INTRODUCTION

Chapter III describes management direction for the Forest that will guide Forest personnel to achieve desired outcomes and conditions for both land stewardship and public service. This direction is presented in two sections: (1) Forest-wide Management Direction, which begins below, and (2) Management Area Description and Direction, immediately following. These two sections are closely interrelated and need to be considered together in order to understand the full scope and intent of Forest management direction.

The Forest-wide Management Direction section provides general direction for all Forest resources and the foundation for more specific direction at the Management Area level. For more efficient and effective management, the Forest has been divided into smaller units called Management Areas organized around a combination of watershed and administrative boundaries. The Management Area Description and Direction section describes these areas in detail, highlights resource areas of importance or concern, and prescribes specific management direction to address these concerns. The Management Area direction is designed to tier to the Forest-wide direction, and to help achieve Forest-wide goals and desired conditions.

Multi-Scale Analysis

Direction contained in this plan was developed from analyses completed at multiple scales. This approach was necessary in order to better understand context and the inter-relationship of forest plan direction on resource, social and economic factors that span multiple scales. Direction (i.e., goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines) in this plan was developed considering the context of the ICBEMP Science, available Northwest Power Planning Council (NWPPC) subbasin assessments and plans, species recovery plans and conservation strategies, 303(d) watershed plans, and other broad[1]-, mid[2]-, and in some cases fine[3]-scale information that was available.

A guide to Mid Scale Ecosystem Inquiry (August 1999), and other information sources, will be used by project planning interdisciplinary teams to help link the broad-, mid-, and fine-scale information utilized in development of this plan direction to site/project-scale[4] design efforts, including establishment of work priorities. The official responsible for project planning and implementation associated with this plan will determine when and what additional fine and site-scale analyses are needed to ensure project implementation decisions are sufficiently linked to the broad-, mid- and fine-scale information utilized in development of this plan.

---

[1] Broad-scale: A regional land area that may include all or parts of several states. An example of a broad-scale assessment is the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project.

[2] Mid-scale: An area varying in size from a U.S. Geological Survey 4th-field hydrologic unit (HU) to groups of 4th-field HUs, approximately 500,000 to 5,000,000 acres; however, a particular mid-scale analysis may not follow hydrologic boundaries when other boundaries are more appropriate to address mid-scale issues. Subbasin Review and Land Management Planning unit analyses occur at this scale.

[3] Fine-scale: A landscape area varying in size from a 6th-field HU to a combination of 5th-field HUs, approximately 10,000 to 100,000 acres; however, a particular fine-scale analysis may not follow hydrologic boundaries when other boundaries are more appropriate to address fine-scale issues. Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale (EAWS) and Lynx analysis units (LAU) occur at this scale.

[4] Site-scale: A project area or site, typically associated with project-level NEPA analysis. Any scale less than a broad, mid or fine scale.

Continuous Assessment and Planning (CAP)

A proactive approach to ecosystem management within an adaptive strategy is needed in order to effectively move toward, and maintain, higher ecological integrity and social and economic resiliency. To respond to this, the intent of future management is to use a continuing process of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and incorporating new knowledge into forest planning management strategies, for adjustment purposes, where:

- A planned direction is adapted to a site-specific situation, which is different than what was assumed during planning.
- An event changes the characteristics of the environment.
- New information accumulates over time through monitoring that indicates planned objectives are not being met, and/or research indicates a need for change.

Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of adaptive management and are key to achieving the short- and long-term goals and desired conditions described in this plan. The need for amending or revising direction in this plan will be based on (1) ongoing broad- and mid-scale monitoring programs (e.g., Interagency Implementation Team (IIT) Biological Opinion efforts, ongoing efforts of the NWPPC, State water quality efforts and other broad-scale monitoring programs), *and* (2) specific planning unit monitoring and evaluation efforts identified in Chapter IV of this document, independent of basin-wide efforts, to address unique local needs. Local monitoring efforts described in Chapter IV of this plan avoid duplication with basin-wide efforts, but are compatible to those efforts whenever possible.

FOREST-WIDE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Definitions

This section describes management direction that applies generally to National Forest System lands across the entire Forest. There are basically five types of direction described for the Forest resource programs in the pages that follow: desired conditions, goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines. Each of these types is defined in detail, below.

Desired Conditions are descriptions of how Forest resources should look and function to provide diverse and sustainable habitats, settings, goods, and services. Taken together, the desired conditions should present an integrated vision of a properly functioning Forest that supports a broad range of biodiversity and social and economic opportunity.

Goals are concise statements that help describe desired conditions, or how to achieve those conditions. Goals are typically designed to maintain conditions if they are currently within their desired range, or restore conditions to their desired range if they are currently outside that range. Goals are normally expressed in broad, general terms that are timeless, in that there are no specific dates by which the goals are to be achieved. Goal statements form the basis from which objectives are developed.

Objectives are concise time-specific statements of actions or results designed to help achieve goals. Objectives form the basis for project-level actions or proposals to help achieve Forest goals. Like goals, objectives are typically designed to maintain conditions if they are currently within their desired range, or restore conditions to their desired range if they are currently outside that range. The timeframe for accomplishing objectives, unless otherwise stated, is generally considered to be the planning period, or the next 10 to 15 years. More specific dates are not typically used because accomplishment can be delayed by funding, litigation, environmental changes, and other influences beyond the Forest's control.

Standards are binding limitations placed on management actions. Standards are typically action restrictions designed to prevent degradation of resource conditions, or exceeding a threshold of unacceptable effects, so that conditions can be maintained or restored over time. However, exceptions are made in some cases to allow temporary or short-term degrading effects in order to achieve long-term goals (e.g., SWST04). Standards must be within the authority and ability of the Forest Service to enforce. A project or action that varies from a relevant standard may not be authorized unless the Forest Plan is amended to modify, remove, or waive its application.

Guidelines represent a preferred or advisable course of action generally expected to be carried out. Guidelines often indicate measures that should be taken to help maintain or restore resource conditions, or prevent resource degradation. Deviation from compliance does not require a Forest Plan amendment (as with a standard), but rationale for deviation must be documented in the project decision document.

See Glossary for definitions of "maintain", "restore", and "degrade".

Timeframes

As noted above, management objectives in this Plan are generally designed to be achieved within the planning period (the next 10 to 15 years), unless otherwise stated. Similarly, standards and guidelines are expected to apply for the planning period, although there may be deviations, as explained in the definitions above. In addition, the Continuous Assessment and Planning process, under which this Plan was developed, will allow the Plan to adapt through time. If, for instance, monitoring shows that a certain standard is not working, or that a new guideline is needed, these changes can be made during the planning period with Forest Plan amendments.

Desired conditions and goals are more timeless in nature. For certain resources, the desired conditions may already exist, in which case both the short-term and long-term goal may be to maintain those conditions over time. In other cases, there may be short-term impediments to achieving desired conditions, but the long-term goal is to move resources toward those conditions. One example would be a desired condition of having more large ponderosa pine trees and snags in specific vegetation types. The Forest can retain existing large trees over the short-term planning period, but to achieve the desired condition of more trees may take much longer due to the extended time needed for trees to grow to a large size.

In some management direction that follows, there are references to temporary, short-term, or long-term effects. These time periods were also used in the Forest Plan Revision EIS, and were consistently defined for modeling purposes so that effects could be analyzed on an equal basis across alternatives. The definitions used in the EIS were:

- Temporary = 0 to 3 years
- Short term = greater than 3 years to 15 years
- Long term = greater than 15 years.

This Forest Plan uses these temporal definitions as starting points but recognizes that they vary depending on species, life cycles, mobility, ecological processes, and other influences. For example, a relatively long-lived, mobile species like a bear may be able to avoid or adapt to the temporary effects of prescribed fire or recreation disturbance, whereas a short-lived, stationary plant species may not survive the same effects. Because the plant may only have one brief reproductive period and cannot move to avoid fire or trampling, those disturbance effects have a more long-term impact relative to the plant species than they would to the bear. These different temporal relationships need to be determined and analyzed at the project level where site-specific circumstances can be taken into account.

Similarly, the Plan recognizes that all effects are not the same just because they may occur within the same temporary, short-term, or long-term time period. The duration or repetition of an effect within that time period can vary greatly, as can the intensity, location, or type of effect. Again, Forest personnel should have the flexibility to determine these differences during project-scale analysis.

Limited Authority – Guidelines vs. Standards

As a federal land management agency, the Forest Service has limited authority to influence certain activities or uses—such as mining and hydropower development—on its administered lands. However, the agency does have authority to require reasonable terms, conditions, or measures to minimize or mitigate the effects of some of these activities or uses. In the Forest-wide management direction, these activities or uses are typically addressed by guidelines rather than standards, to reflect the Forest's limited authority. In such cases, the Forest remains committed to minimizing or mitigating effects from these activities, where they cannot be avoided or eliminated.

TEPC Species

Although all Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate species on the Forest may not be individually addressed in the Forest Plan management direction, the Forest is obligated to provide sufficient habitat to contribute to their survival and recovery. This obligation is spelled out in more detail in the Endangered Species Act, Magnuson-Stevens Act, Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction, and various recovery plans, conservation strategies and agreements, and MOUs. In addition, Section 7 consultation will occur at the project level for all proposed actions that may affect these species or their habitats. The Forest Plan does not authorize or implement specific actions and cannot predict potential effects. The actions and effects would occur at the project level and will be addressed in consultation at that level.

Pacfish/Infish and Biological Opinions

The revised Land and Resource Land Management Plan (LRMP) direction replaces Pacfish/Infish standards, guidelines, and terms and conditions specified in the 1995 BO for chinook salmon and the 1998 BOs for steelhead and bull trout. Analysis in the Forest Plan Biological Assessment provides the linkage between Pacfish/Infish and the 1995/1998 BOs, and the LRMP direction that follows.

Organization

The Forest-wide desired condition, goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines are organized by resource program area. These resource areas, in turn, are organized by ecological groupings, beginning with biophysical resources, and then moving to socio-economic resources. Although management direction is presented by individual resource area for efficient reference and retrieval, this direction has been integrated across resource areas.

Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Besides the management direction described in this chapter, numerous federal and state laws, regulations, and policies govern the use and management of resources on National Forest administered lands. Some of the more important ones are described in *Appendix H, Legal and Administrative Framework for Forest Planning and Resource Management*. The Forest has no legal obligation to repeat these laws, regulations, and policies in its Forest Plan; however, direction in the Plan has been designed to guide Forest resource management in such a way that the laws, regulations, and policies should be met. Wherever the laws, regulations, or policies have more stringent requirements than Forest Plan direction, the Forest must and will comply with those requirements.

Existing administrative policy, procedure, and guidance to Forest Service employees issued through the Forest Service Directive System are not typically duplicated in this plan. These directives (i.e., Forest Service Manual and related Forest Service Handbooks) that provide further guidance to a resource area are referenced at the beginning of each resource section.

The Forest Service Manual and Handbook System codifies the agency's policy, practice, and procedure affecting more than one unit and the delegations of continuing authority and assignment of continuing responsibilities; serves as the primary administrative basis for the internal management and control of all programs; and is the primary source of administrative direction to Forest Service employees.

- **Forest Service Manual (FSM)**. The component of the agency Directive System that contains legal authorities, management objectives, policies, responsibilities, instructions, and guidance needed on a continuing basis by Forest Service line officers and primary staff in more than one unit to plan and execute assigned programs and activities (FSM 1111).

- **Forest Service Handbooks (FSH)**. The component of the agency Directive System that provides detailed procedures, instructions, and guidance needed on a continuing basis by employees in more than one unit on how to proceed with a specialized aspect of a program or activity. Handbooks either implement direction as required by the Manual or incorporate external directives (FSM 1110.3, 1112).

- **Interim Directive**. An internal directive issuance that modifies previous manual or handbook direction or establishes new direction for a period of up to 18 months. FSM 1113.3 describes the criteria related to issuance and policy on the duration of interim directives, including reissuance.

When an FSM, FSH, or related interim directive is issued, its force and effect do not depend upon the component of the Directive System to which the directive is issued; rather, it is the use of the helping verbs "must," "shall," "ought," "should," or "may," or the use of the imperative mood (where “you” is understood) that determines the force and effect of the direction. These words have the same force and effect whether they are used in a manual, handbook or interim directive. FSM 1110.8 provides guidance on the degree of compliance and restriction imposed by helping verbs and imperative mood.

While directives may refer to procedures or requirements imposed on those outside the agency, Forest Service employees do not use internal directives to assign responsibility to or mandate requirements on employees of local, state, or other federal agencies or on the public. Instead, Forest Service officials use correspondence, agreements, contracts, authorizations, regulations, or other appropriate instruments where necessary to impose requirements on other agencies or on persons not employed by the Forest Service.

Desired Conditions Common To All Resources

The desired condition for the Forest is to care for the land and serve people through the maintenance and restoration of productive and sustainable ecosystems. The Forest features a broad array of landscapes and opportunities, from wilderness areas where natural conditions predominate, to concentrated development areas where conditions have been highly altered to meet a specific resource concern.

Ecosystems on the Forest:

- Have ecological and watershed integrity, meaning they have a viable combination of all the diverse elements and processes needed to sustain the systems and to perform desired functions,

- Are dynamic in nature and resilient and resistant to natural and man-caused disturbances,

- Have a range of vegetative composition and structure that provide habitat for desired plant, wildlife, and aquatic species, and

- Are managed in an environment of public and interagency trust, and cultural and socio-economic sustainability.

- Are managed to promote meaningful relationships with American Indian Tribes to understand and incorporate tribal cultural resources, needs, interests, and expectations.

Ecosystems have the following physical, biological, social, and economic components and conditions:

- Soils retain all or most of their natural productivity and are in a condition that promotes vegetative growth, hydrologic function, long-term nutrient cycling, and erosional stability. Streams and lakes provide clean water, appropriate temperatures, and a variety of connected habitats to support native and desired non-native aquatic species. Air quality is occasionally affected by smoke from fire use and wildfire.

- Forest, grassland, shrubland, and riparian plant communities are within a desired range of variability for composition, structure, patterns, and processes. Vegetation forms a diverse network of habitats and connective corridors for wildlife, and provides desired levels of snags, coarse woody material, and soil organic matter. Terrestrial and aquatic habitats support species diversity, with emphasis on maintaining or restoring threatened, endangered and sensitive species, rare and unique plant communities, and species of cultural, commercial, and recreational significance. Riparian areas connect upland and aquatic habitats, and promote stable and diverse stream channel conditions. Existing noxious weed populations are not expanding, and new invader species are not becoming established.

- Disturbance processes--such as fire, insects, disease, floods, and landslides--contribute to functioning ecosystems. Fire plays its natural role where appropriate and desirable, but is suppressed where necessary to protect life and resources. Fire is used to manage vegetation where appropriate to enhance ecosystem resiliency and lower hazardous fuel levels.

- Recreational settings range from primitive to developed, offering a wide spectrum of opportunities and uses. Facilities--such as roads, trails, campgrounds, and administrative sites--are constructed, reconstructed, or eliminated as needed to provide a balance of safe, effective, and environmentally responsible management activities. Visitors enjoy a variety of special attractions, including National Recreation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Scenic Byways, historic landmarks, and winter recreation areas. People have the opportunity to explore and learn about their cultural heritage. Significant cultural sites are preserved and accessible through working tribal and public partnerships.

- Sustainable ecosystems provide a variety of sustainable products and services for current and future generations alike. Timber, range, recreation, minerals, and special use programs offer opportunities for economic development, and contribute to local community needs, while maintaining ecological integrity.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species

Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate species is in: FSM 2600 – Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management; and in FSH 2609.13 – Wildlife and Fisheries Program Management Handbook. See also FSM and FSH direction for other appropriate resources in this section.

DESIRED CONDITION

Habitats for Threatened and Endangered Species are managed consistent with established and approved Recovery Plans. Management actions either contribute to, or do not prevent recovery or de-listing of these species. Habitats for Proposed and Candidate species are managed to help preclude listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Degrading effects from Forest programs are at levels that do not threaten the persistence of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate species populations.

Management Direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	TEGO01	Provide habitat capable of contributing to the survival and recovery of species listed under the ESA (see Appendix E for current list of species).
	TEGO02	Provide habitat that will help keep Proposed or Candidate species from becoming listed (see Appendix E for current list of species).
	TEGO03	Balance the need for restorative actions to address the long-term threats to listed and proposed species with the short-term need to protect listed and proposed species and their habitats.
	TEGO04	Design and implement management actions to provide for ecological conditions, population viability, reproductive needs, and habitat components Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate (TEPC) species.
	TEGO05	Provide for well-distributed habitat capable of maintaining self-sustaining, complex interacting groups of TEPC species.
	TEGO06	Provide habitat capable of maintaining stable or increasing trends in abundance of TEPC species in all recovery units.
	See also Goals for Soil, Water, Riparian and Aquatic (SWRA) Resources (09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15); Vegetation (04); Botanical Resources (04, 05, 06); and Recreation Resources (04).	
Objectives	TEOB01	Continue to map and update locations of species occurrence and habitat for TEPC species during fine- or site/project-scale analyses. Incorporate information into a coordinated GIS database and coordinate with the Idaho Conservation Data Center.
	TEOB02	Cooperate with USFWS and NMFS to develop an Information and Education program for special use authorizations within TEPC habitat.
	TEOB03	Identify and reduce road-related effects on TEPC species and their habitats using the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy and other appropriate methodologies.
	TEOB04	Follow emergency consultation procedures after an emergency event as defined in 50 CFR 402.05.
	TEOB05	Coordinate with research efforts for TEPC species to determine basic life history requirements and potential effects from management activities. Coordinate efforts and information with the Idaho Conservation Data Center, universities, Forest Service Research Stations, etc.

