatible with maintaining or enhancing ecological condition The range is managed *so* that plant communities are at or trending towards potential natural community status except where natural disturbance, and not livestock use or recreation use, determines the lower seral condition

4 Some bare soil persists from year-to-year due to human activities Human-caused soil erosion may occur

5 Research opportunities may include a minor amount of instrumentation and only occasional contact with visitors

Objectives

In addition to Objectives 1 and 2 in prescription 1 1 6, also add the following

Install signs at wilderness trailheads advising users they may encounter a variety of other legitimate wilderness uses including sheep and cattle grazing, llama trekking, etc

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription, except that livestock grazing in existing Management Situation 2 habitat will continue to be managed under Management Situation 2 guidelines

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Natural and manager-ignited fires will be allowed to burn under predetermined prescriptive conditions as described in the Wilderness Fire Management Action Plan (G)

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Same as 1 1 6 Designated Wilderness

Wildlife

Grizzly Bear - In the event future trails or campsites are developed within the grizzly bear recovery zone, avoid locations within 1/2-mile of key habitat areas such as white bark pine stands, huckleberry patches, riparian areas and wet meadows, avalanche chutes, seasonal insect feeding sites (G)

Harlequin Duck - Avoid locating new trails or campsites within 300 feet of streams which provide harlequin duck habitat (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 1 1 7

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes No
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized. >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	No No 0 0 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes No	Yes No

Recreation

Dispersed - Additional food storage boxes may be provided in Opportunity Class II zones for protection of the grizzly bear (G)

Directional and resource protection signs may be provided (G)

Trails/Bridges - Trails have evident tread but may be brushy Bridges generally are not provided except where needed for resource protection (G)

ROS - Manage for a primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized classification (G)

VQO - Manage for a preservation classification (S)

Heritage Resources

Evaluate and protect these resources in the context of a setting where there is some public visibility (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Same as 1 1 6 Designated Wilderness

1.1.8 DESIGNATED WILDERNESS - OPPORTUNITY CLASS III

Description

This prescription applies to areas of the Jedediah Smith Wilderness

The effects of human activities are evident to most visitors but blend in with the natural setting Camping is set back from trails and water Trail treads are very evident

Opportunities exist for individuals and large groups to experience a quality wilderness educational experience

Recreation use is relatively high Bridges are provided where needed for resource protection or visitor safety Directional, informational and regulatory signs may be provided Campsite facilities such as bear proof food boxes may be present for recovery of listed threatened and endangered species Trailheads used by those accessing these areas may contain information stations, undeveloped and developed areas for overnight camping and stock facilities There may be a moderate level of outfitter/guide use

There is a low to moderate opportunity for solitude during July-September Opportunities are high at other times Users may experience a low to moderate degree of challenge and self reliance Users may see or hear other groups especially during July-September

High use levels at peak times may result in other users seeing and hearing other visitors Visitors may encounter other groups, which may slow their progress and may impact their solitude expectations Fixed anchors at rappel sites are evident Approach and descent trails are evident, and their impacts are managed to control erosion Fixed protection anchors on climbs may be evident to hikers at the base of cliffs, but not those on system trails

Refer to Chapter V and the "Jedediah Smith Wilderness Environmental Assessment for Forest Plan Amendment Process Paper" for detailed descriptions of opportunity classes (I, II, III) and use levels

Goals

1 The maintenance of the natural diversity of wildlife species is given high priority but does not dominate other uses except where measures are needed to recover listed threatened and endangered species Temporary displacement of non-TES species may occur except on crucial ranges but there is no permanent displacement Some habituation of species may be evident

2 Human activities are managed so that modification of natural succession only occurs at campsites, trails, and grazed areas Moderate vegetation loss persists from year-to-year at identified campsites

3 There is no measurable downward trend in plant species composition and plant diversity due to livestock grazing Utilization levels are compatible with maintaining or enhancing ecological condition The range is managed so that plant communities are at or trending towards potential natural community status except where natural disturbance, and not livestock or recreation use, determines the lower seral condition

4 A moderate amount of bare soil may persist from year-to-year due to human activities A moderate amount of human-caused soil erosion may occur

5 Research opportunities may include some instrumentation and moderate contact with visitors

6 Manage for a moderate level of outfitter/guide use

Objectives

Same as Prescription 1 1 7

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription, except that livestock grazing in existing Management Situation 2 habitat will continue to be managed under Management Situation 2 guidelines

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Natural and manager-ignited fires will be allowed to burn under predetermined prescriptive conditions as described in the Wilderness Fire Management Action Plan (G)

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water, and Riparian Resources

1 Stocking of native and nonnative fish is permitted only in waters previously stocked by Game and Fish Department (S)

2 Fish stocking for reestablishment of native species may occur (G)

Wildlife

Grizzly Bear - In the event future trails or campsites are developed within the grizzly bear recovery zone, avoid locations within 1/2-mile of key habitat areas such as white bark pine stands, huckleberry patches, riparian areas and wet meadows, avalanche chutes, and seasonal insect feeding sites (G)

Harlequin Duck - Avoid locating new trails or campsites within 300 feet of streams which provide harlequin duck habitat (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access *(S)*- 1 1 8

Season	Type d Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes No
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motonzed, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	No NO 0 0 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes No	Yes No

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps Motorized use is ɔ ıh it ɜd, except for emergencies or valid uses specified in the law (FSM 2326 03)

2/ ROMTRD = p d and p d tr il route density includes all open roads and open motorized ı (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

Recreation

Dispersed - Bear proof food storage boxes may be provided in Opportunity Class III zones for protection of the grizzly bear (G)

Directional, informational, regulatory and resource protection signs may be provided (G)

Trails/Bridges - Trails are well defined and brushed out Bridges are provided where needed for resource protection and visitor safety (G)

ROS - Manage for a primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized classification (G)

VQO - Manage for a preservation classification (S)

Heritage Resources

Evaluate, protect and interpret these resources in the context of a setting where there is moderate human influence and public visibility (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Same as 1 1 6 Designated Wilderness Opportunity Class I

1.2 WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Description

This prescription applies to the Wyoming portion d the Palisades and Teton Basin Ranger Districts, which was designated as a Wilderness Study Area by the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984

The 1984 Act provided the area be administered to "maintain its present existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System" (AMS, Roadless Areas, Page 7) The Act provided that oil and gas exploration and development be allowed in accordance with laws and regulations generally applicable to nonwilderness lands in the National Forest system, and that snowmobiling should continue to be allowed in the same manner and degree as was occurring prior to the date of enactment of the Act

This is a mostly pristine area where little sign exists of people away from trails or camping areas They are undeveloped lands retaining their primeval character and influence, and are managed so as to preserve their natural condition They generally appear to be have been affected primarily by the forces of nature and therefore offer an excellent opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation Occasionally, however, a visitor may see effects of human activity such as primitive campsites, rustic bridges, trails, signs, or primitive roads A visitor may also encounter livestock, mining, or a snowmobile

You may find areas of the forest where recent burns, insect activity, or blowdowns dominate the landscape You would not expect to encounter very much motorized equipment, except snowmobiles

This prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee definition for core areas

Goals

1 Protect and perpetuate wilderness character

2 Insects and disease are allowed to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role in the environment

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Insect and plant disease epidemics may be controlled to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the Wilderness Study Area resource due to exotic pests (G)

Fire/Fuels

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) will be employed to the maximum extent possible (G)

Allow prescribed fires from both natural and management-ignition when they meet the objectives of the Wilderness Study Area (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Watershed restoration will be done primarily where deteriorated soil or hydrologic conditions are caused by humans, or where their influences create a serious threat or loss of the Wilderness Study Area values (G)

Promote natural healing where a definite hazard to life or property or important environmental qualities outside and within the Wilderness Study Area are not imminent, or where natural vegetation would return in a reasonable time (G)

Use indigenous species to reestablish vegetation as the first choice Where native species are unlikely to succeed, use appropriate self-extirpating naturalized species (G)

Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of wilderness-like resources or to protect life, property, and other resource values outside the Wilderness Study Area (S)

Maintenance or reconstruction of existing water development structures is allowed if it does not change the location, size, or type, or which does not increase the storage capacity of a reservoir (G)

Minerals/Geology

Locatable - Withdraw from mineral entry, or remove from mineral entry through the notation rule, subject to valid existing rights (G)

Mineral Material - This area is not available for mineral material entry (S)

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Fish stocking of native and nonnative species is allowed where it existed prior to establishment of the Wilderness Study Area (G)

Wildlife

Reintroduce wildlife species only if the species was once indigenous to the area and was eliminated by human-induced events (S)

Allow wildlife habitat manipulation only if (S)

1 The condition needing change is a result of abnormal human influence

2 The project can be accomplished with assurance that there will be no serious or lasting damage to wilderness characteristics

3 There is reasonable assurance that the project will accomplish the desired objectives

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 1 2

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Season	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Season	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No 2/ No 2/ N/A	Yes No 2/ 0 2 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ Motorized use is prohibited. except for emergencies or valid uses specified in the law

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail mute density includes ail open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

Trails and bridges are constructed/maintained to accommodate heavy foot and horse traffic (G)

Roads

Roads are allowed only to the extent they already exist (S)

Recreation

ROS - Manage for primitive or semi-primitive nonmotorized classification (G)

VQO - Manage for a preservation classification (S)

Heritage Resources

Remove structures that do not qualify for the National Register of Historic Places, or allow them to deteriorate naturally unless they are (G)

1 Deemed necessary to support public purposes of the Wilderness Study Area, or

2 Serve administration purposes

Interpretation of cultural resources located in the Wilderness Study Area shall be done outside the area (S)

Production of Commodity Resources

Timber

Trees may be cut only for valid mining claims under specific conditions, when emergency conditions such as fire, insect and disease arise, for protecting public safety, or when administrative use make it necessary (G)

1.3 RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS

Description

This prescription applies to areas that are recommended for addition to the Wilderness Preservation System They will be managed in their present condition (including existing trail use and snowmachine use, as long as existing uses will not degrade the character of the resources) until Congress takes action on that recommendation In the Lionhead area and the Winegar Hole Addition, this management prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee criteria for grizzly bear core areas (IGBC Task Force Report July 1994)

These are mostly pristine areas of the Forest where you find little sign of people away from trails or camping areas They are undeveloped lands retaining their natural condition They generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature and therefore offer an excellent opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation Occasionally, however, a visitor may see effects of human activity such as primitive campsites, rustic bridges, trails, signs or primitive roads A visitor may also encounter livestock or mining activity

You may also find areas of the forest where recent burns, insect activity, or blowdowns dominate the landscape You may encounter mechanized equipment on designated trails during the summer or snowmachine use during the winter

Goals

Protect and perpetuate wilderness character

In the Lionhead area and Winegar Hole Addition, maintain grizzly bear core area attributes as defined in the IGBC Task Force Report, July 1994

Objective

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, an active education program will be implemented each year, including patrols during the fall hunt

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

,In the Lionhead area and Winegar Hole Addition, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription

The standards and guidelines for this prescription are the same as 1 2 (Wilderness Study) except as follows

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 1 3

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestnan Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	**Yes** Yes Yes	**Yes** Yes **Yes**
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed, <50" wide Motonzed, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No 2/ No 2/ N/A	Yes 2/ No 2/ 0 0 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotonzed Snowmachine	Yes Yes 2/	**Ye5** Yes 2/

1/ Individual mads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/Motonzed use is controlled as follows

Idaho portion of Winegar Hole Motonzed use will be managed according to direction in adjacent Management Prescription 2 *6* 5

Lionhead Closed to all motonzed vehicles. except open to snowmachines beginning Thanksgiving Day

Italian Peak Open to twowheeled motonzed vehicles only on designated mutes, and snowmachines anywhere

Palisades The Idaho portion is open to snowmachines. but closed to all other forms of motonzed use

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motonzed trail route density includes all open roads and open motonzed trails. (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

4/ Within gnzzly bear BMUs. site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restnctions, etc) will be imposed to resolve human-gnuly bearconflicts

Recreation

1 Developed - Developed, hardened campsites are generally not allowed (G)

2 Existing hell-skiing operations which **do** not degrade wilderness values may continue (G)

2.1.1 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Description

This management prescription applies to areas with unique cultural, geologic, botanical, or zoological resource values, and sites which are listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Vegetation will vary depending on the objectives of each special area **A** mix of age class distributions, openings, and horizontal/vertical diversity may be present In general, vegetation will appear natural in the special management areas, however, exceptions may exist for some areas, and some human-caused vegetation manipulation will occur depending on the objectives of each special area

Facilities may or may not be present to manage the special areas Access will range from black top roads, to trails, to no access at all Administrative sites could have a variety of facilities such as buildings, roads, trails, microwave towers, boat ramps and pasture for the livestock used by Forest Service personnel to manage the Forest

The amount of human activity apparent in special areas will vary, depending upon the management objectives of each area

Special management areas may provide some forage for livestock Timber harvest may be rare or not at all Restricted livestock grazing and timber activities can be expected to provide additional protection to the special values in the area Surface facilities for leasable minerals, such as oil and gas, will not be found within a special management area To protect the values within a special management area, restrictions can be expected for valid existing rights to develop locatable minerals, such as precious metals and high value industrial minerals

Because of the unique characteristics of these special management areas, these lands may provide economic opportunities for outfitter and guides, educational opportunities for the public and research opportunities for resource managers and academia These areas will provide a spectrum of recreational opportunities from developed sites containing comfort facilities and visitor centers in a natural setting to sites with no access at all in a pristine setting

Goal

1 Manage and protect the unique cultural, historic, botanical, geological, and/or zoological resources

2 Maintain or enhance the inherent values associated with each special interest area

3 Allow insects and disease to play their natural role in ecological succession, except where resource values will be adversely affected

4 Maintain or enhance the inherent wildlife habitat values associated with each special management area

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription (S)

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Prescribed fire, utilizing both management-ignited and natural ignitions, may be used to maintain fire-dependent characteristics of the area (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Watershed restoration will be done primarily where deteriorated soil or hydrologic conditions are caused by humans (G)

Promote natural healing where natural vegetation would return in a reasonable time (G)

Use indigenous or appropriate naturalized species to reestablish vegetation where there is no reasonable expectation of natural healing (G)

Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of resources (S)

Lands

Establish exterior boundaries of sites when necessary for protection (G)

Minerals/Geology

Same as 1 2 Wilderness Study Area

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 1 1

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes 2/ Yes 2/ No	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized. >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 0 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes 2/ Yes 2/	Yes Yes

Roads

New road construction may occur if needed to meet the management objectives for the special management area (G)

Recreation

Dispersed - Minimal recreation facilities may be provided (such as trails, board walks, toilets, etc) Generally, such recreation facilities are not encouraged, and are only provided to protect resource values (G)

ROS - Primitive to roaded natural (G)

VQO - Retention to partial retention (G)

Heritage Resource

Multiple user interpretive sites may be provided Avoid indoor interpretive sites unless warranted by special circumstances (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Livestock grazing and associated developments (such as fencing) are permissible as long as they do not adversely affect the unique resources of the special management area (G)

Timber

These areas are removed from the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

Generally, no timber harvesting will be allowed in special management areas Exceptions to this may occur on a site-specific basis for such things as public safety, visual quality, long term maintenance of vegetation conditions, etc (G)

2.1.2 VISUAL QUALITY MAINTENANCE

Description

This prescription emphasizes maintaining the existing visual quality within major travel corridors with high quality natural vistas, while allowing livestock production, and other compatible commodity outputs There is no scheduled timber harvesting

Overall you may notice signs of people camping by the roadside The main road system is paved or gravel-surfaced and well maintained, with gentle grades well suited for sedan travel Vistas of the surrounding areas provide a variety of high quality views

The roadside area is dominated by a wide variety of vegetation and landscape forms (e g mountain peaks, valleys, meadows, streams, etc) that are easily observed from natural vistas and natural openings along the road Occasionally, a few older cut areas show tree seedlings, saplings and poles up to 35 feet tall and have a less-disturbed appearing forest floor Scattered dead trees are seen throughout the forest, but generally it appears healthy and vigorous

If you watch for wildlife, you may occasionally see an elk, deer or moose in a natural opening or alongside the road, but generally these are hidden from view by the trees During the summer and fall, you may encounter cattle or sheep grazing in openings Signs of intensive management practices, such as burning, spraying, seeding, fences, water developments and gates are normally visually compatible

Nonmotorized activities, such as hiking, biking or horseback riding may originate from trail or road points along the main road Some roads and nearby areas are available for year-around snowmobile, motorcycle, and **4** wheel-drive vehicle use

Goals

1 Manage these travel corridors to protect their natural visual quality

2 Manage these lands in an environmentally sensitive manner to promote the production of noncommodity resources at varying levels, and limited commodity production

3 Manage these lands to provide various dispersed recreational opportunities

4 Maintain stand vigor by controlling tree density

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply The Standards and Guidelines are the same as *5* 2 2 except as shown below

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 1 2

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized. <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 3/	N/A	2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open mad and open motorized trail mute density does not apply to this prescription area

Production of Commoditv Resources

Timber

These areas are removed from the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

2.2 RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS

Description

These management prescription areas are important ecological or natural areas established for nonmanipulative research, education, and to maintain natural diversity on National Forest system lands They also may assist in carrying out provisions of special acts, such as the Endangered Species Act and the monitoring provisions of the National Forest Management Act

These areas are good examples of physical or biological units in which current natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural, physical and biological processes to prevail without human intervention

