

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

Lead Agency:

USDA - Forest Service
Targhee National Forest
P.O. Box 208
St. Anthony, ID 83445

Responsible Official:

Dale N. Bosworth
Intermountain Region
USDA Forest Service
324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401

For Further Information Contact:

Jerry B. Reese
Targhee National Forest
P.O. Box 208
St. Anthony, ID 83445
(208) 824-3151
(208) 624-4049 (fax)

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.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communications at (202) 720-2791.

To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, or call 1-800-245-6340 (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity employer.

Please recycle this document when it is ready to be discarded.

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:

Attribute	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)			
nonstocked/seedling	0	≤ 20	≤ 20
sapling	0	≤ 20	≤ 20
pole	0	≤ 20	≤ 20
mature/old growth 1/ <i>2160ae</i>	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 (average/acre) (G)	Forestwide S&Gs	Forestwide S&Gs	Forestwide S&Gs
Management Season (S)	Oct-Feb	Oct-Feb	Year-long
Thinning (G)	Non-uniform 3/	Non-uniform	by silvicultural prescription
Open Road Density 4/ (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 snag/cavity nesting habitat for explanation of biological potential. 3/ Maximize diversity of structure. 4/ Open roads in goshawk territories 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 priority in foraging areas. Where possible, open road density should be zero in the nest areas and the post-fledging family areas.			

2160
Notes 8-7, 11P
8" OF

2

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, Widgee 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, Juncó lake, Fish Lake, Loon Lake, Moose Lake, unnamed pond (Sec. 9, T47N, R118W).