Management Direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	TEOB06	Develop an agreed upon process with NMFS and USFWS for project-level consultation that addresses multi-scale analyses and tracking environmental baselines.
	TEOB07	During fine-scale analyses, identify practices or facilities that are adversely affecting TEPC species or their habitats, and prioritize opportunities to mitigate, through avoidance or minimization, adverse effects to TEPC species.
	Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	
	TEOB08	Maintain and update the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy for restoration of TEPC aquatic species habitat. Update the plan biennially by using the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy prioritization process, or other appropriate methodologies.
	TEOB09	As funding allows, implement restoration activities in accordance with the current Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy or Forest Service-approved portions of recovery plans to: a) Restore listed fish species distribution, b) Restore desired habitat conditions, c) Conserve genetic diversity, and d) Provide for genetic exchange.
	TEOB10	Over the planning period, initiate habitat restoration for at least two subpopulations of anadromous fish and two populations of resident fish in each subbasin where these species occur. Use the current Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy (i.e., WARS), or Forest Service approved portions of recovery plans, to assist in determining watershed priorities for habitat restoration within a subbasin.
	Wildlife Resources	
	TEOB11	Update appropriate NRIS database modules for TEPC species and their habitats on a biennially basis to incorporate latest field data.
	TEOB12	During project-level planning, field review lynx analysis units (LAUs) that overlay project areas to determine the suitability for denning, foraging, security and connectivity of habitat within the project area.
	TEOB13	Design and implement vegetation management actions in lynx habitat within LAUs to maintain or restore conditions for lynx foraging and denning habitat.
	TEOB14	During mid- or project-scale analysis, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoration of habitat linkage zones to promote genetic integrity and species distribution (See Figure E-1 in Appendix E).
	TEOB15	Maintain or restore vegetative conditions that contribute to the recovery of northern Idaho ground squirrel habitat. See additional management area direction for northern Idaho ground squirrels in Management Areas 2, 3, and 5.
	TEOB16	Maintain or restore forest structural conditions for nesting and roosting areas near water bodies used by bald eagles.
	TEOB17	Seek funding and initiate preparation of a site-specific Bald Eagle Nest Site Management Plan within 5 years after occupation of a nesting territory has been determined.
	TEOB18	Work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Nez Perce Tribe and, when appropriate, the State to meet the experimental/non-essential population rules if wolf breeding pair populations' drop below six pairs in the Central Idaho Recovery Area (from the approved FEIS for Gray Wolf Re-introduction; USDI U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1994).
	Vegetation	
	TEOB19	During fine-scale analyses in areas where TEPC species occur, identify opportunities to maintain desired habitat conditions or restore degraded habitat for TEPC species.
	TEOB20	Design vegetative activities to maintain or restore denning habitat on landscape settings with the highest probability of escaping stand replacing wildfire events.
	Botanical Resources	

Management Direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	TEOB21	Coordinate with research efforts for TEPC plant species to determine habitat dynamics, seral conditions, pollination ecology, phenology, distribution, and susceptibility to adverse affects. Coordinate efforts and information with the Idaho Conservation Data Center, universities, Forest Service Research Stations, etc.
	TEOB22	Develop Integrated Weed Management plans to maintain or restore habitats for TEPC plants and other native species of concern where they are threatened by noxious weeds or non-native invasive plants.
	Fire Management	
	TEOB23	Develop operational resources (maps, keys, desk guides, etc.) within 1 year of signing the ROD, to coordinate TEPC species concerns and practical mitigations, and include those resource tools in the Fire Management Plan. Consult with NMFS and USFWS on operational resources on an annual basis. As part of this process consider the following relative to initial attack: a) How these resource tools will be provided to initial attack personnel. b) Locations or identification of occupied TEPC plant habitat, TEPC fish-bearing streams, surface water with direct delivery to TEPC fish bearing streams and associated RCAs. c) Criteria and potential mitigation concerning decisions to place incident bases, camps, helibases, helispots, and other centers for incident activities within occupied TEPC plant habitat or RCAs. d) Criteria and potential mitigation concerning decisions to use draft hoses in TEPC fish- bearing streams that do not have appropriate screening. e) Criteria and potential mitigation concerning decisions to use chemical retardant, foam or other additives in RCAs where surface waters have direct delivery to TEPC fish-bearing streams. f) Criteria and potential mitigation concerning decisions to use heavy equipment in RCAs.
	Rangeland Resources	
	TEOB24	Manage livestock grazing to be compatible with the maintenance or restoration of desired lynx habitat.
	Lands and Special Uses	
	TEOB25	Use land acquisition, exchange, and conservation easements, where appropriate, to meet riparian and aquatic goals and objectives, and to facilitate restoration of TEPC species habitat.
	TEOB26	Where the authority to issue special-use authorizations and agreements was not retained (i.e., FERC, mineral leases), work with permit holders to negotiate changes to meet TEPC species desired habitat conditions.
	Recreation Resources	
	TEOB27	During fine-scale analyses in areas where dispersed and developed recreation practices or facilities are identified as a potential concern or problem contributing to adverse affects to TEPC species or degradation of their habitats, evaluate and document where the problems are and prioritize opportunities to mitigate, through avoidance or minimization, adverse effects to TEPC species.
	TEOB28	During travel planning, identify areas of concentrated snow compaction activities (designated trails, snow play areas) in lynx habitat within LAUs, and minimize snow compaction in those areas to reduce potential conflicts.
	TEOB29	Allow for expansion of winter recreation facilities that maintain opportunities for lynx movement and dispersal.
	TEOB30	Manage recreational activities to maintain lynx habitat and connectivity.

Management Direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	TEOB31	Concentrate activities within existing developed areas rather than developing new areas in lynx habitat.
	TEOB32	Ensure the development or expansion of developed recreational sites or ski areas, and adjacent lands provide for landscape connectivity and lynx habitat needs.
	See also Objectives for SWRA Resources (11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18); Wildlife Resources (07, 08, 09); Botanical Resources (03, 04, 08, 11, 12, 13, 14); Non-native Plants (06, 08); Mineral and Geology Resources (08); Facilities and Roads (10, 11, 12); and Tribal Rights and Interests (03).	
Standards	TEST01	The Forest shall consult with the NMFS and Fish and Wildlife Service as needed, and appropriate, to comply with consultation requirements under the Endangered Species Act and Magnuson-Stevens Act.
	TEST02	For Forest-wide, watershed, or project-level Biological Opinions (BOs) and Biological Assessments (BAs) with letters of concurrence, requirements shall continue to apply until their expiration date unless these documents are specifically updated during further review with related regulatory agencies. Exception to this standard: The 1995 and 1998 Chinook and Steelhead Biological Opinions and 1998 Bull Trout Biological Opinion are replaced by the Biological Opinion for this Forest Plan revision (refer to page 4 of this Chapter).
	TEST03	Design and implement projects to meet the terms of Forest Service approved portions of recovery plans. If a recovery plan does not yet exist, use the best information available (for example, BAs, BOs, letters of concurrence, Forest Service-approved portions of Conservation Strategies) until a recovery plan is written and approved.
	TEST04	Management actions that have adverse effects on Proposed or Candidate species or their habitats, shall not be allowed if the effects of those actions would contribute to listing of the species as Threatened or Endangered under the ESA.
	TEST05	For management actions that include application of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, or rodenticides, mitigation shall avoid or minimize adverse effects on TEPC species or their habitats.
	TEST06	Management actions shall be designed to avoid or minimize adverse effects to listed species and their habitats. For listed fish species, use Appendix B for determining compliance with this standard.
	Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	
	TEST07	In TEPC fish-bearing waters, do not authorize new surface diversions unless they provide upstream and downstream fish passage and, if needed, include either fish screens that meet NMFS and/or USFWS criteria or other means to prevent fish entrapment or entrainment.
	Botanical Resources	
	TEST08	Avoid management actions within occupied TEPC plant species habitat that would adversely affect the long-term persistence of those species
	TEST09	In revegetation and seeding projects in occupied TEPC plant habitat, a Forest botanist shall be consulted to ensure appropriate species are used.
	TEST10	Management actions that may contribute to establishment or spread of non-native invasive weed species within occupied TEPC plant habitat shall include measures to avoid weed establishment and spread.
	TEST11	New facilities for storage of fuels and other toxicants shall be located outside of occupied TEPC plant habitat.
	Wildlife Resources	
	TEST12	Mitigate, through avoidance or minimization, management actions within known nest or denning sites of TEPC species if those actions would disrupt reproductive success during the nesting or denning period. During project planning, determine sites, periods, and appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimize effects.

Management Direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	TEST13	Mitigate, through avoidance or minimization, management actions within known winter roosting sites of TEPC species if those actions would adversely affect the survival of wintering or roosting populations. During project planning, determine sites, periods, and appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimize effects.
	TEST14	Vegetative management activities within lynx foraging habitat in LAUs shall not degrade, nor retard attainment of desired habitat for the lynx and its prey except: a) Within 200 feet of Forest Service administrative sites, dwellings, and/or associated outbuildings as needed to reduce risk of loss from wildfire. b) Research studies and genetic tests (i.e., performance tests, long-term field tests and realized gain trials) necessary to evaluate genetically improved reforestation stock. c) Within the wildland urban interface in order to develop or maintain fuel profiles that are necessary to reduce the risk of wildfire. d) Where outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to lynx and its prey habitat conditions. This standard does not apply to activities that are not vegetation management proposals that may affect vegetation, such as removal of vegetation for ski runs, mineral extraction, etc.
	TEST15	Unless a broad-scale assessment has been completed that substantiates different historical levels of unsuitable habitat, limit disturbance within each LAU as follows: If more than 30 percent of lynx habitat within a LAU is currently in unsuitable condition, no additional habitat may be changed to unsuitable habitat as a result of vegetative management projects. Fire use, or fire hazard reduction and associated vegetation management activities within the wildland urban interface watersheds, that develop or maintain fuel profiles needed to reduce the risk of wildfire threats to the wildland urban interface areas, are NOT bound by this standard.
	TEST16	Lynx LAU boundaries will not be adjusted except through consultation with US Fish and Wildlife Service.
	Fire Management	
	TEST17	Once a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is approved, heavy equipment shall not be used to construct fire lines within occupied TEPC plant habitat unless: a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to occupied TEPC plant habitat than would result from the disturbance of heavy equipment. In no case will the decision to use heavy equipment in occupied TEPC plant habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk.
	TEST18	Once a WFSA is approved, incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities shall be located outside of occupied TEPC plant habitat unless the only suitable location for such activities is determined and documented by the line officer or designee to be within occupied TEPC plant habitat. In no case will the decision to place these activities inside occupied TEPC plant habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or structures is at imminent risk.

Management Direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	TEST19	Once a WFSA is approved, hoses used to draft water from TEPC fish-bearing streams for suppression activities shall be screened with the most appropriate mesh size (generally 3/32), or as determined through coordination with NMFS and/or USFWS, unless: a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to TEPC fish and their habitat than risk to individuals within TEPC fish-bearing streams affected by the use of unscreened, or inappropriately screened, draft hoses. In no case will the decision to use draft hoses without screening in TEPC fish-bearing streams be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk
	TEST20	Once a WFSA is approved, avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to all surface waters with direct drainage to TEPC fish bearing streams or occupied aquatic TEPC plant habitat unless: a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to TEPC fish and their habitat, or occupied aquatic TEPC plant habitat, than would be caused by chemical, foam or additive delivery to waters containing these TEPC fish or plants. In no case will the decision to avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam or additives to TEPC fish bearing waters or occupied TEPC aquatic plant habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk
	TEST21	Water dipping points and criteria for determining dipping points, shall be identified in the operation resources for TEPC fish-bearing streams and occupied TEPC aquatic plant habitat. In situations where dipping points have not been approved in advance, the operational resources criteria for dipping points shall be used until the line officer or designee can approve sites following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor, unless the line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue.
	Rangeland Resources	
	TEST22	Livestock trailing, bedding, watering, and other handling efforts shall be mitigated, through avoidance, to address adverse effects to occupied TEPC plant habitat.
	TEST23	New water developments, corrals, and other handling or loading facilities shall not be located within occupied habitat of TEPC plant species unless it can be demonstrated these facilities shall not adversely affect occupied TEPC plant habitat.
	TEST24	Livestock salting and/or bed grounds shall be located outside occupied TEPC plant habitat so that plants shall not be adversely affected by associated trampling.
	TEST25	Mitigate, through avoidance, the adverse effects of livestock access or activities that may result in trampling of redds or disturbance of spawning or reproductive staging of ESA listed fish species.
	TEST26	Mitigate, through avoidance, effects to occupied TEPC plant habitat through grazing system design and implementation, and livestock handling adjustments.
	Mineral Resources	
	TEST27	Do not approve new development of saleable or leasable mineral operations in occupied TEPC plant habitat.
	TEST28	Avoid adverse effects from locatable mineral operations to TEPC plant species and occupied habitat.

Management Direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	TEST29	Avoid or minimize adverse effects from locatable mineral operations to TEPC animal species or their habitats.
	TEST30	In new and existing quarry projects, keep equipment and activities out of occupied TEPC plant habitat.
	Lands and Special Uses	
	TEST31	Adverse effects from new facilities to occupied TEPC plant habitat shall be avoided.
	Facilities and Roads	
	TEST32	When taking water from TEPC fish-bearing streams for road and facility construction and maintenance activities, intake hoses shall be screened with the most appropriate mesh size (generally 3/32 of an inch), or as determined through coordination with NMFS and/or USFWS.
	Recreation Resources	
	TEST33	Where it is documented that float-boating activities may have an adverse effect on TEPC species, consult with USFWS and/or NMFS to determine what action is appropriate and necessary to minimize or avoid those effects.
	TEST34	Allow no net increase in groomed or designated over-the-snow routes or play areas, outside of baseline areas of consistent snow compaction, by LAU or in combination with immediately adjacent LAUs unless the Biological Assessment demonstrates the grooming or designation serves to consolidate use and improve lynx habitat. This does not apply within permitted ski area boundaries, to winter logging, and access to private inholdings. Also, permits, authorizations or agreements could expand into baseline routes and baseline areas of existing snow compaction, and grooming could expand to routes of existing snow compaction and routes that have been designated but not groomed in the past and still comply with this standard.
	See also Standards for Wildlife Resource (02, 03, 04); Fire Management (01, 02, 03); Non-native Plants (01-12); and Tribal Rights and Interests (01).	
Guidelines	TEGU01	Discretionary actions should avoid take of listed species, and actions where the Forest's discretion is limited should minimize adverse effects that could lead to a take.
	TEGU02	For proposed actions that may affect potential habitat of TEPC species, identify potential habitat and determine species presence within or near the project area. Document the rationale for not identifying potential habitat and determining species presence for TEPC species in the project record.
	TEGU03	Management actions in occupied Proposed or Candidate species habitat should be modified or relocated if the effects of the actions would contribute to a trend toward ESA listing for these species.
	TEGU04	The Forest should cooperate with USFWS and NMFS, as appropriate, by providing information, data, and assistance for the development of recovery plans for species listed under the ESA.
	TEGU05	The Forest should cooperate with USFWS and NMFS, as appropriate, by providing information, data, and assistance for the evaluation of species that are petitioned, or proposed, or candidates to be listed under the ESA, and for evaluation of proposed critical habitat.
	TEGU06	Coordinate with Forest resource specialists to consider TEPC habitat needs when designing and implementing management activities that may affect TEPC species and their habitats.
	Botanical Resources	
	TEGU07	During site/project-scale analysis and review, a Forest botanist should review insecticide or herbicide spray plans and prescribed burning plans to determine whether effects to TEPC plant species and their pollinators should be mitigated, through avoidance or minimization.
	Fire Management	

Management Direction for Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	TEGU08	Fire Resource advisors should be trained in techniques to mitigate, through avoidance or minimization, adverse effects to TEPC species.
	Rangeland Resources	
	TEGU09	Driveways and trailing routes should be located to avoid occupied TEPC plant habitat.
	Lands and Special Uses	
	TEGU10	Land exchanges that would result in a net loss of quality or quantity of habitat for TEPC species should not be considered unless benefits of the exchange outweigh the benefits to those species in the long term.
	TEGU11	The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should be notified that hydroelectric proposals in watersheds with TEPC fish species, and/or occupied TEPC plant habitat are inconsistent with Forest Plan management objectives when adverse effects can not be effectively avoided for plant species or avoided or minimized for TEPC fish species.
	TEGU12	Where the authority to do so was retained, proposed or existing special use authorizations should be issued, re-issued, or amended upon expiration, only if adverse effects of the authorizations on TEPC species can be minimized.
	Facilities and Roads	
	TEGU13	To protect TEPC plant species and their occupied habitat, water supply points, service areas, and other needs for road and facility construction projects should be specified in project planning and used in project implementation.
	TEGU14	For watersheds with listed aquatic species, essential fish habitat, or designated critical habitat, transportation system design criteria for fish passage should be coordinated with NMFS or USFWS, as appropriate.
	See also Guidelines for Botanical Resources (01, 02, 03, 04); Non-native Plants (01, 03, 05); Fire Management (03, 05); Lands and Special Uses (01, 09, 12, 13, 18); and Facilities and Roads (09, 11).	

Air Quality and Smoke Management

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for air quality, smoke management and Fire Management Plans is in FSM 2500 - Watershed and Air Management, and FSM 5100 - Fire Management, and FSH 5109.19. – Fire Management Analysis and Planning Handbook.