Nonmanipulative research activities occur in these areas Some scientific instrumentation may be present Since these areas are also used for education purposes, occasional groups of people may be present observing and being instructed about the area

Generally, there are no developed facilities on site Interpretation of special features will generally be done off site A road or trail may be present to provide access primarily for research and education purposes Recreation use is not promoted in these areas, and may be reduced *or* eliminated if adverse impacts are occurring

There are nine established **RNAs** on the Targhee National Forest, as follows

Area Name	Year Established	Location	Size Acres	Area Features
Meadow Canyon'	1981	Dubois R D	3880	Alpine Tundra, **Rare** Plants 1/
Copper Mountain	1987	Dubois R D	550	Alpine Grassland
Thurman Creek	1991	Island Park R D	330	Spring Fed Streams
Moose Creek Plateau	1991	island Park R D	440	Obsidian Sands. Lodgepole Pine 2/
Willow Creek	1987	Ashton R D	1100	Aspen. Limber Pine, Mtn Maple
Webber Creek	1988	Dubois R D	2245	High Mtn Grassland 1/
Burns Canyon	1996	Palisades R D	490	Sub-alpine Fir/ Ninebark Habitat 31
Targhee Creek	1996	island Park R D	2640	Wet Meadows, Lakes. Alpine & Subalpine Ecosystems 1/. 2/
Sheep Mountain **	1996	Dubois R D	1542	Alpine Vegetation

This prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee definition for core areas

Goals

1 Maintain specially designated areas that provide representation of important terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems on the Forest

2 Protect and maintain these areas so that ecological processes prevail in the development of ecosystem composition and structure

Objective

By 2007, in cooperation with the Intermountain Research Station, develop a research plan and monitoring plan for each research natural area

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed as follows

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription (S)

Physical Elements

Minerals/Geology

Locatable - Withdraw from mineral entry, or remove from mineral entry through the notation rule, subject to valid existing rights (S)

Mineral Material - This area is not available for mineral material entry (S)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 **2**

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes 2/ Yes 2/ No	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized. <50" wide Motorized. >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No No N/A	Yes Yes 3/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes 2/ Yes 2/	Yes Yes

Recreation
No bear baiting (S)

2.3 ELIGIBLE WILD RIVER

Description

The purpose of this prescription is to maintain and protect the free-flowing character and the "outstandingly remarkable" values which qualify the river to be considered eligible as a Wild River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System pending a suitability determination This prescription shall also be applied to a river determined to be suitable as a Wild River and to a river designated as a Wild River until such time as a Wild River Management Plan can be adopted In Targhee Creek, this management prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee criteria for grizzly bear core areas (IGBC Task Force Report July 1994)

Wild Rivers are intended to remain as a "vestige of primitive America" with the river corridor, within at least 1/4-mile of the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river, essentially natural and unmodified Management maintains or improves this undeveloped character, and prevents the degradation or loss of the fish and wildlife. scenic, recreational, cultural, historic. ecologic, or other values which are determined to be outstandingly remarkable This management prescription provides recreation opportunities that afford a high degree of independence, closeness to nature and self-reliance in an unmodified natural setting

A few inconspicuous roads and/or motorized trails may lead to the boundary of the river area This will not disqualify a river segment from study for wild river classification Motorized travel on land or water could be permitted but is generally not compatible with this prescription Most existing intrusions of roads and motorized trails would be recommended for restriction or obliteration if designated by Congress

Interaction between users is infrequent and evidence of resource management activities and other

users is minimal Motorized use within the area is generally not compatible with this designation Access is usually cross-country or on constructed trails

The forest presents a natural appearance A variety of forest successional stages may be present, ranging from areas with recent wildfires to old growth habitat Firewood is available for camping, but is not available for home use Outfitter and guiding activity may be present Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas, and you may see limited range improvements such as fencing Avariety of nonforested rangeland successional stages may be present

Eligible wild river segments are as follows

RIVER	INVENTORIED TRIBUTARIES	LOCATION	LENGTH OF SEGMENT (miles)
Robinson Creek	None	From the Yellowstone N P boundary to Warm River	12 00
Targhee Creek	West and East Forks of Targhee Creek	Unnamed lake north of Edwards Lake to the boundary with the State section (within recommended wilderness)	12 50 includes tributaries
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	Riverside Campground to 114 mile upstream from Mesa Falls, 114 mile downstream from Mesa Falls to Warm River	19 00
Waterfall Canyon	None	From the waterfall to Upper Palisades Lake (within recommended wilderness)	2 00
Palisades Creek	None	From the confluence of the north Fork d Palisades Creek and Corral Canyon to Palisades Campground (within recommended wilderness)	9 00
Darby Creek	North and South Forks of Darby Creek	From the source in the Darby Badlands to the boundary of the Jedediah Smith Wilderness	7 10
North Fork of Teton Creek	South and Roaring Forks of Teton Creek		
Bitch Creek	North and South Bitch Creek	From the source of the North and South Forks in the Jedediah Smith Wilderness to the forest boundary	28 *00*
Big Elk Creek	North. South and Siddoway Forks	Main stem and the lower two miles of each of the three forks (partly within recommended wilderness)	12 *00*

Goals

Maintain and protect the free flowing character and the outstandingly remarkable values of the river and corridor which qualify it as a wild river

In Targhee Creek, maintain grizzly bear core area attributes as defined in the IGBC Task Force Report, July 1994

Objective

Insects and disease are allowed to play, as nearly as possible, their ecological role in the environment

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

In Targhee Creek and Robinson Creek, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription

In Bitch Creek, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply, except that livestock grazing in Management Situation 2 (MS2) habitat will continue to be managed under MS2 guidelines (S)

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Insect and plant disease epidemics may be controlled to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss *to* the wild river resource due to exotic pests (G)

When control is necessary, it shall be carried out by measures that have the least adverse impact on the wild river resource and are compatible with wild river management objectives (S)

Fire/Fuels

Employ Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics to the maximum extent possible (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Watershed restoration will be done primarily where deteriorated soil or hydrologic conditions are caused by humans or their influences create a serious threat or loss of outstandingly remarkable river resource values (G)

Promote natural healing where a definite hazard to life or property or important environmental qualities outside and within this prescription area are not imminent, or where natural vegetation would return in a reasonable time (G)

Use indigenous or appropriate naturalized species to reestablish vegetation where there is no reasonable expectation of natural healing (S)

Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of outstandingly remarkable river resource values, or to protect life, property, and other resource values outside the area (S)

Minerals/Geology

Locatable - These areas are recommended for withdrawal from mineral activity, or, should be removed from mineral entry through the Notation Rule, subject to valid existing rights For valid existing claims, design mineral exploration, and development activities to be compatible with this prescription Apply the following management practices to reduce resource impacts (G)

1 Design mineral management activities to maintain the present and continued productivity *of* fish habitat

2 Take maximum advantage of topographic and vegetation screening when locating mining facilities and equipment

3 Haul away, bury, burn, or scatter vegetation removed from the project area when vegetation is located adjacent to sensitive travel routes

4 Minimize the scale of spoil/disposal areas in relation *to* the surrounding landscape as seen from sensitive viewpoints

5 Use colors that simulate those found in the characteristic landscape Avoid use of reflective materials in project facilities

6 Apply timing restrictions to instream construction as needed to protect fisheries habitat and mitigate adverse disturbance of stream sediments

7 Use sedimentation traps as needed to mitigate adverse stream sedimentation and meet State and Federal water quality regulations

8 Design reclamation plans so minerals activities leave a natural appearing condition

9 Shape landform modifications *to* simulate naturally occurring forms

10 Revegetate disturbed areas in accordance with project plans

Mineral Material -These areas are not available for mineral material entry (S)

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Fish habitat will existlevolve with natural ecological processes Fish habitat manipulation can only occur if (S)

1 The condition needing change is a result of abnormal human influence

2 The project can be accomplished with assurance that there will be no serious or lasting damage to wild river values

3 There is reasonable assurance that the project will accomplish the desired objectives

Fish stocking of non-native species is allowed where it existed prior to establishment of the Wild River (S)

Wildlife

Reintroduce wildlife species only if the species was once indigenous to the area and was eliminated by human-induced events (S)

Wildlife habitat will exist/evolve with natural ecological processes Wildlife habitat manipulation can only occur if (S)

1 The condition needing change is a result of abnormal human influence

2 The project can be accomplished with assurance that there will be no serious or lasting damage to outstandingly remarkable river values

3 There is reasonable assurance that the project will accomplish the desired objectives

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 3

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow tree Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes NO	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized. <50" wide Motorized. >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No No N/A	No 2/ No 2/ 0 0 milsq mi 3/
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotonzed Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ individual roads and trails are designated open in the Forest Pian Travel Maps

2/ This use may be allowed where currently existing and it does not degrade the outstandingly remarkable river values

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails Some open roads and motorized trails may currently exist, most of these intrusions would be recommended for restriction or obliteration if designated by Congress (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions. etc) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts

Roads

No new roads may be constructed that would change or modify the classification for which the river was designated (S)

Recreation

Dispersed - Recreation facilities will be of a very primitive nature, using a pack-it-in, pack-it-out philosophy (G)

ROS - Primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized (G)

VQO - Retention (S)

Heritage Resource

Remove structures that do not qualify for the National Register, or allow them to deteriorate naturally unless they are (G)

1 Deemed necessary to support public purposes of wild rivers, or

2 Serve administration purposes

Interpretation of heritage resources located in wild river corridors shall be done outside the corridor (S)

Outfitter/Guide

Permanent caches or nonnative improvements are not allowed unless they existed prior to the establishment of the wild river and have not been phased out Upon designation of a Wild River, any existing caches will be phased out within two years (S)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Minimize conflicts with recreation use (G)

Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable (G)

Timber

Lands are removed from the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

Cutting of trees will not be allowed except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience (such as clearing for trails and protection of users) or to protect the environment (such as control of fire) (G)

2.4 ELIGIBLE SCENIC RIVER

Description

The purpose of this prescription is to maintain and protect the free-flowing character and the "outstandingly remarkable" values which qualify the river to be considered eligible as a Scenic River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System pending a suitability determination This prescription shall also be applied to a river determined to be suitable as a Scenic River and to a river designated as a Scenic River until such time as a Scenic River Management Plan can be adopted.

Proposed Scenic Rivers are managed to protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable fish and wildlife, scenic, recreational, historic, cultural or other values identified for the river, within, as a minimum, 1/4-mile of the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river Moderate levels of existing development, including roads which cross the river but are generally screened from the river banks, are allowed New development and uses must not degrade the values which qualify the river for consideration as eligible Recreation facilities of a rustic design, including boat access, cabins, access roads leading to the river and trails are appropriate The area is managed to provide a waterway and associated shorelines where activities are not visually evident to the casual observer The Scenic River management prescription may provide recreation opportunities which meet high expectations for scenic quality associated with an essentially natural appearing environment and a free-flowing river

Administrative and recreation facilities are screened from the river Nonrecreation special use structures may occur if they meet visual quality objectives and do not degrade the outstandingly remarkable values Recreation facilities are designed to be compatible with the visual quality objectives of the river and corridor Recreation opportunities range from roaded natural to primitive Outfitter and guiding activity may be present

No development of hydroelectric power facilities is permitted New structures that would have a direct adverse effect on river values are not authorized

Lands are open to mineral entry subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture to protect the free-flowing character and outstandingly remarkable values of the river Existing and new activity must minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, air pollution, visual impairment, and meet applicable State Water Quality Standards Reasonable access is permitted

Fish and wildlife habitat improvement may occur and is designed to be visually compatible with the scenic qualities of the river and corridor

Roads are generally screened from the river and infrequent road and trail crossings (bridges) may be present Trails paralleling the river are acceptable

Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas Range improvements may occur and are designed to be visually compatible with the scenic qualities of the river and corridor

Forested lands are classified as unsuitable, no scheduled timber harvesting is allowed Personal use wood cutting is compatible with this land **use** designation provided that management objectives are met

Eligible scenic river segments are as follows

RIVER	INVENTORIED TRIBUTARIES	LOCATION	LENGTH OF SEGMENT (miles)
Buffalo River	None	Buffalo River Springs to the confluence with Elk Creek	5 00
Henry's Fork *of* the Snake	None	Coffeepot Campground to McCrea's Bridge	**4** 50
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	Island Park Dam to Box Canyon Summer Homes	300
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	North boundary of Harriman Park to Pinehaven Subdivision	8 20
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	From Mesa Falls 1/4 mile upstream and downstream	0 **50**
Warm River	None	Warm River Springs to the confluence wth the Henry's Fork	9 00
Fall River	None	From the Yellowstone Park boundary to the National Forest boundary	11 50
Burns Creek	None	Just west of Crystal Lake to the trailhead	5 00
Big Elk Creek	None	First mile main stem	100
Bear Creek	North Fork and Deadman Creek	Main stem west *of* Palisades reservoir and the two forks	15 00

Goal

Maintain and protect the free-flowing character and the outstandingly remarkable values of the river and corridor which qualify it as a Scenic River

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

In Fall River, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this prescription (S)

For those segments of Warm River and Buffalo River lying within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 apply to this prescription (S)

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Allow sanitation and salvage of infested timber as long as such practices are carried out in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment (G)

Fire/Fuels

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Lands

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Minerals/Geology

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Fish stocking of non-native species is allowed (S)

Wildlife

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 **4**

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	Yes 2/
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes 2/
	OROMTRD 3/	N/A	3/
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Pian Travel Maps

2/ Motorized use is allowed unless it needs to be prohibited or restricted to protect the river values

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density does not apply to this prescription area

4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restricbons. etc) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts

Roads

No new roads may be constructed or road improvements made that would change or modify the classification for which the river was designated (S)

Recreation

Dispersed - Comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireboxes and shelters may be provided as necessary within the river area These should harmonize with the surroundings and be managed so they do not adversely affect spawning grounds (G)

Maintain existing dispersed campsites that do not degrade the outstandingly remarkable values (G)

Trails - Trails and bridges paralleling or crossing the river are acceptable, provided VQO and ROS objectives for the river and corridor are maintained (G)

No new trails may be constructed or trail improvements made that would change or modify the classification for which the river was designated (S)

ROS - Primitive to semi-pnmitive motorized (G)

VQO - Retention (S)

Outfitter/Guide

Permanent caches or improvements are allowed if they meet the visual quality management objectives for the river and corridor and are within the Greater Yellowstone Area Outfitter Plan (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Range management is permitted to the extent it is currently practiced and does not degrade river values (G)

Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable (G)

Manage allotments at FRES levels B, C, or D (G)

Timber

Lands are not included in the suitable timber base They do not contribute toward the ASQ (S)

Personal use wood cutting is allowed with restrictions to protect the outstanding remarkable values (G)

2.5 ELIGIBLE RECREATION RIVER

Description

The purpose of this prescription is to maintain and protect the essentially free-flowing character and the outstandingly remarkable values which qualify the river to be considered eligible as a Recreational River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System pending a suitability determination This prescription shall also be applied to a river determined to be suitable as a Recreation River and to a river designated as a Recreation River until such time as a Recreation River Management Plan can be adopted

Proposed Recreational Rivers are managed to protect the outstandingly remarkable fish and wildlife, scenic, recreational, historic, cultural or other values identified for the river, within, as a minimum, 1/4 mile of the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river The area may include significant human development, residences, roads and highways, and minor existing modifications to the waterway, including diversion dams Major water resource projects are not authorized The area may include landscapes in a variety of visual conditions Activities and structures may be dominant in some areas, but harmonize and blend with the generally natural-appearing environment to provide a pleasing setting for recreation activities This management area prescription may provide recreation opportunities where the interaction between users may be moderate-to-high with evidence of current and past use prevalent Roads are designed for conventional motorized vehicles Facilities may exist for boat or aircraft use

Allowed motorized use within the area may include boats, aircraft, snowmachines, construction and maintenance of needed facilities Motorized land travel for recreation purposes may be restricted All scheduled resource management activities are integrated in such a way that the recreation and water quality values remain paramount

Administrative and recreation facilities are located and designed to complement and facilitate area management Recreation opportunities range from semi-primitive nonmotorized to rural Outfitter and guiding activity may be present

To the extent of Forest Service authority, no development of hydroelectric power facilities is permitted New structures that would have a direct adverse effect on river values are not authorized

Lands are open to mineral entry subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture Existing and new activity must minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, air pollution, visual impairment, and meet applicable State Water Quality Standards Reasonable access is permitted

Forested lands are classified as unsuitable, no scheduled timber harvesting is allowed Personal use woodcutting is compatible with this land use designation provided that management objectives are met

Design and location of roads and facilities provide for conventional motorized use User safety and opportunities for nonmotorized recreation activities may be provided by restricting motorized use to designated routes and areas Both motorized and nonmotorized trail opportunities may be provided

Fish projects may be identified and implemented which create or improve fishing opportunity Wildlife habitat emphasis is on maintaining healthy and productive habitat conditions for indigenous species and improving wildlife viewing opportunities

Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas Range improvements may occur and are designed to be compatible with the recreational qualities of the river and corridor