DESIRED CONDITION

People visiting the National Forest have the opportunity to experience clean air and spectacular vistas in a natural setting, while recognizing that those vistas may be affected periodically by smoke from management actions or wildfires. Smoke emissions from wildland fires do not exceed the estimated historical frequency and distribution for the various vegetation types across the Forest. Ambient air quality and visibility across the Forest are within federal and state standards

Management Direction for Air Quality and Smoke Management		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	ASGO01	Meet federal and state ambient air quality and visibility standards and other applicable air quality direction.
	ASGO02	Manage smoke, while achieving land management objectives, to provide for desirable air quality and visibility.
Objectives	ASOB01	Comply with federal, state, and local requirements relating to the Clean Air Act. This includes, but is not limited to, participating in the respective state's Smoke Management Programs, and following State Implementation Plans.
	ASOB02	Within five years or within the timeframe required by the respective (i.e., Idaho and Utah) State Implementation Plans, develop emissions data and trend information for fire use to be stored in a centralized database. Use data to document meeting Regional Haze requirements established by the State.
	ASOB03	Use a variety of management tools, including prescribed fire and Wildland Fire Use (for Resource Benefits), to help manage vegetation to reduce potential smoke impacts from uncharacteristic wildfire.
	ASOB04	Provide educational and interpretive exhibits, displays, and programs to increase public awareness and understanding of smoke emissions from fire use and wildfire, the tradeoffs between the two, and the benefits of fuel reduction and smoke management techniques.
	ASOB05	When developing and implementing fire use projects, inform the public about potential smoke impacts to health and safety.
Standards	ASST01	Prescribed fire operations shall be conducted consistent with the state's smoke management program.
	ASST02	Adhere to the operations and procedures of the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group and the Utah Interagency Smoke Management Program to limit potential unacceptable smoke impacts. Further restrict burning activities if local conditions indicate potential unacceptable smoke impacts to ambient air quality and/or visibility.
	ASST03	Apply control measures as directed by the appropriate DEQ during air pollution episodes (e.g., no new ignitions during declared episodes).

Management Direction for Air Quality and Smoke Management		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	ASGU01	In addition to identifying applicable regulations, plans, and policies important to project design of prescribed fire activities, air quality and visibility impact evaluations should also consider other sources of emissions; identify sensitive areas; include descriptions of planned measures to reduce smoke impacts as appropriate; identify the potential risk for smoke intrusions into sensitive areas; and describe ambient air monitoring plans, when appropriate.
	ASGU02	Consider and evaluate the impacts of smoke on sensitive areas (e.g., Class I, non-attainment or maintenance areas, population centers, etc.) within an appropriate area of consideration. A 100-kilometer (approximately 62 miles) distance surrounding the project area should be the initial area of consideration. Air quality modeling should be used to support evaluations when possible. Particulate matter is currently the primary pollutant of concern for air quality evaluations related to Forest management activities for compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
	ASGU03	Fire Management Plans should outline a process to consider smoke impacts resulting from Wildland Fire Use and suppression activities.
	ASGU04	Annually and/or seasonally communicate with the public regarding planned amounts of prescribed burning and potential smoke impacts. Especially near population centers, communication should be aimed at minimizing concerns about health and safety related to smoke.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for riparian, soil, water and aquatic resources is in Forest Service Manuals 2500 - Watershed and Air Management, 2600 - Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management, and 3500 - Cooperative Watershed Management; and in Forest Service Handbooks: 2500, 2509.13 - Burned-Area Emergency Rehabilitation Handbook, 2509.18 - Soil Management Handbook, and 2509.22 - Soil and Water Conservation Handbook.

DESIRED CONDITION

Soil protective cover, soil organic matter, and coarse woody material are at levels that maintain or restore soil productivity and soil-hydrologic functions where conditions are at risk or degraded. Soils also have adequate physical, biological, and chemical properties to support desired vegetation growth. Riparian and aquatic ecosystems have appropriate types and amounts of vegetation. There is sufficient large woody debris appropriate for land and stream channel forms to maintain water quality, filter sediment, aid floodplain development, improves floodwater retention and groundwater recharge, and contributes to diverse habitat components. Management actions result in no long-term degradation of soil, water, riparian, and aquatic resources conditions. Instream flows are sufficient to support healthy riparian and aquatic habitats, the stability and effective function of stream channels, and the ability to route flood discharges, and provide for downstream uses. Wetlands and floodplains are maintained where they are properly functioning, and restored where degraded. Improving watershed conditions contribute to the de-listing of water quality limited water bodies to meet Clean Water Act requirements. Public waters are restored where water quality does not support beneficial uses and otherwise are maintained or improved.

Distribution of native and desired non-native fish and other aquatic species is maintained or is expanding into previously occupied habitat, with inter-connectivity between and within meta-populations. The amount, distribution, and characteristics of life-stage habitats are present to maintain or reach viable populations of native and desired non-native species. Habitat conditions prevent further listing of species under the Act or adding species to the Region 4 Sensitive Species list. Efforts are in place to prevent new introductions of undesirable non-native fish species and to reduce degrading effects from past introductions. Habitat provides fish populations for recreational, cultural, and commercial significance. Human activities do not prevent populations from maintaining distribution and abundance during critical life stages. Restoration activities have resulted in maintaining necessary water temperatures, reducing pollutants such as sediment, and removing human-caused barriers to fish passage to restore population and habitat connectivity where genetic contamination to native fish species from exotic species is not an issue.

Management Direction for Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	**Soil Processes and Productivity**	
	SWGO01	Maintain soil productivity and ecological processes where functioning properly, and restore where currently degraded. Maintain the physical, chemical, and biological properties of soils to support desired vegetation conditions and soil-hydrologic functions and processes within watersheds.
	Hydrology and Watershed Processes	
	SWGO02	Provide for stream channel integrity, channel processes, and the sediment regime under which the riparian and aquatic ecosystems evolved.
	SWGO03	Maintain surface and ground water in streams, lakes, wetlands, and meadows to support healthy riparian and aquatic habitats; the stability and effective function of stream channels; and downstream uses.
	SWGO04	Restore and maintain flow regimes sufficient to create and sustain soil-hydrologic and water quality conditions, and riparian, aquatic and wetland habitats, and to achieve patterns of sediment, and nutrient and large woody debris routing within their inherent range of capability.
	Water Quality	
	SWGO05	Design and implement watershed management programs and plans that will restore water quality and watershed function to support beneficial uses.
	SWGO06	Meet or surpass State water quality standards by planning and designing land management activities that protect water quality.
	SWGO07	Provide water quality for stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems while fully supporting appropriate beneficial uses.
	SWGO08	Manage water quality to meet requirements under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act, with special emphasis on de-listing water quality limited water bodies under Section 303(d) and supporting state development and implementation of TMDLs.
	SWGO09	Promote integration of planning, analysis, implementation, and monitoring efforts that support the ESA, Magnuson-Stevens Act, and Clean Water Act requirements.
	Aquatic and Riparian Habitat and Species	
	SWGO10	Provide riparian and aquatic habitat capable of supporting viable populations of native and desired non-native aquatic species.
	SWGO11	Manage human-caused disturbances to avoid or reduce degrading effects to aquatic populations, particularly during critical life stages.
	SWGO12	Provide habitat that will help keep aquatic Region 4 sensitive species from becoming listed (see Appendix E for current list of species).
	SWGO13	Provide habitat capable of supporting viable populations of aquatic Management Indicator Species (see Appendix E for current list of species).
	SWGO14	Diversity and productivity of native and desired non-native plant communities in riparian conservation areas: a) Provide amounts and distribution of large woody debris consistent with desired forest vegetation conditions described in Appendix A; b) Provide adequate summer and winter thermal regulation within the aquatic and riparian zones; and c) Achieve rates of surface erosion, bank erosion, and chemical migration characteristic of those under which the communities developed.
	SWGO15	Provide habitat to support populations of well-distributed native and desired non-native plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to the viability of riparian-dependent communities.
	See also Goals for TEPC Species (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Vegetation (04); Rangeland Resources (03, 05); Recreation Resources (04); and Heritage Program (03).	

Management Direction for Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	**Soil Processes and Productivity**	
	SWOB01	Continue to maintain and update the landslide prone database to assist in identifying landslides and predicting landslide-prone areas.
	SWOB02	During fine-scale analysis, identify opportunities using fuels management activities to reduce the risk of post-wildfire watershed runoff in subwatersheds with potential threats to life and property.
	SWOB03	During fine-scale analysis, identify opportunities to restore degraded soil productivity and processes.
	Hydrology and Watershed Processes	
	SWOB04	In cooperation with affected state, tribal, and local governments, holders of water rights, and other interested parties, quantify and seek to obtain federal water rights under the appropriate state and federal laws and Forest Service policy for consumptive and instream water uses needed to carry out National Forest multiple use objectives on National Forest System lands.
	Water Quality	
	SWOB05	Cooperate with the State, Tribes, other agencies and organizations to develop and implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and their implementation plans for 303d impaired water bodies influenced by National Forest System management.
	SWOB06	Work with State, Tribes, other agencies and organizations to prioritize restoration needs and to bring 303d impaired water bodies into compliance with State water quality standards in a reasonable timeframe.
	SWOB07	Work within the State's timelines to assist the State in the identification of 303d impaired water bodies, development of TMDLs, and development of TMDL Implementation Plans.
	SWOB08	Work with the State of Idaho to validate whether their listings of 303d water bodies are correct or whether the water bodies have been restored adequately so that they can be considered for de-listing.
	SWOB09	Using watershed condition indicators (refer to Appendix B), update the environmental baseline biennially when new information is available through sources such as subbasin assessments, mid- or project-scale analysis, inventories, or Forest-wide monitoring. Use this information to update the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy.
	SWOB10	Coordinate with municipalities to ensure that management actions are consistent with water quality requirements within municipal watersheds.
	Aquatic and Riparian Habitat and Species	
	SWOB11	Coordinate with state and local agencies and tribal governments annually to limit or reduce degrading effects from stocking programs on native and desired non-native fish and aquatic species.
	SWOB12	Design and implement management actions so they do not fragment habitat for native and desired non-native fish species. Restore connectivity in currently fragmented habitat where the risk of genetic contamination, predation, or competition from exotic fish species is not a concern.
	SWOB13	During fine and site/project-scale analysis, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoration of habitat linkage to promote genetic integrity and species distribution.
	SWOB14	Prioritize improvements to existing culverts, bridges, and stream crossings identified for fish passage and associated bedload and debris problems, based on the Watershed Aquatic Recovery Strategy (WARS) Map, fine-scale analyses and/or project-level priorities.
	SWOB15	Maintain and update species occurrence and habitat maps for Forest species (e.g., MIS and Region 4 Sensitive species) during fine and site/project-scale analyses.
	SWRA Restoration	

Management Direction for Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	SWOB16	During fine-scale analysis, identify opportunities to restore degraded upland and aquatic habitat conditions in order to support productive and diverse populations of native and desired non-native aquatic species to meet social needs and tribal interests. Opportunities should focus on restoring passage for fish and other aquatic species, and restoring desired ranges of water temperature, large woody debris, streambank stability, sediment levels, water chemistry, and pool size and numbers. Refer to the Watershed Condition Indicators in Appendix B.
	SWOB17	Biennially, maintain and update the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy (WARS) using the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy prioritization process, or other appropriate methodologies.
	SWOB18	Reduce road-related effects on soil productivity, water quality, and aquatic/riparian species and their habitats. Refer to the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy (WARS) for mid-scale prioritization indicators to assist in fine and site/project scale restoration prioritization planning.
	SWOB19	Identify and capitalize on funding opportunities to assist in the restoration of aquatic habitat and watershed conditions important to the recovery of listed fish species and de-listing of 303(d) impaired water bodies. Examples of potential funding sources include the State Clean Water Act 319 funds, Federal Columbia River Power System Re-licensing funds, and funds from the Northwest Power Planning Council, public and private partnerships.
	SWOB20	As requested by the lead agency, coordinate data exchange and provide review/input into subbasin planning efforts undertaken by the State Office of Species Conservation, the Northwest Power Planning Council (NWPPC), Tribes, and local watershed advisory groups.
	See also Objectives for Rangeland Resources (03); Mineral and Geology Resources (08, 09); Lands and Special Uses (12); Facilities and Roads (04, 10, 11, 12); Recreation Resources (01, 10); Heritage Program (18); Tribal Rights and Interests (03); and Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, and Inventoried Roadless Areas (02).	
Standards	**General**	
	SWST01	Management actions shall be designed in a manner that maintains or restores water quality to fully support beneficial uses and native and desired non-native fish species and their habitat, except as allowed under SWRA Standard #4 below. Use the MATRIX located in Appendix B to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
	Soil Processes and Productivity	
	SWST02	Management activities that may affect soil detrimental disturbance (DD) shall meet the following requirements: a) In an activity area where existing conditions of DD are below 15 percent of the area, management activities shall leave the area in a condition of 15 percent or less detrimental disturbance following completion of the activities. b) In an activity area where existing conditions of DD exceed 15 percent of the area, management activities shall include mitigation and restoration so that DD levels are moved back toward 15 percent or less following completion of the activities. To estimate soil DD, it is essential that the glossary definitions for *activity area*, *detrimental soil disturbance* and *total soil resource commitment* (TSRC) are clearly understood.
	SWST03	Management activities that may affect TSRC shall meet the following requirements: a) In an activity area where existing conditions of TSRC are below 5 percent of the area, management activities shall leave the area in a condition of 5 percent or less TSRC following completion of the activities. b) In an activity area where existing conditions of TSRC exceed 5 percent of the area, management activities shall include mitigation and restoration so that TSRC levels are moved back toward 5 percent or less following completion of the activities. To estimate TSRC, it is essential that the glossary definitions for *activity area*, *detrimental soil disturbance* and *total soil resource commitment* are clearly understood.

Management Direction for Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	**Hydrology and Watershed Processes**	
	SWST04	Management actions will neither degrade nor retard attainment of properly functioning soil, water, riparian, and aquatic desired conditions, except: a) Where outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to watershed resource conditions; or b) Where the Forest Service has limited authority (e.g., access roads, hydropower, etc.). In these cases, the Forest Service shall work with permittee(s) to minimize the degradation of watershed resource conditions. Use the MATRIX located in Appendix B to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
	SWST05	Management actions within RCAs that are associated with valid existing rights—such as mining, water diversions, and hydro-power—shall be coordinated with licensees, permittees, or claimants in an effort to maintain or restore beneficial uses and desired habitat conditions for native and desired non-native fish.
	SWST06	In cooperation with affected state, tribal, and local governments, holders of water rights, and other interested parties, determine instream flows needed for protection of water-related resources when assessing permit or license actions such as mining claim development, hydropower development, snowmaking, or water transmission facilities. When determining the sufficient quality, quantity, and timing of flows, use the following four factors: (a) maintenance and restoration of habitat for fish, wildlife, and riparian plant communities; (b) maintenance of channel stability and capacity for passing floods; (c) maintenance of recreational opportunities such as fishing, swimming, boating, and aesthetic enjoyment; and (d) maintenance of water quality and natural temperature regimes. Make sufficient flows a condition of permit or license issuance.
	Water Quality	
	SWST07	Within legal authorities, ensure that new proposed management activities within watersheds containing 303(d) listed water bodies improve or maintain overall progress toward beneficial use attainment for pollutants that led to the listing.
	SWST07	Within legal authorities, ensure that new proposed management activities within watersheds containing 303(d) listed water bodies improve or maintain overall progress toward beneficial use attainment for pollutants that led to the listing.
	Aquatic and Riparian Habitat and Species	
	SWST08	Fish passage shall be provided at all proposed and reconstructed stream crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams unless protection of pure-strain native fish enclaves from competition, genetic contamination, or predation by exotic fishes is determined to be an overriding management concern.
	SWST09	In fish-bearing waters, do not authorize new surface diversions unless they provide upstream and downstream fish passage and, if needed, include either fish screens or other means to prevent fish entrapment/entrainment.
	SWST10	Trees or snags that are felled within RCAs must be left unless determined not to be necessary for achieving soil, water, riparian, and aquatic desired conditions. Felled trees or snags left in RCAs shall be left intact unless resource protection (e.g., the risk of insect infestation is unacceptable) or public safety requires bucking them into smaller pieces.
	SWST11	Do not authorize storage of fuels and other toxicants or refueling within RCAs unless there are no other alternatives. Storage of fuels and other toxicants or refueling sites within RCAs shall be approved by the responsible official and have an approved spill containment plan commensurate with the amount of fuel.