Eligible Recreation River segments are as follows

RIVER	INVENTORIED TRIBUTARIES	LOCATION	LENGTH OF SEGMENT (miles)
Buffalo River	None	Confluence with Elk Creek to thebackwaters of Pond's power dam	2 00
Henry's Fork of the Snake	Henry's Lake Outlet, Moose Creek	Big Springs to Coffeepot Campground, Outlet from Forest boundary to junction with Big Springs outflow. Moose Creek from soucе to iunction with Henry's Fork	19 4 includes pail of Outlet and Moose Cr
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	Box Canyon Summer Homes to the North boundary of Harriman State Park	180
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	PinehavenSubdivisionto Riverside Campground	3 00
Pine Creek	West, North Pine Creek	Tie Canyon SW to Forest boundary	7 5

Consider the use of indigenous or appropriate naturalized species to reestablish vegetation where there is no reasonable expectation of natural healing (G)

Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of Recreational River resource values, or to protect life, property, and other resource values outside the area (S)

Lands

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Minerals/Geology

Same as in 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Fish stocking of non-native species is allowed (S)

Wildlife

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 5

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow tree Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed, <50" wide	No	Yes 2/
	Motonzed, >50" wide	No	Yes 2/
	OROMTRD 3/	N/A	3/
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

Recreation

Dispersed - All forms of recreation facilities may be provided, such as boat access points, trails, toilets, fire rings, grills, garbage collection, etc Facilities are designed to be compatible with the ROS and VQO of the river and corridor and should be managed so they do not adversely affect spawning grounds (G)

Close the Henrys Fork of the Snake River from its headwaters at Big Springs downstream to the Big Springs boat launch, to all human entry including rafting, innertubing, swimming, wading, fishing and other motorized and nonmotorized activities, to protect fish habitat and other resource values (S)

Trails - Trails and bridges paralleling or crossing the river are acceptable, provided VQO and ROS objectives for the river and corridor are maintained (G)

- Both motorized and nonmotorized trail opportunities may exist (G)

- New trails could be constructed on one or both river banks There can be several bridge crossings and numerous river access points (G)

ROS - Semi-primitive nonmotorized to urban (G)

VQO - Partial retention VQO in the foreground as seen from the river, roads, trails and recreational facilities (S)

- Modification to maximum modification for all other areas within the corridor (G)

Outfitter/Guide

Permanent caches or improvements are allowed if they meet the visual quality management objectives for the river and corridor and are within the Greater Yellowstone Area Outfitter Plan (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

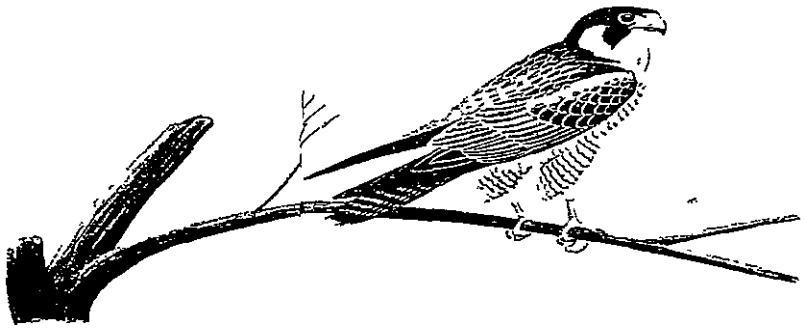
Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable (G)

Manage allotments at FRES levels B, C, or D (G)

Timber

Lands are not included in the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

Personal use wood cutting is allowed with restrictions to protect the outstandingly remarkable values (G)



2.6.1 (a) GRIZZLY BEAR HABITAT (NO ASQ, NO CROSS-COUNTRY, NO SHEEP)

Same as *5* 3 *5* except

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 6 1 (a)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow tree **Seasons**	Pedestrian	**Yes**	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn BikelMechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow tree Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	NO	Yes
	Motorized. >50" wide	NO	Yes
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	
	TMARD	NIA	
Snow Seasons *31*	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ individual roads and trails are designated open **or** closed in the **Forest** Plan Travel Maps

21 TMARD = Total motonzed **access route** density includes all open and restricted roads and motorized trails ***(See*** Roads in Glossary for more information) Unless **a** figure is specified here, this is calculated **on** a BMU or subunit basis Please refer to the Forestwide standards and guidelines for Access
OROMTRO = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails ***(See*** Roads in Glossary for more **information)** Unless **a** figure is specified here, this is calculated on **a** BMU or subunit basis Please refer to the Forestwide standards and guidelines for Access

31 Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific **restrictions an** winter **recreation** activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc) will be imposed **to** resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts

Production of Commodity Resources

Range
No domestic sheep grazing is allowed (S)

Timber
Lands are not included in the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

2.6.2 GRIZZLY BEAR CORE AREA

Description

The core area is defined as an area that provides a predictable refuge in space and time for a bear population segment or family unit This area is consistently available for use by wary bears while activities occur elsewhere The core area contains moderate to high quality bear foods, provides predictable and consistently available space to meet seasonal bear habitat needs, and achieves the lowest mortality risk possible due to human activities for a period not less than 11 years Management activities shall follow established rules The primary emphasis for this area is on providing secure habitat for grizzly bears

This is a refugium of high quality habitat available to bears where management activities do not occur during the period bears are active Habitat conditions provide space that is consistently available and

predictably locatable to bears This area provides a portion of the foraging requirement for a reproductive female and a female's offspring for spring, summer, and fall foraging away from human activities Secure habitat exists, and mortality risk to bears is low

This prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee definition for core areas

Goals

1 Insects and diseases are allowed to play their natural role in ecosystem development

2 Any nonfederal lands within this area will be a high priority for acquisition

3 Manage dispersed recreation to minimize grizzly conflicts with humans

Objective

A fire management plan will be developed (and will be coordinated with any adjacent wilderness fire plans) to address wildfires

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

The Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 Habitat apply to this management prescription

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

No prescribed fire is allowed (S)

In the event of a fire that warrants suppression, only minimum impact suppression techniques will be allowed (S)

Physical Elements

Minerals/Geology

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Biological Elements

Wildlife

No wildlife habitat improvement projects are allowed (S)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 **6 2**

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed. <50" wide	NO	NO
	Motorized. >50" wide	NO	NO
	TMARD 2/	NIA	
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	0 0 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons 3/	Winter Nonmotonzed	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

31 Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, liming restrictions. etc) will be imposed lo resolve human-grizzlv bear conflicts

Roads

Construct no new roads (S)

Recreation

Special Uses - No special uses are allowed from April 1 to December 15 (S)

Trails - Construct no new trails (S)

ROS - Primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized (G)

VQO - Retention (S)

Heritage Resource

No new interpretation/enhancement of cultural sites (S)

Outfitter/Guide

No outfitter and guide permits are allowed from April 1 to December 15 (S)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

No livestock grazing permits *of* any kind are allowed (S)

Timber

Lands are not included in the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

No vegetation management of any kind will occur (S)

2.6.5 GRIZZLY BEAR SECURITY AREA

Description

This area is consistently available for use by wary bears while activities occur elsewhere This area contains moderate to high quality bear foods, provides predictable and consistently available space to meet seasonal bear habitat needs, and achieves the lowest mortality risk possible due to human activities for a period not less than the planning period Management activities shall follow established rules Emphasis for this area is on providing secure habitat for grizzly bears

This is an area of high quality habitat available to bears where management activities are limited during the period bears are active Habitat conditions provide space that is consistently available and predictably locatable to bears This area provides a portion of the foraging requirement for a reproductive female and offspring for spring, summer, and fall foraging

This prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee definition for core areas

Goals

1 Insects and diseases are allowed to play their natural role in ecosystem development

2 Any nonfederal lands within this area will be a high priority for acquisition

3 Activities which adversely affect grizzly bear populations and/or their habitat will not be allowed

4 Manage dispersed recreation to minimize grizzly conflicts with humans

Standards and Guidelines

The Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription, except that livestock grazing in existing Management Situation 2 habitat will continue to be managed under Management Situation 2 guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Prescribed fire is allowed to maintain or improve grizzly bear habitat (G)

Physical Elements

Minerals/Geology

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River.

Biological Elements

Wildlife

1 Inventory, monitoring, and short duration activities such as trail maintenance, spraying weeds, range maintenance activities. wildlife habitat improvement, etc , should be concentrated in time and space (G)

2 Wildlife habitat improvement projects are permitted which maintain grizzly bear habitat (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 6 5

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	No
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	No
	TMARD 2/	N/A	
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	00 mi/sq mi &/
Snow Seasons 3/	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ TMARD = Total motorized access route density includes all open and restricted roads and motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information) Unless a figure is specified here, this is calculated on a BMU or subunit basis Please refer to the Forestwide standards and guidelines for Access
OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (see Roads in Glossary for more information) Unless a figure is specified here, this is calculated on a BMU or subunit basis Please refer to the Forestwide standards and guidelines for Access Two roads are designated open through this prescription area the Ashton/Flagg Ranch Road (#261) and the Jackass Loop Road (#264)

3/ Within grizzly bear BMUs site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts

Roads

Same as 2 6 2 Grizzly Bear Core Area

Recreation

Special Uses

1 No new special uses are allowed from April 1 to December 15 (S)

2 Existing special use permits may be transferred (G)

Trails - Construct no new trails (relocating existing trails to maintain or improve habitat is permitted) (S)

ROS - Primitive to semi-primitive motorized (G)

VQO - Retention (S)

Heritage Resource

Same as 2 6 2 Grizzly Bear Core Area

Outfitter/Guide

No new outfitter and guide permits are allowed from April 1 to December 15 (S)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply for the management of domestic sheep grazing in Management Situation 2 grizzly bear habitat (G)

Cattle grazing is allowed Allotment Management Plan will specify measures to meet agency grizzly goals and objectives (S)

Permittee's full compliance in meeting grizzly bear management goals and objectives for grizzly bear habitat will be a condition of the permit In addition, the following will be required (S)

1 Temporary cessation or modification of permitted livestock grazing activities will occur to resolve grizzly bear conflicts with humans or livestock

2 Livestock carcasses will be disposed of or rendered unattractive to bear within **24** hours after they are discovered Disposal may include removing the carcass from the area, burning. using an acceptable chemical repellent, or other methods approved by the District Ranger Disposal shall be in accordance with other governing agencies (such as the Wyoming Game and Fish Department) in order to determine cause of death for reimbursement purposes

3 Human food, refuse, and prepared livestock/pet foods associated with the livestock operation will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal Proper storage includes a) inside a bearproof container, b) suspended horizontally from adjacent posts or trees, c) stored in a hard-sided vehicle or trailer, or d) other methods approved by the District Ranger The exception is when the food is being eaten or prepared for eating, or when food and similar organic matter is being transported Unburned human foods, garbage or other refuse will be carried off the Forest as often as practical

4 High quality food production areas for grizzlies such as wet alpine and subalpine meadows, stream bottoms, aspen groves, and other riparian areas will receive special grazing direction such as light, once-over grazing, special utilization standards, or complete closure These sites and their corresponding direction will be identified in the Annual Operating Plan

5 Livestock depredation believed to be associated with bears will be reported within **24** hours after they are discovered to the District Ranger and the proper State agencies

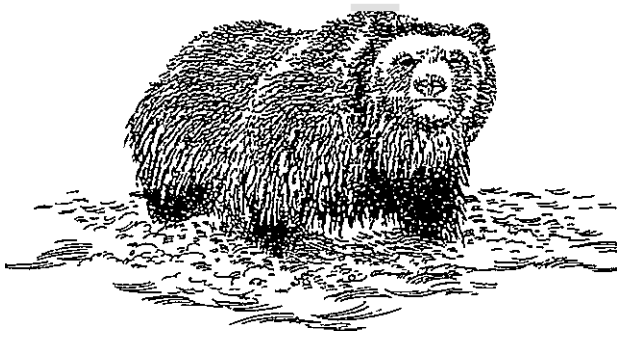
6 Any observation of grizzly bear or grizzly bear sign will be reported to the District Ranger as soon as practical

7 Any action taken by the permittee or their agents which violates the Endangered Species Act will **be** grounds for cancellation of their grazing permit

Timber

Lands are not included in the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

No firewood harvest is allowed other than for dispersed camping (S)



2.7 (a-b) ELK & DEER WINTER RANGE

Description

This management prescription emphasizes management actions and resource conditions which provide quality elk and deer winter habitat Habitats are managed for multiple land use benefits, to the extent these land uses are compatible with maintaining or improving elk and deer winter habitat

These areas are "crucial mid-to-late" natural winter ranges for deer and elk These are the winter range areas which are considered to be the determining factor in a population's ability to maintain itself at a certain level over the long term Moose, antelope and bighorn sheep may also be present

Vegetation management occurs to maintain or improve winter habitat conditions Winter range forage is abundant, includes a good mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs, and is well distributed throughout the area Cover is maintained and well distributed

Access is managed or restricted to provide security for wintering elk and deer Area closures are emphasized where terrain and vegetation allow OHV use, with motorized use occurring only on designated routes

Livestock grazing, timber management, recreation, and other resource management activities can occur as long as desired vegetation range conditions are being maintained

Goals

1 Provide quality elk and deer winter range

2 Minimize forage use conflicts between big game and livestock on the winter range

3 Forested vegetation is managed to maintain or improve cover *or* forage conditions needed for wintering deer and elk

4 Nonforested vegetation is managed to maintain or improve forage production needed for wintering deer and elk

5 Minimize human disturbance to wintering big game animals

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed as follows

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Prescribed fire is allowed to maintain or improve winter habitat and enhance ecological conditions (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2 7 (a)

Season	TvDe of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes 2/ Yes 2/ Yes 2/	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized. <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 31	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 2 0 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	No NO	Yes 41 Yes 41

Access (S) - 2 7 **(b)**

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn BikelMechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 2 0 mi/sq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes **No**	Yes Yes 31

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

In 2 7 (b) Prescription areas <= 4 0 sq mi in size, OROMTRD does not apply

31 Snowmachine use will be restricted to 50 feet on either side of a designated road or trail

Recreation

Dispersed - Manage recreation sites to maintain winter habitat conditions Minimal recreation facilities may be provided (such as hitch rack, rudimentary toilets, etc) Generally, recreation facilities are not encouraged (G)

ROS - Semi-primitive nonmotorized to roaded natural (G)

VQO - Retention to modification (G)

Heritage Resource

No new interpretation/enhancement of cultural sites (S)

Production of Commodity Resources

Timber

These areas are not part of the suitable timber base They are not part of the **ASQ** (S)

2.8.3 AQUATIC INFLUENCE ZONE

Description

This prescription applies to the aquatic influence zone associated with lakes, reservoirs, ponds, perennial and intermittent streams, and wetlands (such as wet meadows, springs, seeps, and bogs) These areas control the hydrologic, geomorphic, and ecological processes that shape the various water types mentioned above and directly affect aquatic life They also provide unique habitat characteristics which are important to those plant and animal species which rely on aquatic, wetland, or riparian ecosystems for all or a portion of their life cycle Many such habitats are locally rare or are sensitive to disturbance (such as fens and thermal springs) Overall, these areas serve as important reservoirs of biodiversity, critical linkages for the interchange of plant and animal genetic material, specialized areas of nutrient cycling and freshwater filtration, storage, and transport, and are important to water quality

Management emphasis is directed at the application of ecological knowledge to restore and maintain the health of these areas in ways that also produce desired resource values, products, protection, restoration. enhancement, interpretation, and appreciation of these areas

These aquatic influence zones provide a high level of aquatic protection and maintain ecological functions (e g , sediment transport, microclimate control, nutrient regulation, and connectivity within the watershed) and processes (e g , stream channel formation, plant community development, recruitment of organic material including large wood, and hydrologic cycles) necessary for the restoration and maintenance of habitat for aquatic and riparian dependent organisms They also maintain future management options

This management prescription is defined on the ground using boundary widths which may vary by water type, and geographic characteristics The actual boundaries of the aquatic influence zone, as determined by a person having current knowledge of fluvial geomorphology, of stream-riparian ecology, or both, could be narrower or wider than the prescribed boundary widths

The five basic water types found on the Forest are

1 Fish-bearing Stream Reaches,

2 Perennial Non-fish-bearing Stream Reaches,

3 Lakes,

4 Reservoirs, Ponds and Wetlands Greater Than One Acre,

5 Intermittent Streams, and Wetlands Less Than One Acre

In cases of overlap, this prescription prevails over all other prescriptions except the following
Designated Wilderness - Opportunity Class I (Prescription 1 1 6)
Designated Wilderness - Opportunity Class II (1 1 7)
Designated Wilderness - Opportunity Class III (1 1 8)
Wilderness Study Area (I 2)
Recommended Wilderness (1 3)
Special Management Areas (2 1 1)
Research Natural Areas (2 2)
Eligible Wild River (2.3)
Eligible Scenic River (2 4)
Eligible Recreation River (2 5)
South Fork Eligible Scenic River (2 9 1)
South Fork Eligible Recreation River (2 9 2)
Developed Recreation Sites (4 1)
Special Use Permit Recreation Sites (4 2)
Dispersed Camping Management (4 3)
Concentrated Development Areas (8 1)

Where this prescription area runs through areas which meet the IGBC definition for core areas, this prescription area also meets the IGBC definition for core areas

Goals

1 Minimize adverse effects to aquatic and riparian dependent species from past, existing and proposed management activities

2 Allow endemic levels of insects and disease to play their natural role in ecological succession, compatible with other resource objectives

3 Manage wood residue (natural and human-made), including fuelwood, to maintain or restore ecological health and function

4 Coordinate with Idaho Fish and Game, Wyoming Game and Fish, and other interested individuals or groups, to identify and evaluate potential beaver reintroduction sites Support reintroductions into areas that would benefit from beaver activity and where conflicts with other uses have been resolved

Objective

1 Within five years of the Record of Decision, all existing roads, trails, culverts, fords and stream crossings within these lands will be inventoried and evaluated as to whether they meet management prescription goals Those that do not meet management prescription goals will be scheduled for restoration or obliteration

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Riparian forage utilization standards are found in the forest-wide standards and guidelines for Range Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Boundary widths for the five water types apply until a site-specific analysis is completed The slope

distances specified for boundary widths in the five water types will vary by ecological subsection Following are the slope distances of boundary widths, in feet, by ecological subsection (G)

BOUNDARY WIDTHS OF WATER TYPES, BY SUBSECTIONS

Water Type	3.4	2	1,5,6,7
Fish-bearing Stream Reaches 1/	150	200	300
Perennial Nonfish-bearing Stream Reaches 1/	75	75	150
Lakes 2/	150	200	300
Reservoirs, Ponds, Wetlands Greater Than One Acre 3/	75	75	150
Intermittent Streans, Wetlands Less Than One Acre 4/	75	75	100

1/ The boundary width is the slope distance on both sides of the stream, in feet, measured from the edge of the stream. or the area from the edge of the active stream channel to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation. whichever is greater

2/ The boundary width is the slope distance specified. in feet, measured from the high water mark of the lake, or the area from the high mark of the lake to the outer edge of the nparian vegetation or seasonally saturated soil, whichever is greater

3/ The boundary width is the slope distance specified. in feet, measured from the edge of the body of water (edge is defined as the maximum pool elevation of the water body), or the wetland area to the outer edges of the nparian vegetation. whichever is greater

4/ The boundary width is the slope distance on both sides of the intermittent stream, in feet. measured from the edge of the stream, or the wetland area to the outer edges of the nparian vegetation, whichever is greater

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Where catastrophic insect and disease damage results in degraded riparian conditions, unscheduled timber harvest (salvage and commercial fuelwood cutting) is allowed where needed to attain the goals of this management prescription providing other goals of this management prescription are not adversely affected (G)

Fire/Fuels

Avoid locating bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, hazardous material storage facilities, and other centers for incident activities within these lands If the only suitable location for such activities is within this area, an exception may be granted following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor The resource advisor will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements (G)

Avoid application of chemical retardant, foam, or additives in these areas Exceptions may be warranted in situations where overriding safety concerns exist, or following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor, when an escape would cause more long-term damage (G)

Prescribed fire activities on adjacent lands must be compatible with management prescription goals. (S)

Use minimum impact suppression methods (G)

Physical Elements

Lands

Avoid locating utility corridors and their access roads in these lands whenever possible (G)

Minerals/Geology

Adequate reclamation plans and bonds are required in mining plans of operation These bonds must cover the full costs of removing facilities, equipment, and materials, recontouring disturbed areas to near pre-mining topography, isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials, salvaging and replacing topsoil, and preparing seedbeds and revegetating to meet management prescription goals (S)

Do not locate permanent structures or facilities within these lands (S)

Do not locate waste dumps, leaching pads, and other facilities within these lands where other alternatives are available If no other alternative exists, ensure that safeguards are in place to prevent release or drainage of toxic or other hazardous materials onto these lands (S)

Do not allow debris, overburden, and other materials associated with mining activities to be placed within these lands if other alternatives are available If no alternative is available, place them outside the active floodplain and outside the Stream Protection Zones defined by the state In either case, place them in such a manner as to prevent their entry by erosion, high water, or other means into stream channels (S)

Discourage mineral material extraction (subject to valid permitted rights, or where permitted by plans of operation) (G)

Plans of operation will be consistent to the fullest extent possible with management prescription goals (G)

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Strive to maintain dead and defective tree habitat at a level capable of supporting 100 percent potential populations of the management indicator species for primary cavity excavators. (G)

Access (S) - 2 *8* **3**

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel 2/	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestnan	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed. <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motonzed, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 3/	**N/A**	3/
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotonzed	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	**Yes**	Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ When cross-country travel **is** found to result in soil displacement in excess of 15 percent of an activity area, or alternation of natural stream channel morphology, reduce impacts through education. use limits, more intensive maintenance. facility modification, and/or closures

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motonzed trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails The acres in this prescription area and the OROMTRD will **be** included in the calculations with the acres and OROMTRD in adjacent upland prescription areas (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts

Containers holding more than five gallons of spare vehicle fuel should be stored outside the AIZ or stored in such a way as to prevent leakage into riparian areas Vehicle refueling should be done in a way that avoids contamination of water bodies (G)

Roads and Trails

No new roads, trails, or landings will be constructed within these lands until appropriate standards for construction, maintenance, and operations are in place (G)

Improve, seasonally close, close, relocate and stabilize, or obliterate roads and trails that have been identified as posing a high risk of causing unnaturally high levels of sediment input or are known to be doing so Action to be taken will be determined based on travel management needs, terrain, the need for the road or trail, the potential environmental impacts, and resource priorities (G)

Roads and trails or sections of them that have been identified as inhibiting riparian, wetland or aquatic ecosystem processes and/or functions (e g , plant community development, sediment transport, and stream channel development) will be improved, relocated, or obliterated The decision to improve, relocate, or obliterate will be based on the potential environmental impact, the ecological condition of the riparian, wetland and aquatic resources affected, and the need for the road or trail (G)

Culverts and stream crossings found to pose a risk to riparian, wetland or aquatic conditions will be improved to accommodate at least a 50-year flood, including associated bedload and debris (G)

New stream crossings will be constructed and maintained to prevent diversion of streamflow out of the channel and down the road in case of failure In locations found to have high potential for failure, the roadway will be hardened to further lessen the chance of roadway failure or severe erosion should the crossing overtop (G)

Constructed temporary stream crossings, such as log and culvert installations, may be allowed if temporary crossings will be constructed and used in such a way as to minimize sediment input and to provide for fish passage They will be maintained during use and removed and rehabilitated as soon as they are no longer needed (G)

Construct, reconstruct, and maintain all road and trail crossings of streams which currently or historically bear fish to provide for fish passage. Exceptions are allowed where it is necessary to restrict fish movements in order to protect native or desirable nonnative fish populations (G)

Conserve surfacing materials and protect riparian resources, by properly maintaining roads and avoiding side casting during road maintenance activities (G)

Recreation and Outfitter/Guide

When dispersed recreation is found to result in soil disturbance in excess of 15 percent of an activity area, or alteration of natural stream channel morphology, address impacts through education, use limits, more intensive maintenance, facility modification, and /or closures (G)

Recreational grazing must meet range standards for utilization of riparian vegetation (S)

Permitted stock holding, watering, and handling facilities within riparian vegetation (may not include the entire AIZ boundary) are allowed only if appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to reduce negative impacts *(S)*

ROS - Primitive to urban (G)

VQO - Retention to modification (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Incorporate into AMPs, objectives for attainment of desired vegetation conditions for riparian plant community seral stage development and stream channel condition (G)

Proposed livestock watering facilities, corrals, and holding pastures within these lands are allowed only if appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to reduce negative impacts *(S)*

Existing livestock watering facilities, corrals, and holding pastures within these lands are allowed at permit issuance only if mitigation measures are implemented to reduce negative impacts (G)

Timber

These lands are not included in the suitable timber base They are not part of the ASQ (S)

Where needed to attain management prescription goals, design silvicultural prescriptions and allow prescribed burning and stocking control, as well as the reestablishment and culturing of stands to attain desired vegetation characteristics (G)

Mechanized treatment of wood residue is minimized (G)

Burning of mechanized treated wood residues within the bankfull channel is prohibited *(S)*

Where catastrophic events such as fire or windstorms result in degraded riparian conditions, unscheduled timber harvest (salvage and commercial fuelwood cutting) may be selected as the most desirable management practice (G)

2.9.1 SOUTH FORK ELIGIBLE SCENIC RIVER

Description

This prescription applies to the portion of the South Fork of the Snake River that has been determined to be an eligible scenic river, consisting of the water surface, islands, sand bars, riparian vegetation, and adjacent uplands from Conant Valley powerline downstream to Riley Diversion (17 miles)

Within this corridor are campgrounds, picnic sites, boating sites/ramps, and other facilities such as trailheads, scenic and wildlife viewing areas, fishing access points and inventoried National Forest recreation sites selected for potential development Development ranges from native material roads and campsites, with nonflush toilets, to a high degree of site modification with comfort and convenience facilities including paved roads, water systems, flush toilets, and boat launches

Overall, you notice signs of people, generally oriented toward water use Drifting downstream in a boat, you notice roads, buildings, picnic tables, camping spots and, occasionally, people fishing along the river bank You hear sounds of vehicles and other human activity You will see powerlines across the river from time to time Other stretches of river have few roads or developments and provide a relatively quiet, peaceful, natural setting

As you float you often see stands of cottonwood, most of them mature In and around these cottonwood stands you may see bald eagles or peregrine falcon perched in trees, or great blue heron on the ground During the winter you may see elk, moose, and deer on adjacent slopes

During the summer, livestock may be seen grazing next to the river and on nearby slopes

The management direction contained in the Snake River Activity/Operations Plan, as developed between the U S Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and signed in February 1991, applies to this area This management direction will be adjusted (if necessary) to reflect direction from the required suitability study

Goals

1 Maintain the river's scenic values

2 Maintain or enhance critical nesting, foraging and wintering areas for bald eagles, maintain big game winter range and improve unsatisfactory big game habitat Maintain heron rookeries and improve goose nesting opportunities

Standards and Guidelines

Manage this area according to the standards and guidelines established in the Snake River Activity/Operations Plan (U S Forest Service & Bureau of Land Management, February 1991), except for the direction shown below (S)

Physical Elements

Minerals/Geology

Same as 2 3 Eligible Wild River

Access (S) - 2 9 1

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized. <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motorized. >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	No	Yes

1/ individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Pian Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density does not apply to this prescription area

2.9.2 SOUTH FORK ELIGIBLE RECREATION RIVER

Description

This prescription applies to the portion of the South Fork of the Snake River that has been determined to be an eligrble recreation river, consisting of the water surface, islands, sand bars, riparian vegetation, and adjacent uplands

The rest of the description is the same as the scenic portion of the river (2 9 I)

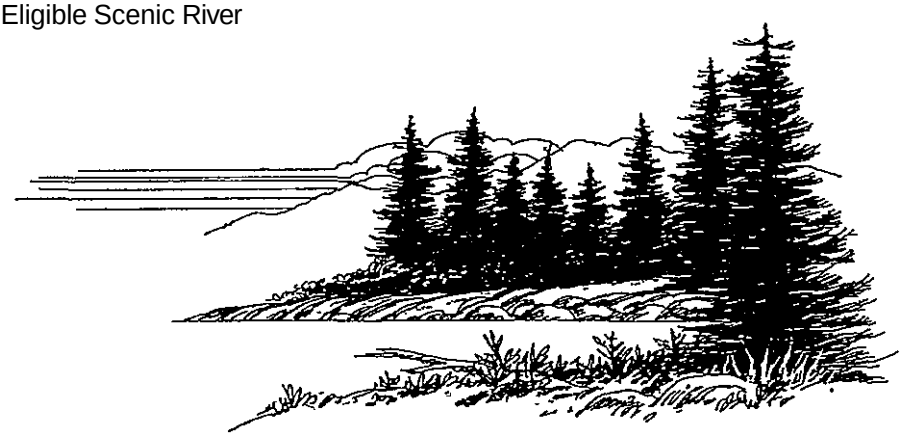
Goals

Goals are the same as the scenic portion except

Maintain the river's recreation values, from Palisades Dam to Conant Valley powerline, some 16 5 miles

Standards and Guidelines

Same as 2 9 1 S Fork Eligible Scenic River



3.1.1 (a) NONMOTORIZED

Description

This management prescription identifies areas where semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation **use,** like hiking and horseback riding, will occur during the summer months The experience is similar to a primitive experience, but does allow some motorized use, like chainsaws for summer trail maintenance, snowmachines during the winter, and helicopters Groomed snowmachine trails are not allowed

These areas are accessible by trails or cross-country, you find no usable roads All-terrain vehicles and motorcycles cannot use the area Encounters with other people diminish as you move away from nearby roads and trailheads Generally, you experience a backcountry setting with a high likelihood of solitude However, you may occasionally meet large groups

You may find oversnow vehicles, helicopter use, stock tanks, or fences Otherwise, the forest generally presents a natural appearance A variety of forest seral stages may be present, ranging from areas with recent wildfires to old growth habitat Firewood is available for camping, but is not generally available for home use Outfitter and guiding activity may be present Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas, and you may see range improvements such as fencing and stock tanks A variety of nonforested rangeland seral stages may be present

Goals

1 Maintain or enhance semi-primitive nonmotorized dispersed recreation opportunities outside of the winter season

2 Prescribed natural fire and manager-ignited fire will be managed to maintain fire's ecological role and to enhance habitat

3 Allow insects and disease to play their natural role in ecological succession, compatible with other resource objectives

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

The emphasis will be on prescribed natural fire whenever conditions permit (G)

Employ Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) to the maximum extent possible (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Watershed restoration will be done primarily where deteriorated soil or hydrologic conditions are caused by humans or their influences create a serious threat or loss of resource values (G)

Promote natural healing where a definite hazard to life or property or important environmental qualities outside and within this prescription area are not imminent, or where natural vegetation would return in a reasonable time (G)

6

Use indigenous or appropriate naturalized species to reestablish vegetation where there is no reasonable expectation of natural healing (G)

Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of semi-primitive nonmotorized resources or to protect life, property, and other resource values outside the area (S)

Minerals/Geology

Same as 1 2 Wilderness Study Area

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 3 11 (a)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	No 2/
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	No 2/
	OROMTRD 3/	N/A	0 0 mi/sq mi 3/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ Motorized use is not allowed, except that motonzed equipment is allowed for trail construction/maintenance Motorized transport of Forest Service employees is not allowed except on contracts where motorized maintenance equipment is being used

YOROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

Roads

Existing system or nonsystem roads will be closed as soon as practicable (S)

No new road construction (S)

Recreation

Dispersed - Minimal recreation facilities may be provided (such as hitch rack, rudimentary toilets, etc) not to exceed Development Level I (see Glossary) Generally, recreation facilities are not encouraged (G)

High impact campsites should be restored to meet Frissell Condition Class 3 (see Glossary) (G)

Trails - Trails and bridges are constructed/maintained to a level to accommodate heavy foot and horse traffic, where allowed (G)

- Motorized/mechanized trail maintenance and construction equipment may be used (G)

ROS - Primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized (G)

VQO - Retention to partial retention (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Livestock Grazing - Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable (S)

Timber

These areas are removed from the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

No timber harvesting. except for 'minor' forest products such as camp firewood, posts and poles for fencing on Forest only, administrative use, etc Harvesting does not trigger the need for reforestation Chainsaws are allowed (S)

3.1.2 NONMOTORIZED

Description

This management prescription identifies areas where semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation use, like hiking and horseback riding, will occur during the summer months The experience is similar to a primitive experience, but does allow some motorized use, like chainsaws for summer trail maintenance, snowmachines during the winter, and helicopters Groomed snowmachine trails are not allowed

This management prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee criteria for grizzly bear core areas (IGBC Task Force Report, July 1994)

These areas are accessible by trails or cross-country, you find no usable roads All-terrain vehicles and motorcycles cannot use the area Encounters with other people diminish as you move away from nearby roads and trailheads Generally, you experience a backcountry setting with a high likelihood of solitude However, you may meet large groups occasionally

You may find oversnow vehicles, helicopter use, stock tanks, and fences Otherwise, the forest presents a natural appearance. **A** variety of forest successional stages may be present, ranging from areas with recent wildfires to old growth habitat Firewood is available for camping, but is not available generally for home use Outfitter and guiding activity may be present Domestic sheep grazing is greatly reduced or absent to provide better management in grizzly bear habitat Cattle grazing may be present in some areas, and you may see range improvements such as fencing and stock tanks A variety of nonforested rangeland successional stages may be present

Goals

1 Maintain or enhance semi-primitive nonmotorized dispersed recreation opportunities outside of the winter season

2 Maintain grizzly bear core area attributes as defined in the IGBC Task Force Report, July 1994

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription, except that livestock grazing in existing Management Situation 2 habitat will continue to be managed under Management Situation 2 guidelines Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Allow insects and disease to play their natural role in ecological succession, compatible with other resource objectives (G)

Fire/Fuels

Wildfire will be managed using the appropriate suppression response The emphasis will be on prescribed natural fire whenever conditions permit (S)

Employ Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) to the maximum extent possible (G)

Use management-ignited fire to maintain fire's ecological role and to enhance habitat (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Watershed restoration will be done primarily where deteriorated soil or hydrologic conditions are caused by humans or their influences create a serious threat or **loss** of resource values (G)

Promote natural healing where a definite hazard to life or property or important environmental qualities outside this prescription area are not imminent, or where natural vegetation would return in a reasonable time (G)

Use indigenous or appropriate naturalized species to reestablish vegetation where there is no reasonable expectation of natural healing (S)

Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of semi-pnmitive nonmotorized resources or to protect life, property, and other resource values outside and within the area (G)

Minerals/Geology

All operating plans and special use permits will specify measures to meet grizzly bear management goals and objectives for grizzly bear habitat The following will be required (S)