Management Direction for Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	SWST12	Site-specific analysis or field verification of broad-scale landslide-prone models shall be conducted in representative areas that are identified as landslide prone during site/project-scale analysis involving proposed management actions that may alter soil-hydrologic processes. Based on the analysis findings, design management actions to avoid the potential for triggering landslides. Refer to the *Implementation Guide for Management on Landslide and Landslide Prone Areas*, located in Appendix B to help determine compliance with this standard.
	See also Standards for Vegetation (01); Fire Management (01, 02, 03); Timberland Resources (04, 05, 07, 08); Rangeland Resources (01, 02, 03, 04); Mineral and Geology Resources (01, 03, 04, 08, 09); Lands and Special Uses (07, 11, 12, 13, 14); Facilities and Roads (01, 02, 04, 05); Recreation Resources (02, 05); and Tribal Rights and Interests (03).	
Guidelines	**General**	
	SWGU01	Federal, state, county, tribal, and regulatory agency priorities should be considered early in the process of subbasin review, fine- and site/project-scale analyses, and restoration priorities to help ensure priorities compliment each other where possible, or at least minimize conflicts.
	SWGU02	When doing fine-scale assessments, the MATRIX in Appendix B should be used to assist in establishing reference and current conditions. Based on a comparison of current and desired conditions, identify management opportunities for watershed and aquatic restoration.
	Soil Processes and Productivity	
	SWGU03	Where proposed management actions may alter soil-hydrologic processes, representative sample of landslides and landslide-prone areas should be field-verified to identify and interpret controlling and contributing factors of slope stability. Integrate the resulting information with supporting data to provide a final stability assessment and identification of appropriate land management actions in landslide and landslide-prone areas. Refer to the *Implementation Guide for Management on Landslide and Landslide Prone Areas*, located in Appendix B.
	SWGU04	General Field Verification Procedures for Landslide and Landslide-Prone Areas: Six major groups of known characteristics should be investigated to supply information adequate to characterize unstable conditions. These are: a) Landform b) Overburden c) Geological Processes on the Hillslope d) Bedrock Lithology and Structure e) Hydrology f) Vegetation. Refer to the *Implementation Guide for Management on Landslide and Landslide Prone Areas*, located in Appendix B.
	SWGU05	After completion of ground-disturbing activities in a watershed, the minimum ground cover should be sufficient to prevent erosion from exceeding the range of soil erosion rates that are characteristic of the local soil type, landform, climate, and vegetation of the area**,** or the soil-loss tolerance.
	Hydrology and Watershed Processes	
	SWGU06	When assessing projects where there is a need to determine appropriate water management strategies to maintain instream flows, cooperate with affected State, Tribal, and local governments, holders of water rights, and other interested parties. These flows should incorporate: (a) summer and winter base flows to maintain or restore habitat for resident and anadromous fish species and riparian vegetation, (b) a peak flow component to maintain fish habitat, channel capacity, and riparian vegetation, and (c) a gradual rising and falling hydrograph limb during spring runoff to protect bank stability, fish habitat, and trigger fish behavioral patterns such as migration.

Management Direction for Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	**Water Quality**	
	SWGU07	Projects in watersheds with 303(d) listed water bodies should be supported by the appropriate scale and level of analysis sufficient to permit an understanding of the implications of the project within the larger watershed context.
	SWGU08	Proposed actions analyzed under NEPA should adhere to the State Nonpoint Source Management Plan to best achieve consistency with both Sections 313 and 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
	SWGU09	Project proposals that may affect water quality should answer the 11 questions outlined in the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan (or as updated) to achieve federal consistency with the Clean Water Act as implemented by the State.
	Aquatic and Riparian Habitat and Species	
	SWGU10	Stocking of non-native fish species in high-mountain and other Forest lakes and streams should be discouraged if stocking imperils the inherent composition, structure, or function of the lake or stream ecosystems. Coordinate management of these ecosystems with Idaho Department of Fish and Game and tribal governments.
	SWGU11	Transport hazardous materials on the Forest in accordance with 49 CFR 171 in order to reduce the risk of spills of toxic materials and fuels during transport through RCAs.
	SWGU12	During site/project-scale analyses, habitat should be determined for sensitive aquatic species within or near the project area. Surveys to determine presence should be conducted for those species with suitable habitat. Document the rationale for not conducting surveys for other species in the project record.
	SWGU13	In intermittent and perennial non-fish bearing waters, new surface diversions should not be authorized unless they provide passage and habitat for native and desired non-native aquatic species other than fish. Flows that are adequate to pass fish would also be sufficient to pass other aquatic species in intermittent and perennial non-fish bearing waters.
	See also Guidelines for Fire Management (02, 03, 05, 06); Rangeland Resources (01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07); Mineral and Geology Resources (06, 07, 09, 10, 11); Lands and Special Uses (01, 09, 12, 13, 18); and Facilities and Roads (01, 05, 06, 07, 09, 11).	

Wildlife Resources

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for wildlife resources is in FSM 2600 - Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management, and in FSH 2609.13 - Wildlife and Fisheries Program Management Handbook.

DESIRED CONDITION

The amount, distribution, and characteristics of vegetation are present at levels necessary to maintain viable populations of native and desired non-native wildlife species. For Region 4 Sensitive Species and Forest Management Indicator Species, management actions maintain habitat conditions that are properly functioning, or restore those conditions that are degraded. Habitat conditions generally contribute to the survival, recovery, and de-listing of species under the Endangered Species Act, and prevent further listing of species under the Act or adding species to the Region 4 Sensitive Species List. Human activities do not prevent populations from maintaining desired distribution and abundance during critical life stages. Habitat conditions support populations of species of ecological, socio-economic, tribal, cultural, and recreational significance.

Management Direction for Wildlife Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	**General**	
	WIGO01	Provide habitat capable of supporting viable populations of native and desired non-native wildlife species.
	WIGO02	Reduce human-caused disturbances that cause undesirable effects to wildlife populations during critical life stages.
	WIGO03	Provide habitat for wildlife species on National Forest System lands capable of contributing to sustainable populations for socio-economic and tribal needs.
	Region 4 Sensitive and Management Indicator Species	
	WIGO04	Provide habitat that will help keep Region 4 Sensitive wildlife species from becoming listed (see Appendix E for current lists of species).
	WIGO05	Provide habitat capable of supporting the viability of wildlife Management Indicator Species (see Appendix E for current list of species).
	WIGO06	Provide well-distributed habitat and connective corridors important to sustaining MIS and other wildlife species.
	See also Goals for TEPC Species (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Vegetation (01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07); Non-native Plants (04); Timberland Resources (05); Fire Management (03); Recreation Resources (04, 06); and Heritage Program (03).	
Objectives	**General**	
	WIOB01	During fine-scale analyses, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoration of habitat linkage to promote genetic integrity and wildlife species distribution (see Appendix E).
	WIOB02	During site/project-scale analyses, identify non-vegetated wintering and denning wildlife habitats (caves, talus slopes, etc.) when it is determined that the proposed activity may measurably reduce the quality of those habitats.

Management Direction for Wildlife Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	WIOB03	Prioritize wildlife habitats to be restored at a mid- or Forest-scale, using information from sources such as species habitat models, and fine-scale analyses. Initiate restoration activities on priority wildlife habitats to move current conditions toward desired conditions.
	WIOB04	Coordinate animal damage management with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), in compliance with USDA Wildlife Services' most current direction for southern Idaho.
	WIOB05	Identify existing and potential areas where wildlife mortality from vehicles may be a concern. Work with the state and county road agencies to reduce the potential for vehicle-caused mortality.
	WIOB06	Enhance public awareness of wildlife habitat management and species conservation through educational and interpretive programs.
	WIOB07	Maintain or restore each PVG in each watershed (5^{th} field hydrologic unit) to provide at least 20 percent of the forest vegetation in the large tree size class (medium tree size class in PVG 10).
	Region 4 Sensitive and Management Indicator Species	
	WIOB08	Continue to map locations of species occurrence and habitat for MIS and Region 4 Sensitive species during fine- and site/project scale analyses. Incorporate information into a coordinated GIS database, including FAUNA, and coordinate with the Idaho Conservation Data Center.
	WIOB09	During fine-scale analyses, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoring degraded MIS and Sensitive species habitat.
	WIOB10	Update appropriate NRIS database modules for sensitive species' occurrence and habitat on a biennial basis to incorporate latest field data.
	Big Game	
	WIOB11	Work with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to address their species plan objectives when Forest Service management activities may affect those objectives.
	WIOB12	Implement temporary, seasonal, or permanent area and transportation route closures through special orders to address big game vulnerability and public access needs. Coordinate closures with appropriate state agencies, other federal agencies, and tribal governments.
	See also Objectives for TEPC Species (11, 12, 13,14, 17, 18); SWRA Resources (13); Vegetation (01, 06, 07); Rangeland Resources (03); Facilities and Roads (04, 12); Recreation Resources (19, 22, 24, 25); and Heritage Program (18).	
Standards	**General**	
	WIST01	Maintain at least 20 percent of the acres within each forested PVG found in a watershed (5^{th} field HU) in large tree size class (medium tree size class for PVG 10, persistent lodgepole pine). Where analysis of available datasets indicates that the large tree size class (medium tree size class in PVG 10) for a potential vegetation group in a watershed (5^{th} field HU), is less than 20 percent of the total PVG acres, management actions shall not decrease the current area occupied by the large tree size class, except when: a) Fine or site/project scale analysis indicates the quality or quantity of large tree size class for a PVG within the 5^{th} field HU would not contribute to habitat distribution or connective corridors for TEPCS and MIS species in short or long-term, *and* b) Management actions that cause a reduction in the area occupied by the large tree size class would not degrade or retard attainment of desired vegetation conditions in the short or long-term as described in Appendix A, including snags and coarse woody debris.
	Region 4 Sensitive and Management Indicator Species	

Management Direction for Wildlife Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	WIST02	Design and implement projects within occupied habitats of Sensitive species to help prevent them from becoming listed. Use Forest Service-approved portions of Conservation Strategies and Agreements, as appropriate, in the management of Sensitive species habitat to keep management actions from contributing to a trend toward listing for these species.
	WIST03	Mitigate management actions within known nesting or denning sites of MIS or Sensitive species if those actions would disrupt the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting or denning period. Sites, periods, and mitigation measures shall be determined during project planning.
	WIST04	Mitigate management actions within known winter roosting sites or hibernacula (bats) of Sensitive species if those actions would measurably reduce the survival of wintering or roosting populations. Sites, periods, and mitigation measures will be determined during project planning.
	WIST05	In goshawk territories with known active nest stands, identify alternate and replacement nest stands during project-level planning when it is determined that the proposed activity is likely to degrade nest stand habitat.
	Big Game	
	WIST06	Mitigate human-caused disturbances within winter/spring ranges if disturbances cause displacement of wildlife while they are occupying those ranges.
	WIST07	Big game requirements for space and forage have priority in the management of winter range used in common by livestock and big game.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (12, 13, 14, 15, 16); SWRA Resources (01, 04, 06); Vegetation (01); Timberland Resources (02, 03, 8); Rangeland Resources (01); Recreation Resources (05); and Mineral and Geology Resources (01).	
Guidelines	**General**	
	WIGU01	Vegetation management should consider the following habitat conditions or features: a) The amount, quality, and distribution of habitats, b) Fragmentation within habitats, c) Juxtaposition and connectivity to other habitats, d) The influence of road-related degradation, and e) Ecosystem processes that develop and modify habitat.
	WIGU02	Inventories of bat hibernacula or maternity colonies should be typically limited to no more than once a year, to reduce disturbance. Follow approved methods for inventory or monitoring techniques.
	WIGU03	Bat passage gates that restrict human access should be evaluated and installed if needed in abandoned mines that are used by bats and are scheduled for closure.
	WIGU04	During highway reconstruction or construction, wildlife crossing needs should be evaluated for consideration.
	Region 4 Sensitive and Management Indicator Species	
	WIGU05	During site/project-scale analysis, habitat should be determined for MIS or Sensitive wildlife species within or near the project area. Surveys to determine presence should be conducted for those species with suitable habitat. Document the rationale for not conducting surveys for MIS or Sensitive species in the project record.
	WIGU06	Management actions in occupied Sensitive species habitat should be modified or relocated if the effects of the actions would contribute to a trend toward ESA listing for these species.
	WIGU07	Use appropriate research to help define active, alternate, and replacement nest stands for goshawks, and configuration of post-fledging areas.
	Big Game	

Management Direction for Wildlife Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	WIGU08	Big game vulnerability to road related mortality should be evaluated during mid-, fine- or site/project-level travel management planning to help assess effects of potential travel management decisions on state population objectives.
	WIGU09	Even-aged regeneration cuts should be considered to provide big-game hiding cover when the vegetation conditions in the unit meet the definition of hiding cover in the Glossary.
	WIGU10	Fencing needs for big-game passage should be determined through a field review during AMP updates. Fences on elk and deer winter/spring ranges and antelope ranges that prohibit passage should be relocated or modified to permit passage.
	WIGU11	Management actions should neither degrade or retard attainment of winter range desired conditions except where outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to winter range or where the Forest Service has limited authority.
	WIGU12	Calving and fawning areas should be protected from project-related disturbance during big game calving or fawning. Calving/fawning areas and periods should be determined during site/project-level planning.
	WIGU13	To address big game vulnerability to mortality, components of habitat security should be identified and managed during project planning and implementation. Management requirements or mitigation measures needed to maintain these components should be determined during site/project-level planning. Consider components such as big game wallows and licks, public access, wildlife travel routes, created openings, meadows, forested stringers, and winter/spring ranges.
	WIGU14	To address big game stress and exposure during critical wintering periods, thermal cover components on winter/spring ranges should be identified and managed during project planning and implementation. Management requirements or mitigation measures needed to maintain these components should be determined during site/project-level planning. As a general guideline, at least 15 percent thermal cover should be retained on big game winter ranges where this cover presently exists. Cover should be maintained in at least 30-acre patch sizes where available. Thermal and hiding cover may or may not occur on the same acres.
	See also Guidelines for Vegetation (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Rangeland Resources (02, 05, 09); Lands and Special Uses (01, 09, 13, 14); Facilities and Roads (04, 09); and Recreation Resources (09).	

Vegetation

Forest Service Handbook management direction for vegetation is in FSH 2409.17 - Silvicultural Practices Handbook. Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for snags and coarse woody debris is in FSM 5150 – Fuels, FSM 2550 - Soil Management, and FSH 2509.18 - Soil Management Handbook. Direction for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plants is in FSM 2670 - Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plants and Animals.

DESIRED CONDITION

Forested Vegetation

Forested vegetation reflects a combination of successional development, disturbance regimes, and management activities. Forested lands exhibit variable patterns of size classes, densities, structural stages, and species composition. Seral tree species such as ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, aspen, and whitebark pine have increasing species composition in areas where fire and mechanical vegetation treatments are the primary tools. Where vegetation development is dominated by plant succession, climax species composition is increasing, canopy cover densities are moderate to high, and late successional structure develops. Snags and coarse woody debris are present in sufficient quantities to provide for habitat diversity and long-term soil productivity.

Grassland and Shrubland Vegetation

Grasslands and shrublands exhibit variable patterns of multiple-aged shrubs, grasses, and forbs. Shrublands are found in mosaics of canopy closures across the landscape, reflecting a combination of successional development, disturbance regimes and management activities. Some mid- to high-elevation grasslands are primarily meadow complexes that are dominated by sedges, rushes, grasses, and forbs.

Riparian Vegetation

Riparian vegetation is dominated by a variety of species, age classes, and structures including coniferous and deciduous trees, willows, alders, sedges and hydric grasses, depending on stream substrate, gradient, elevation, soil-hydrologic, and disturbance processes. Riparian areas have their own disturbance processes that influence vegetation dynamics, with an almost continual readjustment in successional stages in many areas. Riparian vegetation is also influenced by processes in the uplands, as well as by those upstream in the watershed.

Table A-1 in Appendix A lists the Potential Vegetation Groups (PVGs) for the Ecogroup. Appendix A contains more detail on these groups.

Tables A-2 through A-9 in Appendix A represent default ranges that can be used to determine desired numbers of vegetative attributes following management activities. Sizes, numbers, and amounts may be adjusted based on new scientific information from the literature and/or studies on current and historical conditions.

Management Direction for Vegetation		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	VEGO01	Maintain or restore desired plant community components, including species composition, size classes, canopy closures, structure, snags, and coarse woody debris as described in Appendix A.
	VEGO02	Maintain or restore vegetative conditions as described in Appendix A to provide for ecological processes, including disturbance regimes, soil-hydrological processes, nutrient cycles, and biotic interactions.
	VEGO03	Maintain or restore vegetation conditions as described in Appendix A to reduce frequency, extent, severity, and intensity of uncharacteristic or undesirable disturbances such as fire, insects, and pathogens.
	VEGO04	Maintain or restore distribution and abundance of habitats that contribute to viable populations of existing native and desirable non-native plant, fish, and wildlife species.
	VEGO05	Maintain or restore a representation of native plant communities throughout the Forest.
	VEGO06	Facilitate regeneration of desirable plant species, particularly those that are currently identified as declining.
	VEGO07	Maintain or restore elements of vegetative spatial pattern, such as amount, proportion, size, inter-patch distance, variation in patch size, and landscape connectivity important to the achievement of vegetation or other resource goals and objectives in the Forest Plan.
	See also Goals for TEPC Species (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06); SWRA Resources (14); Wildlife Resources (02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Botanical Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Non-native Plants (04); Fire Management (02, 03, 04, 05); Timberland Resources (01, 02, 03, 04); Rangeland Resources (02, 04); Scenic Environment (01); and Heritage Program (03).	
Objectives	VEOB01	During fine-scale analysis, identify and prioritize areas for regeneration of: a) Aspen in both climax stands and as a seral component of coniferous stands b) Native herbaceous understory in shrub communities c) Woody riparian species d) Western larch e) Whitebark pine.
	VEOB02	When available, use monitoring data to support site/project-scale analysis and to design management actions to achieve vegetation goals and desired conditions over the long term.
	VEOB03	Utilize emerging technologies and science, and implement an adaptive management process to provide for increasing the effectiveness of vegetation monitoring.
	VEOB04	Enhance public awareness about vegetation diversity through interpretive and education programs that address species, communities, ecosystems and their processes.
	VEOB05	Promote partnerships and cooperation with state and federal agencies, tribal governments, and with other interested groups through coordination, cost sharing, and cross-training for assistance with vegetation inventory, classification, monitoring, and other activities as needed.
	VEOB06	Determine high-priority areas for vegetation management actions that restore or maintain vegetation desired attributes.
	VEOB07	Maintain current mid and fine-scale inventories of vegetation conditions developed during the forest plan revision process to aid in developing vegetation treatment priorities or needs.
	See also Objectives for TEPC Species (13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20); SWRA Resources (02, 12, 13); Wildlife Resources (03, 07); Botanical Resources (02, 03, 05, 06, 10, 13, 14); Fire Management (02, 04, 05); Timberland Resources (01); Rangeland Resources (02, 03); Facilities and Roads (12); Recreation Resources (02, 15, 22); Heritage Program (18); and Tribal Rights and Interests (02, 03).	
Standards	VEST01	The activity area shall be used to assess snag and coarse wood conditions for vegetative management actions.
	VEST02	Vegetation management actions associated with developed recreation shall be designed to meet recreation objectives, not vegetative desired conditions described in Appendix A.

Management Direction for Vegetation		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	*See also Standards for TEPC Species (04, 05, 06, 13, 14, 15); SWRA Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 07, 10, 12); Wildlife Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Botanical Resources (01, 03, 04, 05); Non-native Plants (03, 04, 06, 10); Timberland Resources (01, 02, 04); Rangeland Resources (01); Mineral and Geology Resources (01, 03); Lands and Special Uses (03, 04); Facilities and Roads (04); Scenic Environment (01); Heritage Program (01); and Tribal Rights and Interests (01, 02, 04).*	
Guidelines	VEGU01	During site/project-scale analysis, tradeoffs in the achievement of one or more of the vegetative components described in Appendix A may need to be considered. Current conditions of the vegetation may necessitate the need to move one component away from the desired condition in order to move another one toward the desired condition. In these situations, decisions should be based not only on which vegetative component is important to emphasize at any point in time to meet resource objectives, but also how to effectively move all components toward their desired condition over the long term.
	VEGU02	Prior to developing vegetative management project proposals whose purpose is to maintain or restore live vegetative components described in Appendix A, a vegetative assessment at the watershed scale (5^{th} field HU) using available forest level datasets (e. g., LANDSAT) should be completed to describe current vegetative conditions and identify opportunities for treatment. A scale other than watershed may be used where it is determined that a different reference area is more appropriate for identifying opportunities for a specific type of treatment.
	VEGU03	When coarse woody debris (CWD) in the larger size classes (>15" diameter) is not available for retention in an activity area, smaller size classes (< 6"diameter) may or may not be utilized to meet desired tonnage levels described in Appendix A. Decisions on the amount of CWD in smaller classes that are retained, whether the larger size classes are available or not, should be based on the level of fire hazard risk that can be reasonably assumed in light of management objectives. Risk as it relates to both the activity area and adjacent areas should be considered.
	VEGU04	Broad spectrum herbicides, such as 2, 4–D, should not be used for large-scale sagebrush management if it would result in the loss of non-target forb species.
	VEGU05	Where wildfire has burned within an allotment, burned areas should be evaluated to determine if rest from livestock grazing is necessary for recovery of desired vegetation conditions and related biophysical resources.
	VEGU06	When sagebrush cover types are determined to need rest from livestock grazing following a wildfire, areas should be rested for a minimum of two growing seasons. Evaluate whether additional rest is needed after two growing seasons. Base this determination on the following factors: a) The ecological status of the sagebrush community prior to the wildfire, b) How long the sagebrush community had a density or canopy closure greater than 15 percent prior to the wildfire, c) The severity and intensity of the fire, d) The amount, diversity, and recovery of forbs, grasses and palatable shrubs that are present after 2 years of rest in relation to desired conditions. In areas other than sagebrush cover types, an appropriate rest period should be determined. Base this determination on the following factors: soil conditions, the amount, diversity and recovery of forbs, grasses, and palatable shrubs in relation to the desired condition that are present after the 2 years of rest.
	See also Guidelines for SWRA Resources (03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 12); Wildlife Resources (01, 05, 06, 09, 11, 12, 13, 14); Botanical Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 05); Non-native Plants (03,05); Fire Management (05); Rangeland Resources (05); Mineral and Geology Resources (06, 07); Lands and Special Uses (01, 13); Facilities and Roads (09); Recreation Resources (23, 26); and Scenic Environment (02).	

Botanical Resources

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive plants is in FSM 2670 - Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant and Habitat Management, and FSH 2609.25 - Threatened and Endangered Plants Program Handbook. Direction on Special Designation Areas, such as Botanical Special Interest Areas, is in FSM 2370.

DESIRED CONDITION

The amount, distribution, and characteristics of life-stage habitats are present to maintain or reach viable populations of native species. Habitat conditions generally contribute to survival and recovery, and prevent listing on the Region 4 Sensitive Species List. Populations of non-native plants are reduced or eradicated in occupied and potential rare plant habitat. Desired habitat conditions are maintained or degraded habitats restored to promote pollinator success and survival. Human activities are at levels that maintain desired conditions and dynamics during key life stages of rare plants. The public understands the importance of maintaining rare and culturally important plant species.

Management Direction for Botanical Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	BTGO01	Provide habitat capable of: a) Supporting viable populations of native plant species within the Forest, and b) Supporting plant biodiversity to meet social needs, biological diversity, and ecological and functional integrity.
	BTGO02	Emphasize conservation and recovery of Region 4 Sensitive species, Forest "Watch" plants, and other species at risk where quantity and quality of habitat needed to support viability is a concern (see Appendix C).
	BTGO03	Maintain or restore globally rare plants identified as the Natural Heritage Program G1, G2, and G3 and/or S1 and S2 species, and provide for their continued compositional and functional integrity for those species for which we have habitat (see Appendix C).
	BTGO04	Maintain habitats for native plants that provide nectar, floral diversity, and pollen throughout the season during which pollinator species are active, with emphasis on rare plant species.
	BTGO05	Maintain or restore unique habitats (e.g., unique assemblages of rare plant species, tall forb communities, etc.) throughout the Forest.
	BTGO06	Manage plant community habitats (e.g., riparian, wetland, and upland forest, shrub, and grassland habitats) to provide for: a) The desired amount, quality, and distribution of habitats, b) Reduced fragmentation within habitats, c) Juxtaposition and connectivity to other habitats, d) Ecosystem processes that shape habitat
	See also Goals for TEPC Species (01, 02, 03, 04, 05,0 6); Vegetation (04, 05, 06, 07); Non-native Plants (01, 02, 04, 05); Recreation Resources (04); and Heritage Program (03).	
Objectives	BTOB01	Continue to map locations of suitable occupied habitat for Region 4 Sensitive plant species, Forest Watch plants, and globally rare plant communities. Incorporate information into a GIS database and coordinate with the Idaho Conservation Data Center.

Management Direction for Botanical Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	BTOB02	During fine-scale analyses in areas containing sensitive species habitat, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoring degraded Sensitive species habitat.
	BTOB03	Continue to identify potential Botanical Special Interest Areas and recommend them for establishment. Botanical Special Interest Areas may include areas of unique habitat features, rare plant communities, or areas of high-quality cryptogrammic soil crusts with lichens, bryophytes, and fungi.
	BTOB04	Maintain annually a list of Forest Watch plants that identify species of concern (see Appendix C for list of species).
	BTOB05	Provide for the gathering of plants for Native American Indian traditional or cultural uses, as stipulated in statutes, treaties, and agreements with the U.S. Government (see Appendix C for list of species).
	BTOB06	Identify and prioritize habitat types that support economically (i.e., herbal, medicinal) and culturally important plant species to provide for gathering of plants associated with Native American Indian traditional or cultural uses (see Appendix C).
	BTOB07	Encourage participation from Forest employees, the public, and other agencies in a collaborative Celebrating Wildflowers program to promote the importance of conservation and management of native plants and plant habitats.
	BTOB08	During fine- and site/project-scale-analyses, identify and map areas of non-native plant invasions within rare plant habitat.
	BTOB09	Coordinate with research efforts for Sensitive plant species to determine habitat dynamics, seral conditions, pollination ecology, phenology, distribution, and susceptibility to impacts. Coordinate efforts and information with the Idaho Conservation Data Center, universities, Forest Service Research Stations, etc.
	BTOB10	Identify areas of high potential for cryptogamic crust restoration and/or maintenance.
	BTOB11	Enhance public awareness of the fundamental importance of plants to society through educational programs about native plants, plant conservation, biological diversity, ecological processes, and noxious weeds.
	BTOB12	As a means of proactive management, seek funding for, prioritize preparation of, and prepare Conservation Agreements and Strategies to maintain or restore habitats of Sensitive plant species
	BTOB13	Cooperate with researchers, ecologists, geneticists and other interested parties to develop seed zones or breeding zones for native plants.
	BTOB14	Collect seeds of native plants to be used in rehabilitation and restoration activities. Collect seed in accordance with seed zones or breeding zones. Develop long-term storage facilities for collected seeds such as the seed bank at the Lucky Peak Nursery.
	See also Objectives for TEPC Species (21, 22); Vegetation (02, 03, 04, 06); Non-native Plants (06, 07, 08); Rangeland Resources (03); Minerals and Geology (08); Lands and Special Uses (12); Facilities and Roads (04, 12); Heritage Program (18); and Tribal Rights and Interests (02, 03, 04).	
Standards	BTST01	Management actions that occur within occupied sensitive plant species habitat must incorporate measures to ensure habitat is maintained where it is within desired conditions, or restored where degraded.
	BTST02	Do not allow collection of sensitive plants except for research or scientific purposes, under the direction of the Forest or Regional Botanist.
	BTST03	Design and implement projects to meet the Forest Service approved portions of Conservation Strategies and Agreements for Sensitive species.
	BTST04	For projects or activities that include application of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, or rodenticides, degrading effects on sensitive plant species will be mitigated.
	BTST05	In revegetation and seeding projects in occupied sensitive plant habitat, a Forest botanist shall be consulted to ensure appropriate species are used.

Management Direction for Botanical Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (08, 09, 10, 11); SWRA Resources (01, 11); Non-native Plants (01-12); Timberland Resources (08); Rangeland Resources (03, 04); Mineral and Geology Resources (01, 08); and Tribal Rights and Interests (01, 04).	
Guidelines	BTGU01	For site/project-scale analysis, suitable habitat should be determined for Sensitive species within or near the project area. Conduct surveys for those species with suitable habitat to determine presence. Document the rationale for not conducting surveys for other species in the project record.
	BTGU02	During site/project-scale analysis and review, a Forest botanist should review insecticide or herbicide spray plans and prescribed burning plans to determine whether degrading effects to Sensitive and Forest Watch plants and their pollinators should be mitigated.
	BTGU03	When available and not cost-prohibitive, seeds and plants used for seedings and plantings in revegetation projects should originate from genetically local sources of native species. When project objectives justify the use of non-native plant materials, documentation explaining why non-natives are preferred should be part of the project planning process.
	BTGU04	In cases where plant collection permits are issued, digging or physically removing whole plants should be discouraged in favor of collecting seeds or cuttings.
	BTGU05	Coordinate with Forest botanists to consider sensitive species habitat needs when designing and implementing management activities that may affect these species or their habitats.
	See also Guidelines for TEPC Species (07); SWRA Resources (05); Vegetation (01, 04, 05, 06); Non-native Plants (01, 02, 03, 05); Fire Management (05); Rangeland Resources (05); Mineral and Geology Resources (07); Lands and Special Uses (01, 13); Facilities and Roads (09, 11); Recreation Resources (07); and Tribal Rights and Interests (02).	

Non-Native Plants

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for non-native plants is in FSM 2080 - Noxious Weed Management, FSM 2100 - Environment Management, FSH 2109.14 - Pesticide Use Management and Coordination Handbook, FSH 2509.13 - Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation Handbook, and FSH 2509.22 - Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook. Direction can also be found in WO Amendment 2000-95-5, Zero Code 2080; and WO Amendment 2100-94-6, Chapter 2080 - Pesticide Use Management and Coordination.

DESIRED CONDITION

Noxious weed infestations are primarily restricted to locations along roads, trails, river corridors, and airstrips. Existing noxious weed populations are not expanding in size. Weed species cover or densities are variable across the Forest. New noxious weed outbreaks may occur temporarily or continue to exist as a small non expanding population in areas of high susceptibility. Noxious weed populations in low susceptibility areas are small and scattered with low to moderate densities. New invader species to the forest are not becoming established. Native plants are dominant on disturbed or recently restored sites. Some areas of historic rehabilitation or vegetative manipulation are still dominated by non-native grasses or forbs.

Management Direction for Non-native Plants		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	NPGO01	Manage noxious weeds with an Integrated Weed Management approach using prevention, education, eradication, containment, and control treatment strategies in a coordinated effort that includes potentially affected resources, users, funding sources, and activities.
	NPGO02	Prevent new infestations of undesirable non-native plants or noxious weed species, with emphasis on areas of high susceptibility where those species have a strong probability for establishment and spread.
	NPGO03	Promote and participate in establishment of Coordinated Weed Management Areas. Support the State of Idaho Weed Management Strategy.
	NPGO04	Reestablish vegetation that is compatible with desired long-term vegetative conditions, Forest-wide management direction, and management area priorities.
	NPGO05	Work to reduce the risk of establishing new noxious weed populations by minimizing weed seed transport and reducing favorable establishment conditions on disturbed sites.
	See also Goals for TEPC Species (03, 04, 05, 06) and Botanical Resources (01, 04, 06).	
Objectives	NPOB01	Maintain, and use current field data to update, the Forest-wide database and map library of current status of noxious weed infestations, treatment activities, and locations of newly established infestations.
	NPOB02	Designate Coordinated Weed Management Areas on Payette National Forest System lands.
	NPOB03	Develop strategic noxious weed management plans for Coordinated Weed Management Areas. Cooperate on a regular basis with federal agencies, tribal governments, the State of Idaho, county weed organizations, state and local highway departments, and private individuals in establishing Coordinated Weed Management Area strategic priorities, and locating and treating noxious weed species.
	NPOB04	Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Transportation and county officials to assist and promote cooperative efforts to reduce introduction and spread of noxious weeds.

Management Direction for Non-native Plants		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	NPOB05	Cooperatively work with holders of special use authorizations to identify and manage noxious weed infestations within areas of use to prevent further expansion or reduce existing densities.
	NPOB06	Emphasize prevention of noxious weed establishment through education and cooperation with recreation user groups such as all-terrain vehicle (ATV), motorcycle, and stock user groups.
	NPOB07	Use Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation or other appropriate procedures to reduce the risk of noxious weed expansion in wildland fire areas, especially those identified in the Forest-wide database and map library as being highly susceptible to invasion.
	NPOB08	Develop a Forest Noxious Weed Management Plan in coordination with county, state, and federal agencies, including USFWS and/or NMFS, within 3 years of signing the ROD for Forest Plan revision.
	See also Objectives 21 for TEPC Species and 08, 13, and 14 for Botanical Resources.	
Standards	NPST01	Only certified noxious weed-free hay, straw, or feed is allowed on National Forest System lands.
	NPST02	All seed used on National Forest System lands will be certified to be free of seeds from noxious weeds listed on the current *All States Noxious Weeds List*.
	NPST03	To prevent invasion/expansion of noxious weeds, the following provisions will be included in all special use authorizations, timber sale contracts, service contracts, or operating plans where land-disturbing activities are associated with the authorized land use (additional direction may be found in timber sale and service contract provisions and in Forest Service handbooks): a) Revegetate areas, as designated by the Forest Service, where the soil has been exposed by ground-disturbing activity. Implement other measures, as designated by the Forest Service, to supplement the influence of re-vegetation in preventing the invasion or expansion of noxious weeds. Potential areas would include: construction and development sites, underground utility corridors, skid trails, landings, firebreaks, slides, slumps, temporary roads, cut and fill slopes, and traveledways of specified roads. b) Earth-disturbing equipment used on National Forest System lands--such as cats, graders, and front-loaders--shall be cleaned to remove all visible plant parts, dirt, and material that may carry noxious weed seeds. Cleaning shall occur prior to entry onto the project area and again upon leaving the project area, if the project area has noxious weed infestations. This also applies to fire suppression earth-disturbing equipment contracted after a WFSA/WFIP has been completed.
	NPST04	Contractors, with the exception of fire suppression prior to completion of WFSA/WFIP, shall be required to clean earth-disturbing, construction, and road maintenance equipment, of all sizes, to remove all plant parts, dirt, and material that may carry noxious weed seeds, prior to entry onto the Forest, or movement from one Forest project area to another.
	NPST05	During WFSA/WFIP development, identify noxious weed control and mitigation measures. Ensure their implementation through direction in the Letter of Delegation and the Incident Overhead Team briefing.
	NPST06	Materials such as hay, straw, or mulch that are used for rehabilitation and reclamation activities shall be free of noxious weed seed, and shall comply with the 1995 weed-free forage special order against use of non-certified hay, straw, or mulch. Materials that are not covered under a weed seed free certification, and that have the potential to contain noxious weed seed, shall be inspected and determined to be free of weed seed before purchase and use.
	NPST07	Source sites for gravel and borrow materials shall be inspected for noxious weeds before materials are processed, used, or transported from the source site into the project area or onto the National Forest.