1 Temporary cessation or modification of permitted activities will occur to resolve grizzly bear conflicts

2 Human food, refuse, and prepared livestock/pet foods associated with the permitted activity will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal Proper storage includes a) inside a bearproof container, b) suspended horizontally from adjacent posts or trees, c) stored in a hard-sided vehicle or trailer, or d) other methods approved by the District Ranger The exception is when the food is being eaten or prepared for eating, or when food and similar organic matter is being transported Unburned human foods, garbage or other refuse will be carried off the forest as often as practical

3 Any observation of grizzly bear or grizzly bear sign will be reported to the District Ranger as soon as practical

4 Access roads that are not open on the travel plan will be low standard roads and gated to allow access only to the operators Nonwinter motorized use behind locked gates is authorized only for permitted activities

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 3 1 2

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	HorselPack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized. <50" wide	NO	No 2/
	Motorized, >50" wide	NO	No 21
	TMARO 3/	N/A	
	OROMTRD 3/	N/A	0 0 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter motorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

21 Motorized use is not allowed. except that motorized equipment is allowed lor trail construction/maintenance Motorized transport of Forest Service employees is not allowed except on contracts where motorized maintenance equipment is being used

31 TMARO = Total motorized access route density includes ail open and restricted roads and motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary lor more information) Unless a figure is specified here. this is calculated an a BMU or subunit basis Please refer lo the Forestwide standards and guidelines lor Access
OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information) Unless a figure is specified here, this is calculated on a EMU or subunit basis Please refer to the Forestwide standards and guidelines lor Access

4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts

Roads

Construct no new roads (S)

Recreation

Dispersed - Minimal recreation facilities may be provided (such as hitch rack, rudimentary toilets, etc) not to exceed Development Level I Generally, recreation facilities are not encouraged (G)

High impact campsites should be restored to meet Frissell Condition Class 3 (G)

Trails - Trails and bridges are constructed/maintained to a level to accommodate heavy foot and horse traffic, where allowed (S)

Motorized/mechanized trail maintenance and construction equipment may be used (G)

ROS - Primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized (S)

VQO - Preservation to partial retention (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply for the management of domestic sheep grazing in Management Situation 2 grizzly bear habitat (G)

Cattle grazing is allowed (S)

Allotment Management Plans will specify measures to meet agency grizzly goals and objectives (S)

Permittee's full cooperation in meeting grizzly bear management goals and objectives for Situation 2 grizzly bear habitat will be a condition of the permit In addition, the following will be required (S)

a Temporary cessation or modification of permitted livestock grazing activities may occur to resolve grizzly bear conflicts with humans or livestock

b Livestock carcasses will be disposed of or rendered unattractive to bear within 24 hours after they are discovered Methods may include removing the carcass from the area, burning, using an acceptable chemical repellent, or others approved by the District Ranger Disposal shall be in accordance with other governing agencies (such as the Wyoming Game and Fish Deparment) in order to determine cause of death for reimbursement purposes

c Human food, refuse, and prepared livestock/pet foods associated with the livestock operation will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal Proper storage includes a) inside a bearproof container, b) suspended horizontally between adjacent posts or trees, c) stored in a hard-sided vehicle or trailer, or d) other methods approved by the District Ranger The exception is when the food is being eaten or prepared for eating, or when food and similar organic matter is being transported

d High quality food production areas for grizzlies such as wet alpine and subalpine meadows, stream bottoms, aspen groves, and other riparian areas will receive special grazing direction such as light, once-over grazing, special utilization standards, or complete closure These sites and their corresponding direction will be identified in the Annual Plan of Use

e Livestock depredation believed to be associated with bears will be reported within 24 hours after they are discovered to the District Ranger and the proper State agencies

f Any observation of grizzly bear or grizzly bear sign will be reported to the District Ranger as soon as practical

g Any action taken by the permittee or their agents which violates the Endangered Species Act will be grounds for cancellation of their grazing permit

Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc.) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable (S)

Timber

These areas are removed from the suitable timber base They are not part of the ASQ (S)

No timber harvesting, except for 'minor' forest products such as camp firewood, posts and poles for fencing on Forest only, administrative use, etc Harvesting does not trigger the need for reforestation Chainsaws are allowed (S)

3.2 (b,c,d,g,i,j) SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED

Description

This management prescription identifies areas with a semi-primitive backcountry recreation experience, associated with some motorized vehicle use These areas are accessible by roads and trails Cross-country motorized vehicle use is only allowed in prescription areas 3 2 (b) and 3 2 (f) Roads and trails are designed and maintained to allow easy passage You will find occasional to frequent encounters with trail users You may meet large groups occasionally

Generally, the forest presents a natural appearance A variety of forest successional stages may be present, ranging from areas with recent wildfires to late successional habitat Firewood is available for camping and home use Outfitter and guiding activity may be present Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas, and you may see range improvements such as fencing and stock tanks A variety of nonforested rangeland successional stages may be present

Goals

1 Maintain or enhance semi-primitive motorized dispersed recreation opportunities

2 Prescribed natural fire and management-ignited fire will be managed to maintain fire's ecological role and to enhance habitat

Standards and Guidelines

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to management prescription 3 2 (c), except that livestock grazing in existing Management Situation 2 habitat will continue to be managed under Management Situation 2 guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Allow insects and disease to play their natural role in ecological succession (G)

Fire/Fuels

The emphasis will be on prescribed natural fire whenever conditions permit (G)

Employ Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) to the maximum extent possible (G)

Physical Elements

Minerals/Geology

All operating plans and special use permits will specify measures to meet grizzly bear management goals and objectives for grizzly bear habitat The following will be required (S)

1 Temporary cessation or modification of permitted activities will occur to resolve grizzly bear conflicts

2 Human food, refuse, and prepared livestock/pet foods associated with the permitted activity will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal Proper storage includes a) inside a bearproof container, b) suspended horizontally from

adjacent posts or trees, c) stored in a hard-sided vehicle or trailer, or d) other methods approved by the District Ranger The exception is when the food is being eaten or prepared for eating, or when food and similar organic matter is being transported Unburned human foods, garbage or other refuse will be carried off the forest as often as practical

3 Any observation of grizzly bear or grizzly bear sign will be reported to the District Ranger as soon as practical

4 Access roads that are not open on the travel plan will be low standard roads and gated to allow access only to the operators Nonwinter motorized use behind locked gates is authorized only for permitted activities

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Maintain snags at 60 percent of biological potential for woodpeckers (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 3 **2** (b)

Season	Type of Access	Cross Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestnan Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized. <50" wide Motorized. >50" wide OROMTRD	Yes 2/ No N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 0 mi/sq mi 3/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

2/ Motonzed use is not allowed on slopes > **40%.** on unstable soils, or during the period from October 1 to December **30**

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information) In the Spring Mtn Canyon area (Lemhi Mtns , Dubois R **D)** OROMTRD is <= **1 3** miles/square mile

Access (S) - 3 2 (c)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No NO N/A	Yes 2/ Yes 2/
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotonzed Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ Motorized use is generally not allowed on designated trails during the period from October 1 to December 30, except where noted on the Forest Plan Travel Maps

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more Information) Unless a figure is specified here, this is calculated on a EMU or subunit basis Please refer *to* the Forestwide standards and guidelines for Access

4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures. timing restrictions, etc) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts

Access (S) - 3 2 (d)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn BikeNechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 0 milsq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary br more information)

In 3 2 (d) Rescription areas <= 3 5 sq mi in size. OROMTRD does not apply

Access (S) - 3 2 (g)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD	NO No N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 0 mi/sq mi 21
Snow Seasons 3/	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed In the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary lor **more** information) In grizzly bear habitat, this is calculated **an a** BMU or subunit basis Please refer **la** the Forestwide standards and guidelines for Access In 3 2 (g) prescription areas which are narrow linear road corridors (i e Pass Creek Eightmile Creek, Irving Creek, East Dry Creek). OROMTRD does not apply This figure applies to other **areas** outside the BMU's

3/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc) will **be** imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts

Access (S) - 3 **2** (I)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes **Yes** Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 2 mi/sq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (**See** Roads in Glossary for moreinformation)

Access (S) - 3 2 (J)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	<= 0 5 mi/sq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (*See* Roads in Glossary for more information)

Roads

Generally, construct no new roads (G)

Recreation

Dispersed - Dispersed recreation facilities may be provided to reduce adverse resource impacts at heavily used sites (G)

- Development level shall not exceed Level 2 for developed recreation sites (see Glossary) (S)

- High impact campsites should be restored to meet Frissell Condition Class 3 (see Glossary) (G)

Trails - Trails and bridges are constructed/maintained to a level to accommodate heavy foot, horse, and motorized vehicle traffic, where allowed (G)

ROS - Semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural (G)

VQO - Retention to partial retention (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable (G)

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply for the management of domestic sheep grazing in Management Situation 2 grizzly bear habitat (3 2 (c), 3 2 (g)) (G)

Timber

These areas are removed from the suitable timber base They are not part of the ASQ (S)

Timber management is allowed for such products as camp firewood, home use firewood, posts and poles for fencing on Forest, Christmas trees, wildlife habitat, administrative use, etc Harvesting generally does not trigger the need for reforestation (G)

Commercial post and pole sales are allowed provided no new temporary or system road construction occurs (G)

4.1 DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

Description

This prescription applies to existing campgrounds, picnic areas, boating sites/ramps, and other facilities such as trailheads, snow parks, scenic and wildlife viewing areas, fishing access points, and inventoried National Forest recreation sites selected for potential development located throughout the Targhee National Forest Development ranges from native material roads and campsites, with nonflush toilets, to a high degree of site modification with comfort and convenience facilities including paved roads, water systems, mobility impaired access, flush toilets and boat launches (See Developed Recreation Sites - Development Scales 1-5 in the Glossary)

Overall, you find many signs of people You see little or no evidence of resource development except for recreation Picnic tables, roads, buildings, and camping spots are obvious You often hear sounds of vehicles and other human activity Signs advise that off-highway vehicle use is not allowed except to enter and depart the site on roads

You can gather down firewood for camping, but you cannot gather it for home use Access to fishing may be rather easy if the facility is near a stream or river, but the fishing may be less satisfactory than in more remote areas

You generally will not find livestock within campgrounds, but they may be visible nearby Signs and sounds of logging may also be apparent from time to time

Wildlife, in the form of chipmunks, squirrels, birds, and occasional big game may be seen

Generally you will find a variety of vegetation conditions from sagebrush to forested land within these areas The forest cover will vary from mature trees to young seedling and sapling trees The forest will generally be in a healthy, vigorous condition to provide for safety and provide for a friendly, relaxed outdoor experience The area around the campground will generally exhibit a variety of visual conditions, depending on past insect, disease, and fire activity and management's response to those disturbances

Goals

1 Provide for a variety of concentrated public recreation uses in a roaded-natural setting based on the character of the areas and visitors' needs

2 Protect and enhance a natural appearing environment within and adjacent to the existing sites to the extent possible while maintaining the existing array of developed recreation sites

3 Promote wildlife viewing opportunities when compatible with developed recreation use

4 Provide an appropriate mix of reservation and nonreservation sites in campgrounds

5 Provide short trails to facilities and opportunities for interpretation

6 Manage aspen for its value in providing seasonal color

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Control insects and disease consistent with recreational objectives (S)

Fire/Fuels

All wildfires that threaten these areas will be aggressively suppressed (S)

Prescribedfire generallywill not apply here It may be used, however, to obtain naturalregeneration in preference to soil-disturbing techniques (G)

Natural fuels will be reduced or otherwise treated so the potential fireline intensities will not exceed 100 BTU per second per foot on 90 percent of the days during the regular fire season (Burning Index < 40) (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Where standards are not being met, actively rehabilitate these areas Use rehabilitation techniques that do not detract from the recreation opportunity (S)

Avoid new construction on unstable or highly erosive soil (G)

On new developments provide adequate vegetation filters to maintain and/or enhance riparian-dependent resources (G)

Lands

Corridor rights-of-way should avoid campgrounds and other facilities (G)

Minerals/Geology

Same as 1 2 Wilderness Study Area

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Animal Damage Control - Animal damage control generally will not be done on these sites because of potential conflicts with recreation users and their pets, except for control of problem bears, beavers, porcupmes, etc (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 4.1

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Countly Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse|Pack Stock	NO	Yes
	Mtn Bike|Mechanized	No	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	Yes 2/
	Motorized. >50" wide	No	Yes 2/
	OROMTRD 3/	N/A	N/A
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Pian Travel Maps

2/ Motorized use is allowed only on existing roads and is limited to entenng, leaving, and visiting other sites within the facility

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail mute density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

Recreation

Developed

Campgrounds and picnic areas that have a seasonal use level of 40 percent or higher should be managed at the Standard Service Level (see Glossary) (G)

Campgrounds and picnic areas that have a season-long use level of 20 to 40 percent should be managed at less than the Standard Service Level (G)

Those with less than 20 percent average season-long use may require closure of sites first and then, if needed, closure of the entire facility (G)

Trailhead facilities adjacent to designated wilderness will be developed to a level appropriate to the adjacent wilderness management prescription (G)

Development Level Developed sites should be built, improved, and maintained in accordance with the established Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classification for the management prescription area and the development standards as follows (G)

ROS Class	Site Development Scale
Primitive	None
Semi-pnmitive Nonmotorized	Not to exceed 1
Semi-pnmitive Motorized	Not to exceed *2*
Roaded Natural	Not to exceed 3
Urban	Not to exceed 4

ROS - Semi-primitive motorized to urban (G)

VQO - Manage for a full range from retention to modification Facilities are often evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Grazing at trailheads, boatramps, picnic areas, etc may be allowed when developments or recreation use is not adversely affected (G)

Timber

Developed recreation sites are removed from the suitable timber base These lands do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

4.2 SPECIAL USE PERMIT RECREATION SITES

Description

This prescription applies to ski areas, resorts, summer home sites and organization camps (such as Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America) that are allowed under a special use permit

The emphasis is on providing privately operated types of recreation on National Forest land for large concentrated groups of people Overall, you find many signs of people You see little or no evidence of resource development except for recreation Cabins and buildings used by permittees are visible but blend into the surroundings Roads are generally gravelled, but may be paved in higher use areas. OHV use is limited to entry and departure routes and for administrative purposes In some areas you may see extensive development associated with ski areas or resorts — for example, buildings, ski lifts, maintenance equipment, etc Many pedestrians and cars may be seen in these areas

You generally will not find livestock within these areas, but they may be visible nearby Signs and sounds of logging may also be apparent from time to time

Wildlife, in the form of chipmunks, squirrels, birds, and occasional big game may be seen

Generally you will find a variety of vegetation conditions from sagebrush to forested land within these areas The forest cover will vary from mature trees to young seedling and sapling trees The forest will generally be in a healthy, vigorous condition to provide for safety and provide for a friendly, relaxed outdoor experience The area around the special use facility will generally exhibit a variety of visual conditions, depending on past insect, disease, and fire activity and management's response to those disturbances

Goals

1 Provide for privately operated recreation use

2 Protect and enhance a natural appearing environment to the extent possible while providing for private and group recreation opportunities

3 Strive to incorporate opportunities for watchable wildlife

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Control insects and disease consistent with visual objectives (S)

Fire/Fuels

All wildfires that threaten these areas will be aggressively suppressed (S)

Prescribed fire generally will not apply here It may be used, however, to achieve resource objectives (G)

Natural fuels will be reduced or otherwise treated so the potential fireline intensities will not exceed 100 BTU per second per foot on 90 percent of the days during the regular fire season (Burning Index < 40) (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Use rehabilitation techniques that do not detract from the recreation opportunity (G)

Avoid new construction on unstable or highly erosive soils (G)

On new developments provide adequate vegetation filters to maintain and/or enhance riparian-dependent resources (G)

Lands

Corridor rights-of-way will avoid summer homes and group facilities (G)

Continue existing recreation residence permits under specific subsection direction and the following conditions for specific areas

a) Implement the Big Springs Summer Home Agreement (S)

b) New recreation residence tracts (summer homes) will not be established No new residences will be permitted on vacant lots that are no longer leased unless necessary to replace lots damaged by landslides at the Hoffman site or to implement the Big Springs court order (S)

Do not consider Buffalo, Moose Creek, and Big Springs summer home areas for land exchange (S)

Minerals/Geology

Locatable - Withdraw from mineral entry, or remove from mineral entry through the notation rule, subject to valid existing rights (G)

Mineral Material - No entry for mineral materials (S)

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Projects that allow selected wildlife species to be more visible to recreation users may be allowed when compatible with special use permit recreation sites (G)

Animal Damage Control - Animal damage control generally will not be done on these sites because of potential conflicts with recreation users and their pets, except for control of problem bears, beavers, porcupines, etc (G)

Plants

Projects or events that focus on the identification and/or uses of plants are allowed where compatible with special use permits and the activities do not degrade the vegetation at the facility (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - **4 2**

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	**No** 2/	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	No	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed, <50" wide	No	Yes 3/
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes 3/
	OROMTRD 4/	N/A	not applicable
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes 5/	Yes 5/

Recreation

Developed - Natural vegetation should be favored around facilities However, mowing natural vegetation around facilities may be allowed (G)

Trails - Trails may be allowed for the convenience of people using these sites (G)

Short trails are allowed which provide access to facilities and opportunities for interpretation (G)

ROS - Roaded natural to urban (G)

VQO - Manage for a full range from partial retention to maximum modification Facilities are often evident. but harmonize and blend with the natural setting (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Unless grazing activities are needed to meet recreation objectives, or unless authorized by special use or grazing permit, grazing of recreation stock and other livestock will not be allowed in special use recreation sites (G)

Grazing activities may be allowed in and around facilities designed for livestock use (G)

Timber

Developed recreation sites are removed from the suitable timber base These lands do not contribute to the ASQ (S)

All vegetation treatment options are available, but only as required to meet specific recreation objectives (G)

Stipulate removal of unsafe and/or dead trees in the special use permit Native species may be planted to provide cover when naturally-occurring vegetation is inadequate (G)

4.3 DISPERSED CAMPING MANAGEMENT

Description

The purpose of this prescription is to maintain a quality dispersed recreation experience for the public and still protect other resource values that occur in the same area This prescription applies to highly attractive and desirable, heavy summer use areas such as around lakes or reservoirs, along roads and streams, or at trailheads where there are multiple campsites accessed by conventional wheeled vehicles (> 50" wide) or boats Included would be heavy use areas where dispersed camping occurs in potential conflict with other resources or where site damage is occurring or likely to occur

While dispersed recreation is the main theme, protecting the resource values of the area is also critical Therefore this prescription is intended to create a balance between the users and the resource they came to enjoy This prescription is intended to be applied in those areas where special concerns or consideration must be given to dispersed recreation use in order to maintain the recreation opportunities

This prescription includes areas not considered developed, but which are used by the public on a reoccurring basis They include sites where developed siatus does not fit, but use by ihe public is more than occasional use during the recreation use period These sites may have some limited developed facilities which may include one or two, but not the majority of the following fire-rings, tables, toilet facilities, signs, and/or water These sites are not fee areas and have very limited capital investment

Management emphasis is directed at managing dispersed or undeveloped type camping opportunities, such that other resources are not unacceptably affected Minor development is allowed to protect the site or prevent resource damage, but development should not put sites into a developed site management emphasis Restrictions may be placed on camping locations to allow used areas to recover or to protect natural resources

Goals

1 Provide facilities to a level only to meet resource protection needs

2 Provide a balance between recreation use and other resource ne ds so that thc e resources which provide attractions to the area are protected to a point they continue to be important recreational attractions

3 Maintain or improve the quality of the dispersed camping sites that now exist in the area

4 Avoid allowing heavy buildup of fuels in these areas to reduce risk of accidental fire ignition

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Avoid application of chemical retardant, foam, or additives in these areas Exceptions may be warranted in situations where overriding safety situations exist, or following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor, when an escape would cause more long-term damage (G)

Use minimum impact suppression methods (G)

Physical Elements

Minerals/Geology

Adequate reclamation plans and bonds are required in mining plans of operation These bonds include costs of removing facilities, equipment, and materials, recontouring disturbed areas to near pre-mining topography, isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials, salvaging and replacing topsoil, and preparing seedbeds and revegetating to meet management prescription goals (G)

Avoid locating permanent structures or facilities within these lands Limit road construction to the minimum necessary for the approved activity (G)

Avoid locating waste dumps, leaching pads, and other facilities within these lands or within the viewshed where other alternatives are available If no other alternative exists, ensure that visual mitigation such as screening is in place to prevent degradation of visual quality on these lands (G)

For leasable minerals, avoid surface occupancy for exploration and development activities where leases do not already exist (G)

Mineral material extraction should be discouraged (subject to valid permitted rights, or permitted plans of operation as allowed by Law) (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - **4** *3*

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No 2/ No 2/ N/A	Yes Yes N/A
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

Roads and Trails

No new roads, trails, or landings will be constructed within these lands until appropriate standards for construction, maintenance, and operations are in place (G)

Improve, seasonally close, close, relocate and stabilize, or obliterate roads and trails (or sections of them) that have been identified as posing a high risk of causing unnaturally high levels of sediment input into fish spawning areas Action to be taken will be determined based upon travel management needs, terrain, the need for the road or trail, and resource priorities (G)

Roads and trails that have been identified as inhibiting riparian, wetland or aquatic ecosystem processes and/or functions (e g , plant community development, sediment transport, and stream channel development) will be improved, relocated, or obliterated The decision to improve, relocate, or obliterate will be based on the potential environmental impact, the ecological condition of the riparian, wetland and aquatic resources affected, and the need for the road or trail (G)

Culverts and stream crossings found to pose a risk to riparian, wetland or aquatic conditions will be improved to accommodate at least a 50-year flood, including associated bedload and debris (G)

New stream crossings will be constructed and maintained to prevent diversion of streamflow out of the channel and down the road in case of failure(s) In locations found to have high potential for failure, the roadway will be hardened to further lessen the chance of roadway failure or severe erosion should the crossing overtop (G)

Constructed temporary stream crossings, such as log and culvert installations, may be allowed Temporary crossings will be constructed and used in such a way as to minimize sediment input and to provide for fish passage They will be maintained during use and removed and rehabilitated as soon as they are no longer needed (G)

Construct, reconstruct, and maintain all road crossings of streams which currently or historically bear fish to provide for fish passage Exceptions are allowed where it is necessary *to* restrict fish movements in order to protect native or desirable nonnative fish populations (G)

Conserve surfacing materials nd p riparian and other resources by properly maintaining roads and avoiding sidecasting during road maintenance activities (G)

Recreation and Outfitter/Guide

When dispersed recreation is found to result in soil displacement in excess of 15 percent of an activity area (e g , aquatic influence zone, riparian areas, dispersed campsites, etc), or alteration of natural stream channel morphology, address impacts through education, use limits, more intensive maintenance, facility modification, and/or closures (G)

Recreational grazing must meet range standards for utilization of riparian vegetation (S)

Permitted stock holding, watering, and handling facilities within riparian vegetation (does not include the entire aquatic influence zone) are only allowed if appropriate and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce negative impacts (S)

Road surfacing or hardening should be encouraged in areas of high use and evident resource damage Both parking location and access roads should be considered (G)

Fire circles created by the public, should not exceed one per site Where more than one circle is inventoried, action should be taken to reduce the number to one Action could include education, signing, facility installation closure order, surfacing, etc Restrictions to require use of fire pans or contained fires may be necessary and should be considered in the area management plan (G)

Boat launching along streams, river sections, lakes or reservoirs should be restricted to developed sites or if no sites exist, consideration should be made to develop a facility to meet the public needs (G)

For all groups in excess of 20 persons, the site should have toilet facilities Where facilities do not exist, portable toilet units should be provided by groups of 20 or more persons (G)

When portable toilet units are used, they shall be placed away from water and must be packed out when use has ended (S)

Solid waste disposal will be accomplished using the Pack In-Pack Out program (G)

ROS - Primitive to urban (G)

VQO - Retention to modification (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Incorporate into AMPs, objectives for attainment of site-specific DFCs for riparian or wetland plant community seral stage development and stream channel condition (G)

Proposed livestock watering facilities, corrals, and holding pastures within these lands are allowed only if appropriate, and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce negative impacts (S)

Existing livestock watering facilities, corrals, and holding pastures within these areas are allowed at permit issuance only if mitigation measures are implemented to reduce negative impacts (G)

Salting sites should be placed 1/4 mile from dispersed sites (G)

Timber

These lands are not included in the suitable timber base They are not part of the ASQ (S)

Where needed to attain management prescription goals, design silvicultural prescriptions and allow prescribed burning and stocking control, as well as the reestablishment and culturing of stands to attain desired vegetation characteristics (G)

5.1 (c) TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Description

The emphasis is on scheduled wood-fiber production and use, on livestock production, and on other compatible commodity outputs, and consideration for long-term forest health

Overall, you notice many signs of people You see a fairly extensive roading system and timber harvest activity in some areas The main road system is gravel-surfaced and well maintained, with gentle grades well suited for sedan travel You may see timber harvest equipment on roadsides and meet logging traffic along the roadway You will see other people driving for pleasure or hauling out a load of fire-wood Driving a sedan you can travel about two-thirds of the main road system About one-third of the main road system is closed for wildlife security or roadway protection

You notice frequent low-standard branch roads with native and gravel surfaces Most of these low-standard roads are closed annually or seasonally to vehicle access Some branch roads remain open for public access, for commodity production and for Forest Service administration

The forest is a mosaic of different sizes, ages and heights Older, taller trees tend to dominate the landscape, but openings with smaller trees are obvious Recently cut areas show tree stumps, slash and disturbed soil Recently cut areas have a partial canopy of older trees Older clearcut areas have seedlings, saplings, poles, and older trees up to 35 feet tall and have a less disturbed appearing forest floor Dead trees from the mountain pine beetle infestation are seen in older stands and scattered throughout the rest of the forest

Firewood is available in designated areas, by permit, from live and dead trees, designated aspen areas, and from slash and logs decked for that purpose

If you watch wildlife, you will see a variety of species, particularly those which prefer young seral stages of forest vegetation to those which prefer later stages Elk and deer numbers have generally increased somewhat in recent years However, in areas of active timber harvest activity, some elk and other big-game species may have been displaced to areas with greater security. Because of the setting, outfitted hunting may not be as common as it is in less-developed areas

During the summer and fall you encounter cattle or sheep and notice signs of intensive management practices, such as burning. spraying, seeding, fences, cattleguards, water developments and gates You see some cattle within streamside riparian areas and on nearby slopes Away from the streams, you see scattered groups of livestock You may find traffic delays when livestock is being moved

You find such nonmotorized activities as hiking, biking and horseback riding along roads closed to vehicle traffic Some roads and areas are available for snowmobile, motorcycle, and 4-wheel-drive vehicle use

Goals

1 Manage lands to promote the production of commodity and noncommodity resources

2 Establish fire protection objectives for the area and desired fuel conditions

3 Fire management strategies emphasize preservation and protection of timber and range values scheduled for current use

4 Effectively control insects and disease and sustain forest growth

5 Provide a wide array of dispersed recreation opportunities

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Practices to prevent or control insects and disease through direct control or silvicultural practices may be considered (G)

Fire/Fuels

Wildfires will normally be suppressed using control strategies during the fire season Pre- and post-fire season strategies may include containment, confinement, or control (G)

Prescribed fire may be used to reduce fuel loading, obtain natural regeneration; improve livestock forage conditions, for wildlife habitat improvement, and for other purposes that meet the needs of this prescription (G)

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Maintain snag habitat at greater than 40 percent of the biological potential for woodpeckers (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 5 1 (c)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	HorseIPack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn BikeNechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	<= 1 5 mi /sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

ROS - Recreation is managed to provide a combination of semi-primitive nonmotorized to roaded natural opportunities (G)

VQO - The VQO is generally Partial Retention to Modification In visually sensitive foreground areas, the VQO is Retention (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Livestock grazing may be allowed on transitory forage produced following timber harvest where and when that use will not conflict with regeneration efforts or other concerns (G)

Timber

Lands are included in the suitable timber base They contribute toward the **ASQ** (S)

Regeneration systems should rely on natural regeneration to the greatest extent possible (G)

Reforested sites may be protected from rodent and livestock damage to encourage the greatest possible survival and growth over time, consistent with other resource needs (G)

Harvest and treatment residues should be made available for firewood and other products in a manner compatible with site preparation, productivity, and restocking requirements Designated aspen areas should be made available for firewood (G)

5.1.3 (a-b) TIMBER MANAGEMENT (NO CLEARCUTTING, URBAN INTERFACE FUELS MANAGEMENT)

The purpose of this prescription is to allow timber management with no clearcutting, and to allow **fuels** management within and adjacent to urban areas of the Forest

Description

The emphasis is on scheduled wood-fiber production and use, on fuels management within and adjacent to urban areas of the Forest, on livestock production. and on other compatible commodity outputs, with consideration for long-term forest health

Overall, one would notice the same conditions as in Management Prescription 5 1 (b) and (c)

Goal

Manage vegetation and fuels to minimize fire risk for urban facilities within the interface

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply The same standards and guidelines apply as 5 1 except

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 5 1 3 (a)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse|Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	Yes No N/A	Yes Yes <= 3 0 mi /sq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse|Pack Stock Mtn Bikel Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed. <50" wide Motonzed, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 3 0 mi /sq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

Production of Commodity Resources

Timber

No clearcutting is allowed in this prescription area (S)

5.1.4 (a-d) TIMBER MANAGEMENT (BIG GAME SECURITY EMPHASIS)

The purpose of this prescription is to provide commodity resource development with special emphasis on big game security

Description

The emphasis is on scheduled wood-fiber production and use, big game security, other compatible commodity outputs, and consideration for long-term forest health It combines the forested security block emphasis of 5 **4** with cross-country motorized use allowed in 5 1, but restricts that motorized use during the big game hunts

This management prescription emphasizes management actions and resource conditions which provide increased security for big game species, and hunting opportunities with limited access Habitats are managed for multiple land **use** benefits, but these are managed over time and space to provide security and cover for hunted big game species

Spring, summer, and fall forage is abundant and well distributed throughout the area Hiding and thermal cover is abundant and in large patches to provide security for big game throughout the spring, summer, and fall seasons Big game movements and migrations are facilitated due *to* well distributed forage and cover

Timber management emphasizes providing a variety of forested seral stages, with large blocks of forested vegetation providing hiding cover Security areas are provided adjacent to areas where timber harvesting is occurring

Motorized access is managed to provide big game security You notice frequent low-standard branch roads with native and gravel surfaces Most of these low-standard roads are closed annually or seasonally to vehicle access Some branch roads remain open for public access, for commodity production and for Forest Service administration

Hiking off-road conditions, forest stand conditions, ability to view wildlife, presence of cattle and sheep, and nonmotorized activities are the same as 5 1

Goals

1 Protect the long-term productivity of the land and meet areawide standards that protect resource values such as fisheries, water quality, wildlife habitat (including big game security areas) and visual quality

2 Manage for big game security in greater than 250 acre forested blocks

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply The same standards and guidelines apply as 5 1 except'

Access (S) - 5 1 4 (a)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn BikelMechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow tree Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 31 OROMTRD 31	Yes 2/ No N/A N/A	Yes Yes <= 15 mi/sq mi prior to and after the fall big game hunt <= 10 mi/sq mi during the fall big game hunt
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Pian Travel Maps

2/ Open to travel from June 15 to September 30

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary tor more information) Standard changes from 15 mi/sq mi to 10 milsq mi on October 1

Access (S) - 5 1 4 (b)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 15 milsq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information)

Access (S) - 5 1 4 (c)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motonzed. >50" wide OROMTRD *31* OROMTRD *31*	Yes 2/ No N/A N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 5 mi/sq mi prior to and after the fall big game hunt <= 1 0 mi/sq mi during the fall big game hunt
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes 4/	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ Open to travel from June 15 to September 30

31 OROMTRD= Open road and open motorized trail mute density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more Information)

41 Cross-country snowmachine use is allowed from January 1 to April 30

Access (S) - 5 1 4(d)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestnan Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed, <50" wide Motonzed, >50" wide OROMTRD	**No** **No** N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 5 mi/sq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotonzed Snowmachine	Yes **No**	Yes Yes 3/

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD= Open mad and open motonzed trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more Information)

3/ Designated mutes only (Buckskin-Morgan mute open season long, and Road #218 from Forest Boundary at ski area to the Buckskin-Morgan mute is open only during the off-season of Kelly Canyon Ski Area) Snowmachine use is allowed to groom cross-country ski trails

Production of Commodity Resources

Timber

Manage for big game cover in forested blocks over 250 acres in **size** (a forested block is defined as adjacent stands of sapling, pole, mature and old growth trees) ***(S)***

For the forested component within the prescription area, no more than 20 percent of the acres will be in a created opening at any point in time (a created opening is defined as a) clearcuts (nonstocked and seedling stages), b) seed cuts of a shelterwood (nonstocked and seedling stages), or c) group selection (nonstocked and seedling stages) (S)

Naturally occurring forested blocks **less** than 250 acres in size, may have 20 acre harvest units, with no more than 20 percent of the block in the created opening category at one time (G)

For scheduling harvest activity areas, big game security areas will be provided Security should provide the following conditions

1 Security areas will be greater than 250 acres in size, or depending on the size of the timber sale area boundary, as large as necessary to meet big game security needs (G)

2 Within the security area, OROMTRD must be < the density established for this management prescription (S)

3 No timber harvesting activity or similar type of disturbance activity (i e involving heavy equipment, noise, concentrated human activity) can occur within the security area during the time it is designated as a security area while the adjacent timber harvesting activity is occurring (S)

5.2.1 VISUAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Description

This prescription emphasizes improving or maintaining visual opportunities for visitors along major travel corridors through heavily timbered areas, while allowing livestock production, timber harvest, and other compatible commodity outputs The purpose of this prescription is to maintain or create openings in timber stands to provide scenic vistas

Overall you may notice signs of people camping by the roadside or as part of a commercial timber harvest

As you drive, you see occasional timber harvest activity in some areas The main road system is paved or gravel-surfaced and well maintained, with gentle grades suited for sedan travel Clearcuts and harvest areas have been designed and located to provide vistas of the surrounding area

There will be occasional places to pull off the road and have a picnic, read an interpretive sign or photograph a pleasing landscape

The road side area is dominated by a mix of older stands of trees, young stands, and created openings to provide scenic vistas **A** few areas show tree stumps, hand-piled slash, and disturbed soil Occasionally, older cut areas show tree seedlings, saplings and poles up to 35 feet tall and have a less-disturbed appearing forest floor Scattered dead trees are seen throughout the forest, but generally it appears healthy and vigorous