Management Direction for Non-native Plants		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	NPST08	Gravel or borrow material source sites with noxious weed species present shall not be used, unless effective treatment or other mitigation measures are implemented.
	NPST09	The Forest shall comply with the intent and direction established in the above provisions or clauses in a manner similar to that required of contractors or permittees.
	NPST10	Projects that may contribute to the spread or establishment of noxious weeds shall include measures to reduce the potential for spread and establishment of noxious weed infestations.
	NPST11	Integrated Weed Management shall be used to maintain or restore habitats for sensitive plants and other native species of concern where they are threatened by noxious weeds or non-native invasive plants.
	NPST12	Implement the Forest Noxious Weed Management Plan upon completion.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (09, 10); SWRA Resources (01, 07, 12); and Botanical Resources (04, 05).	
Guidelines	NPGU01	Noxious weeds and undesirable non-native plants should be eradicated. Where it is not practical to eradicate existing infestations, infestations should be managed to prevent seed production and spread.
	NPGU02	Clean borrow and gravel sources on Forest should be maintained as noxious weed free through an inspection and treatment program. Off-Forest inspections and treatments should be coordinated with county weed agents.
	NPGU03	Identify areas with extensive noxious weed infestations where precautionary actions are necessary when planning and implementing management activities. In areas of extensive weed infestations, designated wash sites should be established as part of project planning. Wash sites should be located: (1) where they are easily accessible and useable, (2) on gravelly or well-drained soils, (3) where wash water runoff will not carry seeds away from site, (4) where wash water runoff will not directly enter streams, and (5) where they may be used repeatedly for several projects or activities within the area.
	NPGU04	Where feasible and practical, weed-free locations should be selected for incident camps, staging, cargo loading, drop points, helibases, and parking areas.
	NPGU05	Noxious weed management should determine the presence, location, and amount of noxious weed infestations. Management strategies should also identify: a) Methods and frequency for treating infestations, b) Treatment procedures and restrictions, c) Reporting requirements, and d) Follow-up or monitoring requirements.
	NPGU06	The Forest-wide database and map library of noxious weed infestations and susceptibility should be used in the development of site-specific Integrated Weed Management approaches and strategies used in Coordinated Weed Management Areas.
	See also Guidelines for TEPC Species (07); Wildlife Resources (05, 06); Botanical Resources (02, 03); Fire Management (01, 05); and Facilities and Roads (02).	

Fire Management

Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction for fire management is in FSM 5100 – Fire Management, and in Forest Service Handbooks: 5109.14 - Individual Fire Report Handbook, 5109.17 - Fire and Aviation Management Qualifications Handbook, 5109.18 - Wildfire Prevention Handbook, 5109.19 - Fire Management Analysis and Planning Handbook, 5109.31 - Wildfire Cause Determination Handbook, 5109.32a - Fireline Handbook, and 5109.34 - Interagency Fire Business Management Handbook.

DESIRED CONDITION

Fire—both prescribed and wildland—is used as a tool to achieve and maintain vegetative conditions and desired fuel levels. Fire plays a natural role where appropriate and desirable, but is actively suppressed where necessary to protect life, investments, and valuable resources. Fire operates within historical fire regimes appropriate to the vegetation type and management objectives. The selected suppression strategy is successful.

Management Direction for Fire Management		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	FMGO01	Firefighter and public safety is the priority in all fire management activities.
	FMGO02	Allow fire to play its natural role where appropriate and desirable to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic and undesirable wildland fires.
	FMGO03	Use fire alone or with other management activities to restore or maintain desirable plant community attributes including fuel levels, as well as ecological processes (see Vegetation Goals).
	FMGO04	Use fire alone or with other management activities to treat natural and activity fuels to a level that reduces the risk of uncharacteristic or undesirable wildland fires.
	FMGO05	Provide for protection of life, investments, and valuable resources through appropriate vegetation, fuel, and wildland fire management.
	FMGO06	Encourage and participate in partnerships with citizens or community-centered approaches to manage fire risks and hazards in wildland/urban interface areas.
	See also Goals for TEPC Species (03); Air and Smoke Management (01, 02); Wildlife Resources (02); Vegetation (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07); Non-native Plants (05); Timberland Resources (02, 03); Rangeland Resources (02, 03); and Heritage Program (03).	
Objectives	FMOB01	Reduce fire fighter and public injuries and loss of life, and damage to communities from severe, unplanned and unwanted wildland fires by prioritizing fire fighter, public, and community safety above other concerns in fire management activities.
	FMOB02	During project planning, identify appropriate areas where prescribed fire could be used to meet management objectives. These areas may include intermingled landownership, and areas of concentrated investments, structures, or other resource concerns.
	FMOB03	Following identification of areas where wildland fire use is appropriate within management areas, aggregate common areas between management areas to fully describe the extent of wildland fire use implementation areas to be included in the Fire Management Plan. Develop the necessary implementation information for the areas and include in the Fire Management Plan.

Management Direction for Fire Management		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	FMOB04	Schedule and complete at least 100,000 acres of fuels management through prescribed fire and mechanical treatments in the next decade to achieve desired vegetation attributes and fuel reduction goals. Focus on wildland/urban interface and areas in Fire Regimes 1, 2, and 3 (non-lethal, mixed1, mixed2) in Condition Classes 2 and 3 (moderate to extreme hazard rating).
	FMOB05	Continue to identify high fire hazard areas in wildland/urban interface areas. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners to reduce the risk from wildland fire.
	FMOB06	Enhance public awareness of the fundamental importance of fire through educational programs about the role of fire in the ecosystem.
	FMOB07	Coordinate vegetation management activities and partnership opportunities with local land managers and owners for wildland fire suppression and use, and prescribed fire.
	See also Objectives for TEPC Species (23); Air and Smoke Management (01, 02, 03, 04, 05); SWRA Resources (12, 13, 17); Wildlife Resources (01, 07, 09); Vegetation (01, 06); Botanical Resources (02, 08); Non-native Plants (07); Facilities and Roads (08); Recreation Resources (03, 07, 19); and Heritage Program (14).	
Standards	FMST01	Once a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is approved, heavy equipment shall not be used to construct firelines within Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) unless: a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to RCAs than would result from the disturbance of heavy equipment. In no case will the decision to use heavy equipment in RCAs be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk.
	FMST02	Once a WFSA is approved, incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities shall be located outside RCAs unless the only suitable location for such activities is determined and documented by the line officer or designee to be within an RCA. In no case will the decision to place these activities inside an RCA be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or structures is at imminent risk.
	FMST03	Once a WFSA is approved, avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to all surface waters within RCAs unless: a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to an RCA, than would be caused by addition of chemical, foam or additive delivery to surface waters in RCAs. In no case will the decision to avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam or additives to surface waters within RCAs be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (03, 04, 06, 08, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21); Air and Smoke (01, 02, 03); SWRA Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 07, 11); Wildlife Resources (01,02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Botanical Resources (01, 03, 05); Non-native Plants (03, 04, 05, 06, 10); Lands/Special Uses (03, 04, 05); Recreation Resources (05); Scenic Environment (01, 02); Heritage Program (01); and Wild and Scenic Rivers (01).	
Guidelines	FMGU01	An interdisciplinary team or resource advisor should be used to predetermine incident base and helibase locations. These locations should be described in the Fire Management Plans.

Management Direction for Fire Management		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	FMGU02	When prescribed fire or wildland fire use areas burn more severely than prescribed or anticipated, with the potential for detrimental soil disturbance or loss of soil-hydrologic function, appropriate personnel should complete a field evaluation to determine the need for any rehabilitation measures.
	FMGU03	To minimize mechanical ground disturbance in RCAs, prescribed fire and wildland fire use should be considered viable tools to meet soil, water, riparian, and aquatic desired conditions.
	FMGU04	Consider a full range of appropriate management responses, from wildland fire use that benefits resources, to full suppression.
	FMGU05	Implementation information for wildland fire use described in the Fire Management Plan should include identification of sensitive ecological resources and social values. When it is determined that wildland fire use may degrade sensitive areas, prescriptions for wildland fire use should mitigate these effects.
	FMGU06	Direct ignition of prescribed fire in RCAs should not be used unless site/project scale effects analysis demonstrates that it would not degrade or retard attainment of soil, water, riparian, and aquatic desired conditions. Refer to SWRA Standard 4 for exceptions.
	See also Guidelines for TEPC Species (02, 07, 08); Air and Smoke Management (01, 02, 03, 04); SWRA Resources (02, 03, 05, 07, 08, 09, 12); Wildlife Resources (01, 05, 06, 11, 12, 13, 14); Vegetation (01, 02, 03); Botanical Resources (01, 02, 03, 05); Non-native Plants (03, 04); Timberland Resources (01); Rangeland Resources (03); Lands and Special Uses (06); Recreation Resources (10, 15, 23, 26); and Scenic Environment (02, 17).	

Timberland Resources

Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction for timber management is in the FSM 2400-Timber Management, and in Forest Service Handbooks: 2409.13 - Timber Resource Planning Handbook, 2409.13a - Timber Permanent Plot Handbook, 2409.15 - Timber Sale Administration Handbook, 2409.17 - Silvicultural Practices Handbook, 2509.18 - Soil Management Handbook, 2609.13 - Wildlife and Fisheries Program Management Handbook, and 2509.22 – Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook. Sale implementation direction can also be found in Timber Sale Contract Provisions and procurement contracts.

DESIRED CONDITION

Desired vegetation conditions for Timberland Resource are described in Appendix A and the desired condition statements for forested vegetation (see Vegetation section). Appendix A contains Forest-wide desired conditions for species composition, tree size, and canopy cover for each potential vegetation group.

Suited timberlands provide sustainable and predictable levels of forest products, both now and continuing in the future. Forest products include, but are not limited to, fuelwood, post and poles, and sawlogs.

Management Direction for Timberland Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	TRGO01	Manage forested vegetation to achieve: a) Conditions that are resilient and resistant to uncharacteristic fire, insect, and disease damage, and b) Conditions that contribute to desired vegetative conditions, including, distribution of tree sizes, species composition, and canopy cover.
	TRGO02	Manage suited timberlands to achieve: a) Growth rates and yields that are compatible with other resources, b) Annual harvest of expected timber volume, c) Maintenance or improvement, where possible, of genetic diversity within tree species, d) Successful reforestation through the application of appropriate and available silvicultural techniques, e) Vegetative conditions (structure, density, etc.) in plantations and surrounding stands that result in reduced hazard for loss from uncharacteristic disturbance events, and f) Sustained yield, even flow of high-quality forest products, including timber and non-timber forest products.
	TRGO03	Manage not suited timberlands to achieve: a) Forest vegetation conditions that benefit other resource objectives, and b) Utilization of forest products to the extent feasible and compatible with other uses.
	TRGO04	Provide fuelwood, post, pole, Christmas tree, and other non-sawtimber, miscellaneous forest products to help meet public demand, while also contributing to the attainment of timberland and other resource goals and objectives.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Management Direction for Timberland Resources</th></tr>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Number</th><th>Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Goals</td><td>TRGO05</td><td>Enhance public awareness about the value of retaining snags and coarse woody debris, the need to protect riparian areas, and the importance of preventing accelerated soil erosion through methods such as information included with personal use permits (fuelwood, Christmas trees, etc.) and interpretive displays.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">See also Goals for TEPC Species (04, 05); Vegetation (01, 02, 03, 07); Fire Management (04); Rangeland Resources (02); Scenic Environment (01); and Heritage Program (03).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Objectives</td><td>TROB01</td><td>Provide timber harvest, and related reforestation and timber stand improvement activities, to contribute toward the attainment of desired vegetation conditions. Annually, during the next 10 to 15 years:
a) Harvest timber, other than by salvage, on an average of approximately 5,500 acres,
b) Reforest an average of approximately 1,500 acres, and
c) Complete timber stand improvement activities on an average of approximately 3,000 acres.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TROB02</td><td>Make available an estimated 325 million board feet of timber for the decade, which will contribute to Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ).</td></tr>
<tr><td>TROB03</td><td>Utilize wood products (e.g., fuelwood, posts, poles, house logs, etc.) generated from vegetation treatment activities, on both suited and not suited timberlands, to produce approximately 80 million board feet of volume for the decade. This volume, when combined with ASQ, is the Total Sale Program Quantity (TSPQ). The TSPQ for the first decade is estimated to be 405 million board feet.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">See also Objectives for TEPC Species (13, 14,15, 16, 19); SWRA Resources (12, 13); Wildlife Resources (07); Vegetation (01, 02); Rangeland Resources (02); Facilities and Roads (06); Recreation Resources (02, 20); Heritage Program (14); Tribal Rights and Interests (02, 03); and Social/Economics (01).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Standards</td><td colspan="2">Vegetation Management Practices</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRST01</td><td>Minimum stocking requirements for plantation certification for each potential vegetation group are described in the table below. A certified silviculturist may prescribe different minimum stocking requirements, which are more appropriate for site-specific conditions and stand management objectives; otherwise, the minimum stocking standards outlined in this table must be used.
<table>
<tr><th>Potential Vegetation Group</th><th>Minimum No. of Established Trees per Acre</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 - Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 - Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>3 - Cool Moist Douglas-fir</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td>4 - Cool Dry Douglas-fir</td><td>75</td></tr>
<tr><td>5 - Dry Grand Fir</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>6 - Cool Moist Grand Fir</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>7 - Warm Dry Subalpine Fir</td><td>75</td></tr>
<tr><td>8 - Warm Moist Subalpine Fir</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>9 - Hydric Subalpine Fir</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>10 - Persistent Lodgepole Pine</td><td>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>11 – High Elevation Subalpine Fir</td><td>100</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>TRST02</td><td>Openings created by even-aged timber harvest shall be separated by stands not defined as an opening. The size of stands between created openings may vary to address site-specific resource concerns, but the minimum stand size may never be less than 5 acres. Where openings that exceed 40 acres are proposed to meet management objectives, a 60-day public notice and review by the Regional Forester shall be required.</td></tr>
</table>

Management Direction for Timberland Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	TRST03	An opening created by timber harvesting will, as a minimum, no longer be considered an opening when a new forest stand is established in that opening. Regenerated areas, whether planted or developed through natural regeneration, are established when they are certified.
	TRST04	Lands within Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs), determined after field review, will be identified as not suited for timber production. Wood products harvested within RCAs will not contribute to the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ).
	TRST05	Field-verified high-risk landslide-prone sites are identified as not suited for timber production. Wood products harvested from high-risk landslide-prone sites will not contribute to the ASQ.
	Harvest of Miscellaneous Forest Products	
	TRST06	Off-road vehicle travel for purposes of fuelwood harvest, Christmas trees, and other miscellaneous forest products must comply with Travel Map restrictions unless specifically exempted by permit
	TRST07	No fuelwood harvest is allowed within 300 feet of perennial streams and 150 feet of intermittent streams unless management actions are designed in a manner that will not degrade riparian and related aquatic resources. Fuelwood harvest allowed within 300 feet of perennial streams and 150 feet of intermittent streams will be described in the annual fuelwood map and instructions.
	Salvage Harvesting	
	TRST08	Salvage harvest in RCAs is allowed only where the wood products salvaged will not degrade or retard attainment of riparian, aquatic, hydrological, botanical, and terrestrial wildlife habitat desired conditions.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (04, 06, 14, 15); SWRA Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 07, 10, 12); Wildlife Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Vegetation (01); Botanical Resources (01); Non-native Plants (03, 04, 06, 10); Rangeland Resources (08); Mineral and Geology Resources (01); Scenic Environment (01, 02); Lands and Special Uses (03, 04); Heritage Program (01); Tribal Rights and Interests (01); and Wild and Scenic Rivers (01).	
Guidelines	**Conifer Plantation Protection**	
	TRGU01	Provide long-term protection of conifer plantations by any one, or a combination of the following, or similar, actions within and adjacent to plantations: a) Release and weeding to control competing vegetation, b) Thinning to control stand density, c) Brush disposal to reduce fuel loading, d) Prescribed fire (underburning) to reduce fuel loading, fuel ladders, and understory vegetation, e) Animal damage control. These and other activities should be integrated with other resource management objectives to provide protection against undesirable effects of fire, insects, and disease.
	Harvest of Miscellaneous Forest Products	
	TRGU02	Designated areas for harvesting miscellaneous forest products should be used where needed to achieve resource objectives or to reduce conflicts with other resources.
	See also Guidelines for SWRA Resources (03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 12); Wildlife Resources (01, 05, 06, 09, 12, 13, 14); Vegetation (01, 02, 03); Botanical Resources (01, 02); Non-native Plants (03, 05); Recreation Resources (05, 06, 09, 23, 26); and Scenic Environment (02, 03, 04, 05, 06).	

Rangeland Resources

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for rangeland resources is in FSM 2200 - Range Management, WO Amendment 2200-90-1, Chapters 10-50; Intermountain Interim Directive FSH 2209.3-99-9 - Grazing Permit Administration Handbook, Chapter 90 - Rangeland Management Decision Making; and FSH 2209.21 - Rangeland Ecosystem Analysis and Management Handbook, R4 Amendment 2209.21-93-1, Chapters 10-40.

DESIRED CONDITION

A sustainable level of forage, consistent with other resource management direction, is available for use through the Forest Service grazing permit system. Rangeland forage quality is maintained or improved in areas where vegetation management projects and range management actions occur. Riparian areas continue to be a focal point for providing vegetative diversity, landscape capability, soil productivity, wildlife habitat, proper stream channel function and water quality important to sustaining beneficial uses. Riparian areas are functioning properly and/or have improving trends in vegetative composition, age class structure and vigor. Upland range vegetation is contributing to proper hydrologic function. The composition and densities of shrubs, grasses and forbs are variable and dynamic across the landscape.