If you watch for wildlife, you may occasionally see an elk, deer or moose in a natural opening or alongside the road, but generally they are hidden from view by the trees During the summer and fall, you may encounter cattle or sheep grazing in openings Signs of intensive management practices, such as burning, spraying, seeding, fences, water developments and gates are normally visually compatible

Nonmotorizedactivities, such as hiking, biking or horseback riding may originate from trail or road points along the main road Some roads and nearby areas are available for year-around snowmobile, motorcycle, and 4 wheel-drive vehicle use

Goals

1 Manage these major travel corridors to improve or maintain their visual quality

2 Manage these lands in an environmentally sensitive manner to promote the production of commodity and noncommodity resources at varying levels through a variety of silvicultural prescriptions

3 Establish fire protection objectives for the area and desired fuel conditions

4 Fire management strategies emphasize preservation and protection of timber and range values scheduled for current use

5 Effectively control the insects and disease and sustain forest growth

6 Provide a wide array of dispersed recreation facilities

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Practices to prevent or control insects and disease through direct control or silvicultural practices may be considered (G)

Fire/Fuels

Wildfires will normally be suppressed using control strategies during the fire season Pre- and post-fire season strategies may include containment, confinement, or control (G)

Prescribedfire may be used to reducefuel loading, obtain natural regeneration, improve livestock forage conditions, improve wildlife habitat, and for other purposes that meet the needs of this prescription (G)

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Maintain snag habitat at 40 percent or greater of the biological potential for woodpeckers (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 5 2 1

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	Yes	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	Yes	Yes
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	N/A
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

Roads

Management of the area does not require an extensive road system, and will consist of short spurs from the main travel routes (G)

Recreation

Trails - Motorized trails should be developed using primarily local roads and trails not being actively used for commodity recovery (G)

ROS - Recreation is managed to provide a combination of semi-primitive nonmotorized to roaded natural opportunities (G)

VQO - The Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is Retention to Maximum Modification (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Livestock grazing may be allowed on transitory forage produced following timber harvest where and when that use will not conflict with regeneration efforts or other concerns (G)

Timber

Lands are included in the suitable timber base They contribute toward the ASQ (S)

Any silvicultural system may be used, depending on the visual quality that is being emphasized (G)

Regeneration systems should rely on natural regeneration to the greatest extent possible (G)

Reforested sites may be protected from rodent and livestock damage to encourage the greatest possible growth over time, consistent with other resource needs (G)

Maximum created opening size could be 40 acres, but will generally be 1 to five acres in size to create scenic vistas (G)

Harvest and treatment residues should be made available for firewood and other products in a manner compatible with the visual quality objective Designated aspen areas should be made available for firewood to ensure the color provided by these stands is maintained over time (G)

5.2.2 VISUAL QUALITY MAINTENANCE

Description

This prescription emphasizes maintaining the existing visual quality within major travel corridors with high quality natural vistas, while allowing livestock production, limited timber harvest, and other compatible commodity outputs

Overall you may notice signs of people camping by the roadside Signs of commercial timber harvesting will generally not be evident

The natural vistas include a wide variety of vegetation and landscape forms (mountain peaks, valleys, meadows, streams, etc) easily observed from openings along the road Occasionally, older cut areas show tree seedlings, saplings and poles up to 35 feet tall and have a less-disturbed appearing forest floor Scattered dead trees are seen throughout the forest, but generally it appears healthy and vigorous

If you watch for wildlife, you may occasionally see an elk, deer or moose in a natural opening or alongside the road, but generally they are hidden from view by the trees During the summer and fall, you may encounter cattle or sheep grazing in openings Signs of intensive management practices, such as burning, spraying, seeding, fences, water developments and gates are normally visually compatible

Nonmotorized activities, such as hiking, biking or horseback riding may originate from trail or road points along the main road Some roads and nearby areas are available for year-around snowmobile, motorcycle, and 4 wheel-drive vehicle use

Other signs of activity are the same as 5 2 1

Goals

1 Manage these travel corridors to protect their visual quality

2 Silvicultural practices are designed to emphasize or maintain visual quality of the area

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply The standards and guidelines are the same as 5 2 1 except

Biological Elements

Wildlife

No assigned snag habitat biological potential for woodpeckers

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - *5* **2 2**

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Countly Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motonzed, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	Yes 2/ Yes 2/ N/A	Yes Yes N/A
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Pian Travel Maps

2/ Allowed unless visual features are degraded by disturbances to vegetation or soils Where this prescription is used in the Centennials subsecbon, cross-country motorized travel is prohibited in the snow free seasons

3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density does not apply to this prescription area

Recreation

VQO - The Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is Retention to Partial Retention (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Livestock grazing may be allowed on transitory forage produced following timber harvest where and when that use will not conflict with regeneration efforts or other concerns (G)

Timber

Lands are included in the suitable timber base They contribute to the ASQ (S)

Regeneration systems should rely on natural regeneration to the greatest extent possible (G)

Reforested sites may be protected from rodent and livestock damage to encourage the greatest possible survival and growth over time, consistent with other resource needs (G)

Maximum created opening size shall generally be less than five acres (G)

Harvest and treatment residues should be made available for firewood and other products in a manner compatible with the visual quality objective Designated aspen areas should be made available for firewood to ensure the color provided by these stands is maintained over time (G)

5.3.5 GRIZZLY BEAR HABITAT (NIC F0R ASQ, NO CROSS-COUNTRY, PHASE OUT SHEEP)

Description

This management prescription emphasizes a high degree of security and resource conditions which contribute toward the conservation and recovery of the grizzly bear, and benefits to other wildlife Habi-

tats will be managed to meet the goals of grizzly bear recovery Other uses may be allowed when compatible with these goals

Grizzly habitat maintenance and improvement, and grizzly-human conflict minimization will receive the highest management priority Management decisions will favor the needs of the grizzly bear when grizzly habitat and other land use values compete Land uses which can affect grizzlies and/or their habitat will be made compatible with grizzly needs or such uses will be disallowed or eliminated Grizzly-human conflicts will be resolved in favor of grizzlies unless the bear involved is determined to be a nuisance bear (IGBC, 1986)

The abundance and distribution of natural food sources (such as huckleberry habitats, whitebark pine, etc) are maintained or improved by natural events such as fire and insect disturbances, or by designed vegetation management activities A variety of forested seral stages are present, and are the result of natural disturbances such as fire and insects or by designed vegetation management activities Habitat conditions which contribute to the movement of bears to adjacent bear management units are maintained Human activities are managed or restricted so that human conflicts with grizzlies are unlikely, this includes restricting human activities and generally reduced public access

Goals

1 Make nonfederal lands within this area a high priority for acquisition

2 Maintain grizzly bear security through a low density of open, motorized roads and trails.

3 Manage recreation to minimize grizzly conflicts with humans

4 Wildlife habitat improvement projects will maintain or improve grizzly bear habitat Vegetation manipulation to improve grizzly bear habitat includes treatment to maintain long term ecosystem vegetation patterns

Objective

By 1998, develop a fire management plan for this prescription area

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

The Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription, except that livestock grazing in existing Management Situation 2 habitat will continue to be managed under Management Situation 2 guidelines

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Effects of proposals will be analyzed at multiple scales Analysis areas will follow ecological boundaries, watersheds, and topographic breaks Cumulative effects will be analyzed on no less than a BMU subunit scale (G)

Insects and Disease

Insects and disease are allowed to play their natural role in ecosystem development, unless this conflicts with the maintenance of grizzly bear habitat (G)

Fire/Fuels

Prescribed fire is allowed to maintain or improve grizzly habitat (G)

Physical Elements

Minerals/Geology

All operating plans and special use permits will specify measures to meet grizzly bear management goals and objectives for grizzly bear habitat The following will be required (S)

1 Temporary cessation or modification of permitted activities will occur to resolve grizzly bear conflicts

2 Human food, refuse, and prepared livestock/pet foods associated with the permitted activity will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal Proper storage includes a) inside a bearproof container, b) suspended horizontally from adjacent posts or trees, c) stored in a hard-sided vehicle or trailer, or d) other methods approved by the District Ranger The exception is when the food is being eaten or prepared for eating, or when food and similar organic matter is being transported Unburned human foods, garbage or other refuse will be carried off the forest as often as practical

3 Any observation of grizzly bear or grizzly bear sign will be reported to the District Ranger as soon as practical

4 Access roads that are not open on the travel plan will be low standard roads and gated to allow access only to the operators Nonwinter motorized use behind locked gates is authorized only for permitted activities

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Maintain snag habitat at greater than 60 percent of the biological potential for woodpeckers (G)

Environmental analysis areas (for NEPA purposes) will be at least 7,000 acres in size (G)

Long-term activities, for purposes of this prescription, are those activities which may last more than one field season, or may be expected to recur in different areas year after year They may occur over a larger geographic area than shod-term activities These include timber sales, firewood harvesting, prescribed burns, road reclaiming, tree thinning, and trail construction

Long-term activities must be concentrated in activity areas on an annual basis between April I and September 15 Each activity area shall not exceed 7,000 acres in size (S)

Long-term activities should be concentrated in space and be of as short a duration as is practical (G)

Long-term activity areas should generally follow ecological boundaries, watersheds and topographic breaks Activity areas should be distributed such that no less than 7,000 acres lie between them (G)

Short-term activities, for purposes of this prescription, are those activities that are typically accomplished within one field season and will not necessarily recur on an annual basis These activities generally occur over a more limited spatial extent than long-term activities These include tree planting, trail maintenance, spraying weeds, and range maintenance activities

Inventory, monitoring, and shod-term activities should be concentrated in time and space (G)

Short-term management activities should be planned to be concentrated in one consecutive 30-day period Exceptions should be implemented over as short a duration as is practical (G)

Management activities may take place during winter (December **15** to April **1)** and shall be addressed on a case-by-case basis The primary concern during the winter will be the changes the activity may have on habitat quality and quantity (G)

Administrative Responsibilities- Emergency cessation or modification of activities will occurwhen those activities are in conflict with grizzly bear management objectives Scheduled activities will not occur during the season of bear use in areas where foraging opportunities are limited in their availability, in area, or time (S)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - **5 3 5**

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stack Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yas Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide TMARD 2/ OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A N/A	Yes Yes
Snow Seasons 3/	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

Roads

New or relocated roads should meet the following guidelines (G)

1 Avoid high quality (such as whitebark pine habitat) grizzly bear habitat

2 Minimize sight lines on temporary roads and skid trails

3 Revegetate temporary roads following use

4 Follow minimum required construction standards

Motorized administrative use on restricted roads and restricted motorized trails by personnel of resource management agencies is acceptable at low intensity levels as defined in existing cumulative effects analysis models This includes contractors and permittees in addition to agency employees (See Roads and Trails in the Glossary for definitions) (S)

Recreation

Special Uses - Special Use Activities which adversely affect grizzly bear populations or their habitat will not be permitted (S)

Trails - New or relocated trails will meet the following

1 Avoid high quality grizzly bear habitat (G)

2 Locate so as to minimize the risk of human/bear interactions (for example, do not place trails along roaring streams where bears cannot hear humans approaching) (G)

ROS - Primitive to semi-primitive motorized (G)

VQO - Retention to partial retention (G)

Heritage Resource

No new interpretation/enhancement of cultural sites (S)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply for the management of domestic sheep grazing in Management Situation 2 grizzly bear habitat (G)

Cattle grazing is allowed Allotment Management Plans will specify measures to meet agency grizzly goals and objectives (S)

Permittee's full compliance in meeting grizzly bear management goals and objectives for grizzly bear habitat will be a condition of the permit In addition, the following will be required (S)

1 Temporary cessation or modification of permitted livestock grazing activities will occur to resolve grizzly bear conflicts with humans or livestock

2 Livestock carcasses will be disposed of or rendered unattractive to bear within 24 hours after they are discovered Disposal may include removing the carcass from the area, burning, using an acceptable chemical repellent, or other methods approved by the District Ranger Disposal shall be in accordance with other governing agencies such as the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in order to determine cause of death for reimbursement purposes

3 Human food, refuse, and prepared livestock/pet foods associated with the livestock operation will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal Proper storage includes a) inside a bearproof container, b) suspended horizontally from adjacent posts or trees, c) stored in a hard-sided vehicle or trailer, or d) other methods approved by the District Ranger The exception is when the food is being eaten or prepared for eating, or when food and similar organic matter is being transported Unburned human foods, garbage or other refuse will be carried off the Forest as often as practical

4 High quality food production areas for grizzlies (wet alpine and subalpine meadows, stream bottoms, aspen groves, and other riparian areas) will receive special grazing direction such as light, once-over grazing, special utilization standards, or complete closure These sites and their corresponding direction will be identified in the Annual Operating Plan

5 Livestock depredation believed to be associated with bears will be reported within 24 hours after they are discovered to the District Ranger and the proper State agencies

6 Any observation of grizzly bear or grizzly bear sign will be reported to the District Ranger as soon as practical

7 Any action taken by the permittee or their agents which violates the Endangered Species Act will be grounds for cancellation of their grazing permit

Timber

These lands are included in the suitable timber base They contribute toward the ASQ, but are a NIC (S)

There will be no vegetation manipulation in riparian areas in the spring or in whitebark pine areas in the fall (except in years of poor cone crops) (G)

Scarification is limited to 15 percent or less of an area where soil disturbance impedes the reestablishment of grizzly bear foods (for example where berry producing shrubs are present such as blue huckleberry, mountain ash, chokecherry, buffaloberry, grouse whortleberry, etc , where wet site species are present such as horsetail, cow parsnip, camas, wet-site carex spp , etc) (S)

Scarification of elk sedge (Carex *geyeri*) and Ross's sedge (Carex *rossii*) is allowed at levels above 15 percent since these species readily reestablish following scarification (G)

Cover - Maintain greater than 70 percent of the forested acres in each analysis area in vegetation that provides security cover for the grizzly bear Where security cover is below 70 percent, no treatments are allowed which would further reduce the number of acres meeting security cover (S)

Security cover is defined as forested acres (all tree species) which have not been managed or burned in the last 20 years, and managed or burned forested areas within the last 20 years which meet the following criteria. (G)

Overstory Basal Area of trees 5 0"+	Understory Trees/ac 0-4 9" and 7'+	Acreage Multiplier
130+ sq ft per acre	250+	1 0 (Good)
80-129 sq ft per acre	150-249	0 7 (Medium)
30-79 sq ft per acre	50-149	0 4 (Poor)

The overstory and understory categories for security cover are to be considered separately A stand having either 130 sq ft of basal area per acre or 250 understory trees per acre over seven ft tall would meet the requirements for full security cover Both live and dead tree basal areas are used for overstory calculations (S)

Maintain greater than 20 percent thermal cover in each analysis area Where thermal cover is below 20 percent, no treatments are allowed which would further reduce the number of acres meeting thermal cover criteria Thermal cover is defined as forest stands with over 80 sa ft of basal area per acre (live and dead trees), greater than 45 percent canopy closure, and trees over 40 feet tall (S)

For created openings maximum distance to security cover should be 300 feet (G)

Created openings will be located at least 1,500 feet from open roads A clearcut and seedtree cut result in created openings Final removal of a shelterwood or an overstory removal result in a created opening if the stand is less than seven feet tall or less than stocking standards (S)

No new created openings are allowed adjacent to existing openings (including meadows and created openings) Maintenance of natural openings is allowed (S)

Leave strips between openings will be the larger of 600 feet or 3 times the sight distance (the distance needed to hide 90 percent of a grizzly bear) (S)

Dead & Down Component - If available, leave at least two pieces per acre over 12 inches in diameter Woody material should be in various stages of decay if possible If a treatment area is below forestwide standards, use the treatment to increase down woody material to recommended amounts (Note This requirement accrues toward the requirements in the forestwide standards and guidelines It is not cumulative to them) (G)

Security Areas - Maintain a minimum 7,000 acre security area adjacent to each timber sale area (S)

Security areas must provide the following conditions (S)

1 Within the security area, TMARD and OROMTRD must be less than or equal to the density established for the BMU (see forestwide standards and guidelines, Access)

2 Within the security area, security cover must be greater than or equal to the amount established for this management prescription

3 No timber harvesting activity or similar type of disturbance activity can occur within the security area during the time it is designated as a security area

5.4 (a,b,c) ELK SUMMER RANGE

Description

This management prescription emphasizes management actions and resource conditions which provide increased security for elk, and hunting opportunities with limited access Habitats are managed for multiple land use benefits, but these uses are managed over time and space to provide security and cover for elk These habitat conditions are also favorable for many other wildlife species

Spring, summer, and fall forage is abundant and well distributed throughout the area Hiding and thermal cover is abundant and in large patches to provide security for elk throughout the spring, summer, and fall seasons Elk movements and migrations are facilitated due to well distributed forage and cover

Timber management emphasizes providing a variety of forested age classes, with large blocks of forested vegetation providing hiding cover Security areas are provided adjacent to areas where timber harvesting is occurring

Motorized access is managed to provide security for elk Motorized summer **use** will occur only on designated routes

Livestock grazing exists in some areas, forage utilization, water developments, grazing systems, and other livestock management actions are managed to be compatible with elk habitat needs

Dispersed recreation, mining activity, and other multiple uses are managed in time and space to help provide security habitat for elk

Goals

1 Provide elk security areas while allowing for other resource activities

2 Utilize silvicultural techniques which prevent or lessen insect and disease epidemics to maintain cover values for elk

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Use prescribed fire to improve forage production, assist in forest regeneration and enhance ecological conditions (G)