Management Direction for Rangeland Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	RAGO01	Provide for livestock forage within existing open allotments, in a manner that is consistent with other resource management direction and uses.
	RAGO02	Manage rangelands using controlled livestock grazing, range structural and non-structural improvements, vegetative and ground rehabilitation, fire, and timber management in various combinations to meet desired conditions.
	RAGO03	Manage upland vegetation on suitable rangelands to maintain or restore hydrologic function and soil productivity of watersheds containing allotments.
	RAGO04	Manage herbaceous and shrub vegetation on suitable rangelands to meet resource objectives in an efficient manner.
	RAGO05	Manage livestock grazing within riparian areas to accommodate the maintenance or restoration of aquatic and riparian processes and functions.
	RAGO06	Coordinate livestock grazing to address conflicts with other resource uses in a manner that is consistent with Forest Plan management direction.
	See also Goal 03 for Heritage Program and Goals 01, 04, and 06 for Botanical Resources.	
Objectives	RAOB01	Coordinate the design, update, and/or revision of Allotment Management Plans with adjacent landowners to maximize opportunities and minimize potential conflicts in management.
	RAOB02	Coordinate livestock grazing with timber harvest and forest regeneration activities to capitalize on management opportunities, while minimizing activity conflicts to help meet Forest Plan Vegetation and Rangeland Resource goals.
	RAOB03	During fine-scale analyses where rangeland facilities are identified as a potential concern or problem contributing to degrading resource conditions within the analysis area, identify rangeland facilities that are degrading resource conditions and prioritize opportunities to mitigate their effects or to initiate restoration of resource conditions.

Management Direction for Rangeland Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	*See also Objectives for TEPC Species (07, 20, 24); SWRA Resources (03); Wildlife Resources (04); Botanical Resources (02, 09, 10); Non-native Plants (05); Heritage Program (14); Tribal Rights and Interests (02, 03); and Social/Economics (01).*	
Standards	RAST01	Maximum forage utilization of representative areas within each pasture shall not exceed the values shown at the end of growing season. Variation in utilization standards in order to achieve specific vegetative management objectives shall occur with a site-specific or project-level decision according to direction in FSM 1922.5. a) Riparian Areas: Maximum 45 percent use or retain a minimum 4-inch stubble height of hydric greenline species, whichever occurs first. b) Upland Vegetative Cover Types: Early season or season long pastures – 40 percent use. Vegetative slow growth, after seed seed ripe conditions, or late season pastures – 50 percent use.
	RAST02	Livestock trailing, bedding, watering, and other handling efforts shall be limited to those areas and times that maintain or allow for restoration of beneficial uses and native and desired non-native fish habitat.
	RAST03	New water developments, corrals, and other handling or loading facilities shall not be located within RCAs, unless it can be demonstrated that these facilities maintain or allow for restoration of beneficial uses and native and desired non-native fish habitat.
	RAST04	Livestock salting will be prohibited in RCAs. Sheep will be salted only at bed grounds. Salt will be placed in containers and moved with the sheep.
	RAST05	Only one night/one time use of bed grounds is allowed.
	RAST06	Only open or loose sheep herding will be practiced, except where site-specific vegetation management (e.g., noxious weed control or reforestation) is needed and has been prescribed.
	RAST07	Only annual once-over sheep grazing will be allowed, with the exception of designated sheep driveways, travel routes, or where specifically authorized.
	RAST08	Bedding of sheep and salting of livestock in plantations will be prohibited until plantation trees have grown to a size that reduces their susceptibility to damage from livestock.
	RAST09	New, reconstructed, or replaced livestock water developments must provide access and escape to and from water for all types of wildlife.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (04, 06, 08, 10, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26); SWRA Resources (01, 02,0 3, 04, 07, 12); Wildlife Resources (02, 03, 07); Botanical Resources (01, 03); Mineral and Geology Resources (01); Heritage Program (01); Scenic Environment (01); Tribal Rights and Interests (01); and Wild and Scenic Rivers (01).	

Management Direction for Rangeland Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	RAGU01	The following situations should be examined when determining grazing capacities for individual or groups of allotments during project-level decisions. These guidelines are based on the assumption that typical management practices are occurring or will occur (for example, a deferred rotation grazing system): a) Generally, areas where native, desirable introduced, or introduced palatable species site productivity is less than 200 pounds per acre should not be included in the allotment grazing base. b) Landtype Associations within Capability Groups 1-5 and 10. In areas where annual precipitation is 15 inches or more, the preferred course of action is to remove sites from the grazing base that have vegetation, litter, rock, and moss cover (ground cover) less than 60 percent. In areas where annual precipitation is less than 15 inches, the preferred course of action is to remove sites that have ground cover less than 40 percent. c) Landtype Associations in Capability Group 6-9 (landtypes with a moderately high or high susceptibility to erosion). Generally, sites with soil depths less than 10 to 12 inches, and/or sites with slopes between 25-50 percent that have vegetation and litter cover less than 60 percent, and/or sites where slopes are less than 25 percent that have vegetation and litter cover less than or equal to 40 percent, should not be included in the allotment grazing base.
	RAGU02	In cattle allotments where riparian area restoration is an objective, grazing systems should be designed to incorporate the following parameters where appropriate: a) Provide residual vegetative cover (at least 6 inches of hydric vegetation) either through regrowth or rest treatments for at least 75 percent of the years in a rotation cycle. b) Reduce the duration of riparian area grazing periods where needed. Grazing period reduction may be especially needed in the fall where riparian deciduous woody species are an important riparian vegetation component. c) Design grazing periods to take advantage of favorable seasonal livestock dispersal behavior (examples: spring use of uplands, due to wet riparian conditions, late fall upland use, due to cold temperatures, poor dispersal during "hot" season). d) Incorporate sufficient growing season rest to provide good vigor, physiological needs, and regeneration of all riparian plants. e) Where deciduous trees and shrubs are important in the composition, modify the frequency of grazing periods, reduce the grazing duration, or reduce grazing intensity to levels that provide for recovery/maintenance of healthy diverse trees and shrubs.
	RAGU03	After completing vegetation treatments, livestock grazing practices (for example, salting locations, rest, temporary closure of stock water, herding, season of use, duration, and temporary electric fencing) may be altered as needed to hasten or enhance site recovery or treatment.
	RAGU04	New stock driveways and trailing routes should be located outside of RCAs. Where driveways and trailing routes must pass through RCAs, they should be located and managed to minimize the extent and severity of degrading effects to soil, water, riparian, aquatic, and botanical resources.
	RAGU05	Where rangeland facilities or practices have been identified as potentially contributing to the degradation of water quality, aquatic species or occupied sensitive or watch plant habitat, facilities and practices causing degradation should be considered for relocation, closure, or changes in management strategy, alteration, or discontinuance.
	RAGU06	Livestock use should be discouraged in progeny sites, seed orchards, and plantations that have not been certified.

Management Direction for Rangeland Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	RAGU07	To improve the cost-effectiveness of livestock pasture and improvement management, consider combining allotments or portions of allotments to increase the number of pastures available in a rotation, rather than dividing existing pastures with new fences into smaller units.
	RAGU08	Sheep should be routed to avoid slopes with loose soil conditions, active gullies, and snowbank areas that have low productivity, soil puddling, and compaction conditions.
	RAGU09	Season-long grazing practices should be discontinued where they preclude restoration of upland or riparian vegetation communities.
	RAGU10	Where recreation prescriptions are applied, adjustments to grazing management practices should be evaluated to resolve conflicts in areas of concentrated recreation use.
	See also Guidelines for TEPC Species (09); SWRA Resources (03, 05, 07, 08, 09, 12); Wildlife Resources (05, 06, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14); Vegetation (05, 06); Fire Management (05); Recreation Resources (09, 18, 23, 26); and Research Natural Areas (01).	

Mineral and Geology Resources

Forest Service Manual direction for mineral management is in FSM 2800 - Minerals and Geology, WO Amendment 2800-96-1, Zero Code; FSM 2810 - Mining Claims, WO Amendment 2800-90-1; FSM 2820 - Mineral Leases, Permits and Licenses, WO Amendment 2800-94-1; FSM 2830 - Mineral Reservations and Outstanding Mineral Rights, WO Amendment 2800-90-1; FSM 2840 - Reclamation, WO Amendment 2800-90-1; FSM 2860 - Forest Service Authorized Prospecting and Mineral Collecting, WO Amendment 2800-92-1. Direction can also be found in 36 CFR 228, Subpart A through E. When evaluating the completeness of reclamation plans, the Manual of Best Management Practices for the Mining Industry in Idaho, 1993, published by the Idaho Department of Lands, should be used as a reference for mitigating potential degrading effects to water quality.

DESIRED CONDITION

Exploration, development, and production of mineral and energy resources are conducted in an environmentally sound manner. Mineral resource inventories and evaluations are completed. Although some areas (designated Wilderness and Wild Rivers, campgrounds, administrative sites, etc.) are withdrawn from mineral exploration and development, most areas of the Forest remain open to mineral activities. Demand for locatable minerals depends upon world markets and fluctuates. Operating plans include appropriate mitigation measures, and contain bonding requirements commensurate with the costs of anticipated site reclamation. Where practicable, sites are returned to a condition consistent with management emphasis and objectives.

Management Direction for Mineral and Geology Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	MIGO01	Facilitate orderly and environmentally sound exploration, development, and production of mineral and energy resources.
	MIGO02	Require appropriate mitigation and reclamation of environmental disturbance for all mineral exploration and development proposals. Reduce environmental effects from past mineral-related activity. Restore disturbed land to a productive condition.
	MIGO03	Eliminate or prevent occupancy that is not reasonably incident to and required for mineral operations.
	MIGO04	Integrate mineral and geology project planning and implementation in a manner that is consistent with other resource management direction.
	MIGO05	Interpret local geology and mining activities for public enjoyment and education.
	See also Goal 03 in Heritage Program and Goals 03 and 04 in TEPC Species.	
Objectives	MIOB01	Continue to inventory known abandoned mines and prepare restoration plans to address biological and physical resource concerns, chemical stability, and human health and safety.
	MIOB02	Develop and implement within one year standardized inspection, monitoring, and reporting requirements for minerals activities to provide for environmentally sound exploration, development, and production of mineral and energy resources.
	MIOB03	Develop a plan to provide for reasonable access to and occupancy of National Forest System lands for mineral-related activities.
	MIOB04	Coordinate and cooperate with other federal and state agencies having authority or expertise in mineral-related activities.

Management Direction for Mineral and Geology Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	MIOB05	Identify suitable locations for the interpretation of local geology and mining activities for public enjoyment and education.
	MIOB06	Identify and provide suitable locations for the development of common variety mineral resources.
	MIOB07	Administer active mineral operations in accordance with approved plans of operation, current NEPA analysis, and adequate reclamation bonds.
	MIOB08	During fine-scale analyses in areas where mine facilities are identified as a potential concern or problem contributing to degradation of water quality, aquatic species or occupied sensitive or Watch plant habitat, evaluate and document where the contributing mine facilities are and prioritize opportunities to mitigate effects.
	MIOB09	During site/project-scale analysis, evaluate mine waste material using accepted sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability characteristics.
	See also Objectives TEPC Species (24); Non-native Plants (05), Recreation Resources (20), and Heritage Program (04).	
Standards	MIST 01	Permits and authorizations for exploration and development of common variety minerals shall include terms and conditions for controlling operating methods in timing to prevent degrading effects to surface resources and uses.
	MIST02	Common variety mineral activities will not be conducted on land allocations such as National Recreation Trails, Research Natural Areas, and where recreation or capital improvements preclude such activities.
	MIST03	Common variety and leaseable mineral sources shall not be located and developed within RCAs. If no alternative exists, common variety and leaseable mineral sources shall be located and developed so that they do not degrade or retard attainment of other Forest Plan desired resource conditions and so that reclamation is feasible.
	MIST04	Mitigate degrading effects from locatable mining operations situated within RCAs by identifying reasonable locations for access, processing, and disposal facilities outside of RCAs, wherever possible.
	MIST05	A Certified Mineral Examiner (CME) shall review all proposed Plan of Operations in Inventoried Roadless Areas to determine if unnecessary or unreasonable resource damage will occur. If it is determined that the proposed plans are the next logical level of development, the CME shall prepare a formal Surface Use Determination Report to be used in processing and approving the Plan of Operation.
	MIST06	Require reclamation bonds for all proposed mineral activities that will potentially cause significant surface disturbance and require rehabilitation.
	MIST07	Access on and off mining claims shall be authorized where necessary for mineral development. Road construction, reconstruction, and commercial road use on and off mining claims shall be authorized through a Plan of Operations. When mine development proposals include roads, the NEPA process shall be used to analyze and evaluate proposed routes.
	MIST08	Locate new structures, support facilities, and roads outside RCAs. Where no alternative to siting facilities in RCAs exists, locate and construct the facilities in ways that avoid or minimize degrading effects to RCAs and streams, and adverse effects to TEPC species. Where no alternative to road construction in RCAs exists, keep roads to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity. Close, obliterate, and revegetate such roads if no longer required for mineral or other management activities.

Management Direction for Mineral and Geology Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	MIST09	Prohibit solid and sanitary waste facilities in RCAs. If no alternative to locating mine waste (waste rock, spent ore, tailings) facilities in RCAs exists, then: a) Analyze waste material using the best conventional methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physicaly stability characteristics. b) Locate and design waste facilities using the best conventional geochemical and geotechnical predictive tools to ensure mass stability and prevent the release of acid or toxic materials. If the best conventional technology is not sufficient to prevent such releases and ensure stability over the long term, and such releases or instability would result in exceedance of established water quality standards or would degrade surface resources, prohibit such facilities in RCAs. c) Monitor waste and waste facilities to confirm predictions of chemical and physical stability, and make adjustments to operations as needed to avoid degrading effects to beneficial uses and native and desired non-native fish and their habitats. d) Reclaim and monitor waste facilities to ensure chemical and physical stability and revegetation to avoid degrading effects to beneficial uses and native and desired non-native fish and their habitats. e) Require reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long-term chemical and physical stability and successful revegetation of mine waste facilities.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (06, 08, 11, 27, 28, 29, 30); SWRA Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 07, 12); Wildlife Resources (02, 03, 04, 06); Botanical Resources (01); Non-native Plants (03, 04, 06); Scenic Environment (01); Heritage Program (01) and Wild and Scenic Rivers (01).	
Guidelines	MIGU01	Reclamation and mitigation standards that specifically address recurrent maintenance and end-of-season and interim shutdown should be part of operating plans. Reasonable expiration dates and frequency of inspections should be identified in approved plans.
	MIGU02	Long-term or final reclamation should return the land to a planned use that is consistent with the overall land use objectives of the area.
	MIGU03	Where settlement ponds, tailing dams, or impoundments are planned, each should be located, designed, constructed and inspected under the supervision of a professional engineer.
	MIGU04	Unless otherwise authorized, all garbage or refuse should be removed from National Forest System lands.
	MIGU05	New Forest Service capital investments should be avoided on lands where the potential for mineral activities occurring is high, or moderately high, within the foreseeable future.
	MIGU06	Mining development roads should be constructed and maintained to ensure adequate drainage that will mitigate degrading effects to soil, water, and other resource values through avoidance or minimization. Mitigation measures and seasonal maintenance practices for mining access and development roads should be part of the operating plan. Direction applicable to Forest Development Roads used for commercial mining uses are found in the Facilities Standards and Guidelines. Roads no longer needed should be restored, revegetated, and: a) Be closed to vehicular traffic; b) Have bridges and culverts removed; and c) Have the road surface shaped to as near a natural contour as practical and stabilized.
	MIGU07	On National Forest System lands with Reserved Public Domain Status, issuing a lease, permit, or license is not recommended where operational activities—such as surface-based access, product transportation, and ancillary production facilities—may result in irreversible or irretrievable commitment of surface resources. The denial of consent should be based upon site-specific consideration, using the appropriate evaluation criteria for the management area involved.

Management Direction for Mineral and Geology Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	MIGU08	For locatable mineral operations, degrading effects to aquatic resources and water quality should be mitigated.
	MIGU09	Monitoring plans for operation and closure should be developed to confirm predictions and ability to mitigate negative effects to biological, chemical, or physical resources. Results of inspection and monitoring should be evaluated and applied to modify plans and permits as needed to minimize negative effects to other resources.
	MIGU10	Reclamation bonds should be sufficient to ensure the full costs of reclamation, reasonable Forest Service administrative costs, restoration of productivity, and maintenance of long-term physical, chemical, and biological stability. Approved plans should include requirements for regular (annual or biennial) review of bonds.
	MIGU11	Where mine facilities or practices have been identified as potentially contributing to degradation of water quality, aquatic species or occupied sensitive and watch plant habitat, facilities and practices causing degradation should be considered for relocation, closure, changes in management strategy, alteration, or discontinuance.
	See also Guidelines for TEPC Species (01, 02); SWRA Resources (03, 05, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12); Wildlife Resources (03, 05, 06, 12, 13); Botanical Resources (01); Non-native Plants (03, 05); and Recreation Resources (05, 09, 23, 26).	

Lands and Special Uses

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for the Lands program and non-recreation special uses is in FSM 2700 - Special Uses Management, FSM 5400 - Landownership, FSM 5500 - Landownership Title Management, FSM 7150 - Surveying, and FSM 7700 - Transportation System, and in Forest Service Handbooks: 2709.11 - Special Uses Handbook, 2709.12 - Road Rights-of-Way Grants Handbook, 2709.15 - Hydroelectric Handbook, 5409.13 - Land Acquisition Handbook, 5409.17 - Rights-of-Way Acquisition Handbook, and 5509.11 - Title Claims, Sales, and Grants Handbook. See also the Recreation Resources section in this Chapter for additional direction for recreation special uses.