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Maintain snag habitat at greater than 60 percent of the biological potential for woodpeckers (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 5 4 (a)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn Bikehlechanized	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 0 milsq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

Season	Type of Access	Cross-County Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn BikeNechanized	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	Yes Yes 0 5 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes No	Yes No

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail mute density includes all open roads and open motonzed trails (See Roads in Glossary for more infomation)

Access (S) - 5 **4** (c)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn BikeNechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motonzed, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 1 25 mi/sq mi
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotonzed Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps

ZOROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes ail open roads and open motonzed trails (See Roads in Glossary for more infomation)

Recreation

ROS - Primitive to urban (G)

VQO - Retention to partial retention (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Timber

These lands are part of the suitable timber base They contribute toward the ASQ (S)

Manage for elk cover in forested blocks greater than 250 acres (a forested block is defined as adjacent stands of saplings, pole, mature and old growth trees) (S)

For the forested component within the prescription area, no more than 20 percent of the acres will be in a created opening at any point in time (a created opening is defined as **a)** clearcuts (nonstocked and seedling stages), b) seed cuts of a shelterwood (nonstocked and seedling stages), or c) group selection (nonstocked and seedling stages) (S)

Naturally occurring forested blocks less than 250 acres in size, may have 20 acre harvest units, with no more than 20 percent of the block in the created opening category at one time (G)

Adjacent to harvest activity areas, big game security areas will be provided Security areas must provide the following conditions (S)

1 Security areas will be greater than 250 acres in size, or as large as the timber sale area boundary, whichever is greater

2 Within the security area, OROMTRD must be < the density established for this management prescription

3 No timber harvesting activity or similar type of disturbance activity can occur within the security area during the time it is designated as a security area

6.1 (b) RANGE MANAGEMENT

Description

The purpose of this management prescription is to achieve and maintain healthy nonforested rangelands for livestock forage production and good watershed condition

Forage is provided on a sustained-yield basis that protects rangeland values, including domestic livestock grazing and wildlife habitat Cattle, sheep, horses, and perhaps other domestic livestock can often be seen Important seasonal ranges for big game animals exist in many of these areas Not all areas are grazed by domestic livestock, some areas may be reserved for wildlife and watershed restoration work. Range improvements such as fencing, corrals, and water developments are present Roads, trails, and stock driveways exist, as needed, to provide access for livestock management Vegetation manipulation (with the use of fire, mechanical means, or herbicides) may occur to achieve or maintain healthy rangeland conditions A variety of rangeland vegetation successional stages can be observed Herders, range riders, camps, and transport vehicles may be seen at various times and places Dispersed recreation activity generally occurs throughout these areas

Goal

Provide forage on a sustained-yield basis that protects rangeland values, including domestic livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed as follows

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Fire/Fuels

Prescribed fire is allowed to achieve desired forage or ecological condition (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 6 1 (b)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Countly Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian HorseIPack Stock Mtn BikelMechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized. >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 2 mi/sq mi 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed In the Forest Pian Travel Maps

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more Information)

In 6 1 (b) Prescription areas <= 4 0 sq mi in size. OROMTRD does not apply

Recreation

Dispersed- Limited recreation facilities, which are not detrimental to intensive range management, and other resources may be provided in this prescription (G)

Opportunities may exist for some interpretative signs for public education (G)

ROS - Semi-primitive nonmotorized to roaded natural (G)

VQO - Retention to modification (G)

Outfitter/Guide

Outfitter/Guide stock are allowed, AUMs are specified in outfitter/guide permits and Rangeland Project Decisions (RPDs) (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Timber

These areas are removed from the suitable timber base They are not part of the ASQ (S)

Timber may be harvested to improve wildlife habitat and to provide miscellaneous products (such as posts &poles, firewood, etc) as long as the harvest does not trigger the need for reforestation (G)

8.1 CONCENTRATED DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Description

This prescription applies to all existing concentrated developments including active mines, borrow pits, gravel pits, electronic sites, utility corridors (electric transmission lines of 50 Kv or greater, and major natural gas conduits), and administrative sites (including guard stations and rental cabins) Concentrated development is normally small, but may be extensive on occasion A wide variety of vegetation and landtypes may be present This category is often surrounded by other management areas

These are generally highly developed areas with much evidence of people, structures, roads, and often disturbed ground High noise levels sometimes emanate from these sites due to the use of heavy equipment or blasting at various times Other sites are collections of buildings and storage structures from which the administration of the National Forest is carried out Some closed gates and restrictions on travel may be present in order to protect equipment and developments

Goal

Allow concentrated development in small areas for mineral development and infrastructure needs

Objectives

1 Restrict development of concentrated development sites to the smallest area possible

2 Obtain materials from commercial sources or borrow sites identified in the Forest "Compendium for Material Sources"

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply Additional direction for this prescription is listed below

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Attempt to control epidemics at small outbreak sizes Salvage of dead and dying trees of commercial value is possible (G)

Fire/Fuels

All wildfire will be aggressively suppressed (S)

Physical Elements

Lands

Energy/utility corridors will be no more than 600 feet in width (S)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 8 1

Season	Type of Access	Cross-country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized. <50" wide	No 2/	Yes
	Motorized. >50" wide	No 2/	Yes
	OROMTRD 31	N/A	N/A
Snow Season	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

Recreation

Dispersed - Do not encourage use of areas in proximity to these sites (G)

Trails - Protect existing trails and wherever possible avoid development of trails in or near concentrated development sites Where feasible move existing trails away from these areas (G)

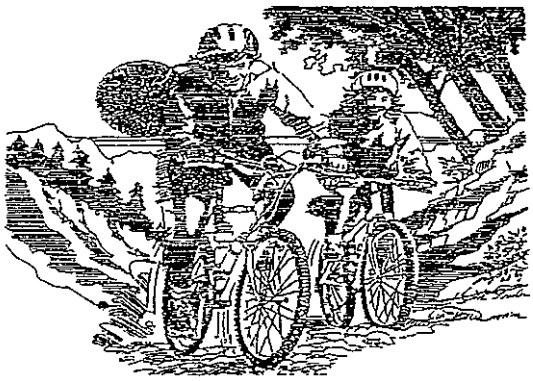
ROS - Semi-pnmitive nonmotorized to urban (G)

VQO - The Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is generally Partial Retentionto Maximum Modification (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Timber

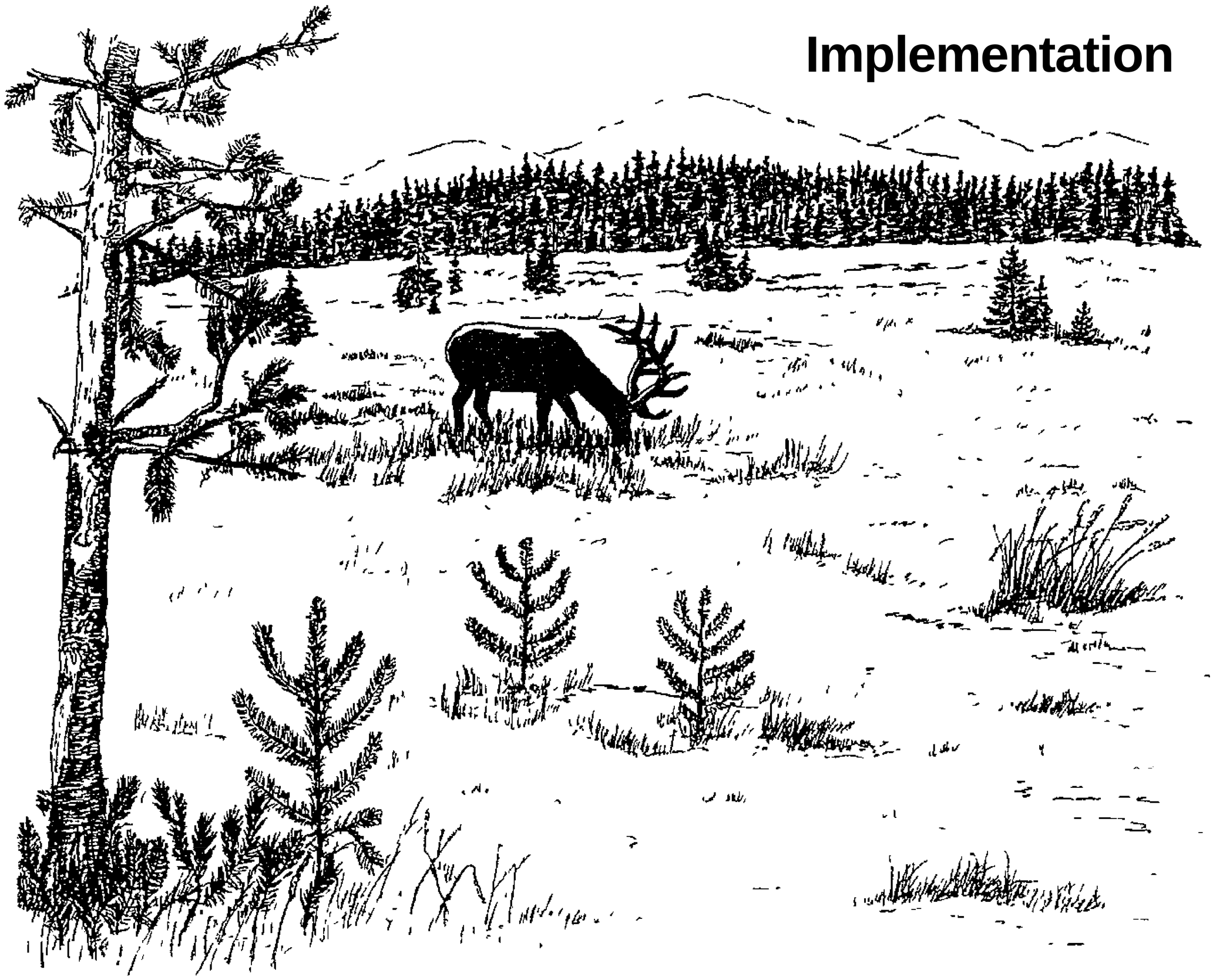
These lands are removed from the suitable timber base They do not contribute to the ASQ (S)



Chapter

IV

Implementation



CHAPTER IV
FOREST TIMBER SCHEDULE

The following tables display the timber sale program by watershed over the first ten years of this revised forest plan Volumes are in MBF Miles of road construction is based on an estimate of 0 23 miles per MMBF Miles of road reconstruction is based on an estimate of 0 15 miles per MMBF

The figures in these tables represent our best estimate as to how the ASQ will be achieved These estimates will change as new information becomes available, and as site-specific analysis for individual projects reveals the need for adjustments Some of these sales may not occur at all, other sales not identified herein may occur

The lands described in the following table are in the noninterchangeable component on ASQ lands Figures represent a proportion of the average annual ASQ

LANDS	VOLUME (MMBF)
	2 0 MMBF
Roadless areas/steep slopes	0 0 MMBF
Roadless areas/no steep slopes	1 1 MMBF
Steep slopes	0 1 MMBF
TOTAL NIC	3 2 MMBF

The roadless areas which may be entered for timber harvest over the next decade are

Garfield Mountain
Mount Jefferson
Pole Creek
Caribou Creek
Bear Creek
Garns Mountain
West Slope Tetons

Watershed 002 Indian Creek District Palisades (D-4)

	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const.	Recon
TOTAL	400	100								009	006

Watershed 003 Elk Creek District Palisades (D-4)

	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
1997	234	60	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 05	0 04
TOTAL	234	60								0 05	0 04

Watershed 004 Palisades Creek			District Palisades (D-4)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
SaleName	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	117	30	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	003	002
TOTAL	117	30								003	002

Watershed 005 Rainey Creek	District Palisades (D-4)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 006 Pine Creek	District Palisades (D-4)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 007/33 Heise/Kelly Canyon			District Palisades (D-4)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	741	190	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 17	0 11
TOTAL	741	190								0 17	0 11

Watershed 008 Henry's Fork Headwaters			District Island Park (D-2)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	*300*	80	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	000	000
TOTAL	2,300	520								200	**003**

Watershed 009A Island Park - Centennials						District Island Park (D-2)					
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
2003	3,000	600	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 00	0 40
	2,672	685	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 45
	669	172	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 61	0 00
TOTAL	6,341	1,457								1 61	0 85

Watershed 009B Island Park - Bishop Mountain						District Island Park (D-2)					
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
1997	92	39	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 02	0 01
1998	4,000	1,025	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 92	0 60
2005	1,000	300	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 00	0 15
	669	172	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 15	0 10
TOTAL	5,761	1,536								6 09	0 86

Watershed 010 Buffalo River						District Island Park (D-2)					
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
1997	41	45	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 01
2005	1,000	300	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 15
TOTAL	1,041	345								0 00	0 16

Watershed 011 Middle Henry's Fork			District Island Park (D-2) & Ashton (D-3)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
1997	100	50	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	0 00	0.02
	25	8	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	0.00	0 00
1998	500	128	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	0.00	0 08
TOTAL	625	186								0.00	0 10

Watershed 012 Warm River	District Ashton (D-3)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 013 Robinson Creek			District Ashton (D-3								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic. System				Est Miles of Road	
SaleName	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
										0 00	0 23
TOTAL	1,500	300								0 00	0 23

Watershed 014 Big Bend Ridge			District Ashton (D-3)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
SS 2002	2,000	400	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	000	030
2001	3,000	600	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	000	045
TOTAL	8,619	1,928								083	129

Watershed 015 Conant Creek			District Ashton (D-3)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	5,070	1,300	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 17	0 76
TOTAL	5,070	1,300								1 17	0 76

Watershed 016 Falls River			District Ashton (D-3)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
2001	2,000	400	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 30
2002	1,400	250	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0.21
2003	1,500	250	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 23
Small Sales	3,405	894	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 80	0 52
TOTAL	8,385	1,794								0 80	1 26

Watershed 017 Trail Creek	District Teton Basin (D-5)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 018 Darby Creek	District Teton Basin (D-5)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 019 Teton Creek			District Teton Basin (D-5)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
SaleName	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	273	70	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	006	004
TOTAL	273	70								006	004

Watershed 020 Leigh Creek			District Teton Basin (D-5)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	858	220	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 2	0 13
TOTAL	858	220								0 2	0 13

Watershed 021 Badger Creek			District Teton Basin (D-5)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
SaleName	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
SS	4,290	1,100	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**Y**	094	064
TOTAL	4,290	1,100								094	064

Watershed 022 Mahoaanv Creek			District Teton Basin ID-51								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	1,365	350	Y	Y	**Y**	Y	**Y**	Y	Y	0 32	0 20
TOTAL	1,365	350								0 32	0 20

Watershed 023/024 Canyon & Moody Creek			District Palisades (D-4) & Teton Basin (D-5)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales											
D-4	400	100	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 09	0 06
D-4	400	100	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 09	0 06
D-5	1,462	380	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 33	0 22
TOTAL	2,262	580								0 51	0 34

Watershed 025 Camas Creek District Dubois (D-1) & Island Park (D-2)											
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales											
1997	580	115	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	0 00	0 09
	570	230	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	0 00	0 09
	570	225	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	0 00	0 09
	200	47	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	0 00	0 01
	3,860	2,200	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	0 00	0 58
2006	4,500	900	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 68
SS	1,139	292	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 26	0 17
TOTAL	11,419	4,009								0 26	1 71

Watershed 026A Beaver Creek District Dubois (D-1)											
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic. System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
1997	20	40	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 00
1999	4,300	800	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 65
2000	4,300	850	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	000	065
2004	4,300	850	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 00	0 65
									Y	0 05	0 03
TOTAL	113,143	2,600								2 05	1 98

Watershed 026B Beaver Creek District Dubois (D-1)
No Sales Scheduled

Watershed 027/028 Medicine Lodge/Indian Creek			District Dubois (D-1)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method				Allowable Silvic System			Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Skv	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
1997	583	115	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 13	0 09
	22	40	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 00	0 01
	1,111	285	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 26	0 17
TOTAL	1,716	440								0 39	0 27

Watershed 029 Warms Springs	District Dubois (D-1)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 030A Upper Birch Creek (West)	District Dubois (D-1)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 0308 Upper Birch Creek (East)	District Dubois (D-1)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 031A Lower Birch Creek (West)	District Dubois (D-1)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 031B Lower Birch Creek (East)	District Dubois (D-1)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 034 Snow Creek	District Ashton (D-3)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 035 Burns-Pat Creek			District Palisades (D-4)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	500	120	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 18	0 12
TOTAL	500	120								0 18	0 12

	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
SaleName	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	800	180	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	018	012
TOTAL	800	180								018	012

Watershed 037 Elk-Bear Creeks	District Palisades (D-4)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 038 Fall Creek			District Palisades (D-4)								
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
Sale Name	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
SS 1998	400	100	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 09	0 06
SS 2002	600	150	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	Y	**Y**	Y	Y	013	009
SS 2006	320	80	**Y**	*Y*	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	007	005
TOTAL	1,640	410								036	025

Watershed 039 Pritchard Creek	District Palisades (D-4)
No Sales Scheduled	

Watershed 040 Brockman Creek			District Palisades **(D-4)**								1
	Estimated Harvest		Allowable Logging Method			Allowable Silvic System				Est Miles of Road	
SaleName	Volume	Acres	Trac	Sky	Heli	CC	SW	CT	SEL	Const	Recon
Small Sales	600	150	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	014	009
TOTAL	600	150								014	009
Forest Total	80,000	19,975								1843	1166

Chapter

V

Monitoring and Evaluation