DESIRED CONDITION

Forest management and public needs are met through:

a) Landownership adjustments,
b) Property boundary and landline location, and
c) Issuance of Special Use authorizations.

Adjustments made in land ownership achieve resource management or protection objectives, provide needed access, or allow National Forest System lands to be managed more efficiently. Rights-of-way to access National Forest System lands are acquired to meet planned resource activities. National Forest property boundaries are located on the ground and posted. Pro-active efforts to educate and inform users and adjacent landowners result in reduced levels of unpermitted uses, encroachments, and user conflicts. Conflicts between authorized special uses and other uses and resources are mitigated or eliminated.

Management Direction for Lands and Special Uses		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	**Landownership Adjustments**	
	LSGO01	Identify and seek adjustments to land ownership, National Forest boundaries, and interior exclusions to effectively meet public needs, to protect and enhance important resources, to consolidate National Forest System land, and to improve management efficiency. Land adjustments reflect Forest priorities for acquisition and conveyance
	Rights-of-Way	
	LSGO02	Acquire, grant, and/or exchange for legal access to meet the needs of planned resource management activities and public and administrative access.
	Boundaries	
	LSGO03	Protect the public estate and manage the status of National Forest System lands to support resource goals.
	Special Uses	
	LSGO04	Proposed special uses of National Forest System lands—such as hydroelectric development, communication sites, water developments, and utility corridors—are considered that meet public needs, are consistent with direction for other National Forest resources, and cannot be accommodated off the National Forest.

Management Direction for Lands and Special Uses		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	LSGO05	5) Special use authorizations are issued for uses that: a) Serve the public, b) Promote public health and safety, c) Protect the environment, and/or d) Are legally mandated.
	See also Goals for TEPC Species (06); Wildlife Resources (02), Mineral and Geology Resources (03), Heritage Program (03); and Tribal Rights and Interests (02).	
Objectives	**Landownership Adjustments**	
	LSOB01	Use purchase, donation, conveyance, exchange, rights-of-way acquisition, transfer, interchange, and boundary adjustment to accomplish Forest Plan goals.
	LSOB02	Prepare and update, as needed, site-specific plans to guide rights-of-way acquisition, and ownership boundary marking, posting, and management.
	LSOB03	Prepare and maintain a landownership adjustment map based on Forest Plan goals and objectives.
	Rights-of-Way	
	LSOB04	Acquire and grant rights-of-way that meet resource access needs of the Forest Service, public users, and cost-share cooperators.
	LSOB05	Reduce or eliminate the current backlog of reciprocal Rights-of-Way and easement cases.
	Boundaries	
	LSOB06	Protect and maintain boundary lines between National Forest System lands and other ownerships that have been surveyed, posted, and marked to keep them visible, to protect the investment, and to deter encroachment.
	LSOB07	Maintain land status records.
	LSOB08	Identify and resolve trespass uses, title claims, and encroachment occurring on National Forest System lands, and act to reduce the likelihood of future trespass.
	Special Uses	
	LSOB09	Continue working with utilities and others to identify potential areas for additional designated utility and communication facilities.
	LSOB10	Provide for communication site designations and developments that meet public needs and are consistent with direction for National Forest resources.
	LSOB11	Work toward resolution of RS2339 claims for pre-existing ditch lines or other water transmission structures.
	LSOB12	During fine-scale analyses in areas where special use authorization facilities are identified as a potential concern or problem contributing to degradation of water quality, aquatic species or occupied sensitive or Watch plant habitat, evaluate and document where the contributing facilities are and prioritize opportunities to mitigate effects.
	See also Objectives for TEPC Species (25, 26); Non-native Plants (05); Recreation Resources (20); Heritage Program (14); and Tribal Rights and Interests (03).	
Standards	**Landownership Adjustments**	
	LSST01	Land adjustments shall be consistent with Forest Plan goals and objectives, and shall consider the goals and objectives for Rights-of-Way.
	Rights-of-Way	
	LSST02	Easement acquisition shall conform to right-of-way planning and shall include existing Forest Transportation System roads and trails as well as project-related new construction. Coordinate with intermingled and adjacent landowners and local governments in developing roads or road systems that serve the needs of all parties. Obtain rights-of-way utilizing eminent domain only if necessary.

Management Direction for Lands and Special Uses		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Standards	**Boundaries**	
	LSST03	Locate and post National Forest System land boundaries before implementing management activities near or adjacent to private land or other lands not under Forest Service management.
	LSST04	Locate and post wilderness boundaries before implementing management activities that may conflict with any nearby designated wilderness.
	LSST05	Include protection measures for marked property boundaries and corners in all authorizations, contracts, agreements, plans of operations, and internal management activities where the potential for disturbing property markers exists. Damage to or loss of marked property boundaries and corners will be repaired by the appropriate party or management function.
	Special Uses	
	LSST06	Do not accept special-use authorization applications that do not meet special-uses proposal screening and application criteria, as presented in 36CFR 251.54.
	LSST07	New authorized facilities shall be located outside of RCAs wherever possible. When new facilities must be located in RCAs, they shall be developed such that degrading effects to RCAs are mitigated, through avoidance or minimization
	LSST08	Require adequate bonds or other security instruments for special-use authorizations if it is determined the use has potential for disturbance that may require rehabilitation or when needed to ensure other performance.
	LSST09	Proposals for utility and communication facilities outside designated communication sites or utility and wireless technology corridors shall be considered only after improvement of existing facilities to accommodate expanded use is analyzed and determined to be unreasonable.
	LSST10	Use authority granted under Section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act, to participate in FERC licensing processes for any project with the potential to affect National Forest System lands.
	LSST11	Use conditioning authority granted under Section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act to ensure that hydroelectric facilities that must be located within RCAs are located, operated, and maintained in a manner that mitigates degradation of Forest resources.
	LSST12	Where the authority to do so was retained, and in cooperation with affected state, tribal, and local governments, holders of water rights, and other interested parties, require that water diversion structures: a) Be monitored to limit water withdrawals to the amount of the water right and the time period of the water right; and b) Have either fish screens, or other means, to prevent fish entrapment or entrainment. Where the authority was not retained, negotiate changes to meet other Forest resource objectives wherever possible.
	LSST13	Small hydropower facilities that are granted exemptions from licensing by the FERC shall be located, operated and maintained to mitigate degradation of Forest resources.
	LSST14	Applications received before December 31, 1996 that request issuance of a permanent easement for a qualifying agricultural water system under Public Law 99-545 (commonly called the "Ditch Bill") shall be processed, subject to the conditions of the law.
	LSST15	Access to privately owned property surrounded by National Forest System lands shall be provided, subject to reasonable terms and conditions, as required by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (06, 07, 11, 31); SWRA Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12); Wildlife Resources (02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Botanical Resources (01); Non-native Plants (03, 10); Mineral and Geology Resources (01); Scenic Environment (01); Heritage Program (01); Tribal Rights and Interests (01, 02, 05, 06); and Wild and Scenic Rivers (01).	

Management Direction for Lands and Special Uses		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	**Land Acquisition**	
	LSGU01	Acquisitions of land and interest in lands should be guided by the following criteria: **Priority 1 Acquisitions:** (not listed in any order of priority) a) Lands and associated riparian ecosystems on water frontage such as lakes and major streams. b) Critical habitat lands needed for protection of TEPC fish, wildlife, or plants. c) Other environmentally sensitive lands, such as important wetland and riparian areas. d) Lands needed for the protection of significant historical or cultural resources when these resources are threatened or when management may be enhanced by public ownership. e) Lands that enhance recreation opportunities, public access, and protection of aesthetic values. f) Lands needed for protection and management of administrative and Congressionally designated areas. g) Lands needed to reduce expenses of both the Forest Service and the public in administration and utilization. Consolidation of split estates. h) Lands with water rights that can be used to accomplish purposes for which the National Forest was created, or related resource obligations. **Priority 2 Acquisitions:** (not listed in any order of priority) a) Key tracts of an ecosystem that are not urgently needed, but will promote more effective management of the ecosystem and will meet specific needs for vegetative management, watershed management, research, public recreation, or other defined management objectives. Generally, these tracts will support consolidation objectives. b) Buffer lands needed for protection of lands acquired for purposes listed above. c) Lands needed to protect resource values by eliminating or reducing fire risks, soil erosion and occupancy trespass. **Priority 3 Acquisitions:** All other lands desirable for inclusion in the National Forest System.
	Land Conveyance	
	LSGU02	Federal land conveyances by exchange or other specific authority should be guided by the following criteria: (not listed in any order of priority) a) Lands inside or adjacent to communities or intensively developed private land, and chiefly valuable for non-National Forest System purposes. Lands that support community expansion. b) Parcels that will serve a greater public need in state, county, city, or other federal agency ownership. c) Inaccessible parcels isolated from other National Forest System lands. Parcels intermingled with private lands. d) Parcels under long-term special use permits whose use and purpose are not substantially consistent with National Forest purposes and character. Parcels having boundaries, or portions of boundaries, with inefficient configurations (projecting necks or long, narrow strips of land, etc.) Lands that support more logical and efficient management. e) Parcels eligible for disposition under the Small Tracts Act or other statutory authorities.
	Rights-of-Way	
	LSGU03	Necessary rights for county roads, state highways, and major utility improvements should be conveyed when such conveyances are in the long-term interest of management of the National Forest and in the public interest.

Management Direction for Lands and Special Uses		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	LSGU04	Where feasible, exchange of easements, co-op agreements, and cost/share supplements should be considered as alternatives to purchase of rights-of-way.
	LSGU05	Existing Forest transportation system roads and trails, as well as project-related new construction, should be included in easement acquisition.
	Boundaries	
	LSGU06	Ownership boundary lines should be surveyed, marked, and posted to applicable Forest Service standards according to the following priorities: a) Boundary lines adjacent to or near proposed management activities. b) Boundary lines where encroachment activity by adjoining owners is suspected or known to exist. c) Boundary lines at high risk in proximity to potential or planned outside development.
	Special Uses	
	LSGU07	Formation of user associations in lieu of individual special-use permits and rights-of-way in common use facilities, uses, or areas should be encouraged. Multiple permits to the same organization should be incorporated into one permit if this facilitates permit administration.
	LSGU08	Priority for modifying existing authorizations should consider the current and potential negative effects on human health and safety and resource values that may be affected.
	LSGU09	The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should be notified that hydroelectric proposals in watersheds with water quality concerns, important fisheries, and/or occupied TEPC plant habitat are inconsistent with Forest Plan management objectives when degrading effects cannot be effectively avoided or mitigated.
	LSGU10	Hydroelectric development that meets public needs and is consistent with direction for other National Forest resources should be considered.
	LSGU11	The FERC should be notified when projects are proposed for locations, such as in designated Wilderness, which would be inconsistent with Forest management direction and/or the National Forest reservation. It should be recommended to the FERC that preliminary permits and licenses be denied for proposals within areas recommended for Wilderness, proposed Research Natural Areas, and eligible and suitable Wild and Scenic River stream segments until appropriate studies and/or legislative processes are completed.
	LSGU12	During licensing of new and existing facilities, conditions that require flows and habitat conditions that maintain or restore riparian and aquatic resources and channel integrity should be recommended to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Review and assessment of applications should be coordinated with the FERC and others. The FERC should be notified of projects that are inconsistent with the National Forest reservation.
	LSGU13	During licensing of new and existing hydroelectric facilities, conditions requiring that existing ancillary facilities be located such that degrading effects to other resources are mitigated should be recommended to the FERC. Where effective mitigation cannot be implemented, such facilities should be relocated.
	LSGU14	Proposed new and previously unpermitted small hydroelectric projects that have been exempted by FERC should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The evaluation should consider beneficial uses, environmental and social consequences, and resolution of conflicts with other resource objectives and activities.
	LSGU15	Access to authorized improvements for maintenance needs should be addressed as part of Special Use authorizations. Where appropriate access is not addressed in existing authorizations, the authorizations should be amended to include it.
	LSGU16	The 1993 Western Regional Utility Corridor Study, or its successors, should be used as a reference document or guide when considering land use decisions that may affect existing and/or proposed major electric power utility corridors.

Management Direction for Lands and Special Uses		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	LSGU17	Consider requiring the posting of a bond by authorization holders to cover future project decommissioning costs associated with new structures such as dams and large buildings.
	LSGU18	Where opportunities to mitigate special use authorized facilities and practices causing degradation have been identified, consider mitigating through measures such as relocation, closure, and changes in management strategy, alteration, or discontinuance.
	See also Guidelines for TEPC Species (10, 11, 12); SWRA Resources (03, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13); Wildlife Resources (04, 05, 06, 11, 12, 13); Botanical Resources (01); Fire Management (05); Non-native Plants (03, 05); Mineral and Geology Resources (05, 07); Recreation Resources (05, 06, 09, 15, 23, 26); and Tribal Rights and Interests (01).	

Facilities and Roads

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for facilities and roads is in Forest Service Manuals: 5460 - Right-of-Way Acquisition, 7100 - Engineering Operations, 7300 - Buildings and Other Structures, 7400 - Public Health and Pollution Control Facilities, 7500 - Water Storage and Transmission, 7600 - Electrical Engineering, and 7700 - Transportation System; and in Forest Service Handbooks: 5409.17 - Rights-of-Way Acquisition Handbook, 7309.11 - Buildings and Related Facilities Handbook, 7409.11 - Sanitary Engineering and Public Health Handbook, 7509.11 - Dams Management Handbook, 7709.55 - Transportation Planning Handbook, 7709.56 - Road Preconstruction Handbook, 7709.56b - Transportation Structures Handbook, 7709.57 - Road Construction Handbook, 7709.58 - Transportation System Maintenance Handbook, and 7709.59 - Transportation System Operations Handbook.

DESIRED CONDITION

Needed facilities are developed to the standard adequate for their intended purpose. Reconstruction and remodeling of existing facilities, and construction of new facilities, occur as facilities wear out or need to change. Facilities are safe, efficient, and meet land and resource management objectives.

The road network matches the level of management activities occurring on the Forest and supplies the transportation system needed for recreation, special uses, timber harvest, range management, minerals development, and fire protection. The transportation network is managed, through the use of a variety of tools, to reduce degrading effects to resources. Roads needed for long-term objectives are maintained to provide for user safety and resource protection. Roads not needed for long-term objectives are decommissioned and stabilized.

Management Direction for Facilities and Roads		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	FRGO01	Provide and maintain a safe, efficient Forest transportation system that meets resource management and access needs, while mitigating degrading resource effects.
	FRGO02	Provide and maintain safe and efficient Forest facilities.
	FRGO03	Manage the Forest telecommunication system and related facilities in accordance with the Forest Communication Plan and established national telecommunication standards.
	See also Goals for Wildlife Resources (02), Botanical Resources (06); Heritage Program (03), and Recrecreation Resources (01, 02, 04, 05).	
Objectives	FROB01	Analyze road system needs and associated resource effects in accordance with the established agency policy direction for roads analysis.
	FROB02	Cooperate with federal, state, and county agencies, tribal governments, and cost-share partners to achieve consistency in road design, operation, and maintenance needed to attain resource goals.
	FROB03	Identify safety hazards on Forest classified roads, establish improvement priorities, correct or mitigate the hazard.
	FROB04	During fine-scale analyses, identify opportunities to reduce road-related degrading effects to help achieve other resource objectives.

Management Direction for Facilities and Roads		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	FROB05	Coordinate transportation systems, management, and decommissioning with other federal, state and county agencies, tribal governments, permittees, contractors, cost-share cooperators, and the public to develop a shared transportation system serving the needs of all parties to the extent possible.
	FROB06	Identify roads and facilities that are not needed for land and resource management, and evaluate for disposal or decommissioning.
	FROB07	Ensure that potable water provided at any public or administrative facility is safe to protect the health and safety of the public and Forest personnel as required by law.
	FROB08	Manage a system of airfields and helispots needed for land and resource management, including appropriate public access needs.
	FROB09	Develop a Forest Facilities Master Plan depicting facility location, unit standards, existing and proposed buildings, and related improvements.
	FROB10	Inventory and assess existing classified road crossings in subwatersheds that are occupied or contain critical habitat for TEPC species. Prioritize inventories and assessments in subwatesheds outside designated and recommended wilderness and Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRA); few if any classifed road crossings exist in these areas. Assess crossings to determine if they provide for fish passage, 100 year flood flow, and bedload and debris transport. Incorporate the results into the biennial updates of the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy (WARS) database.
	FROB11	In the Forest's annual program of work, prioritize and schedule improvements to existing culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings to accommodate fish passage, 100 year flood flow, and bedload and debris transport. Include accomplishments in the biennial update of the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy (WARS) database.
	FROB12	During fine-scale analyses in areas where roads and facilities are identified as a potential concern or problem contributing to degradation of water quality, aquatic species or occupied sensitive or Watch plant habitat, evaluate and document where the contributing facilities are and prioritize opportunities to mitigate effects.
	See also Objectives for TEPC Species (03, 07); SWRA Resources (12, 13, 14, 18); Wildlife Resources (05, 12); Non-native Plants (03, 04); Recreation Resources (01, 05, 07); Heritage Program (14); and Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, and Inventoried Roadless Areas (03).	
Standards	FRST01	When taking water from fish-bearing streams for road and facility construction and maintenance activities, intake hoses shall be screened with the appropriate mesh size.
	FRST02	To accommodate floods, including associated bedload and debris, new culverts, replacement culverts, and other stream crossings shall be designed to accommodate a 100-year flood recurrence interval unless site-specific analysis using calculated risk tools or another method, determines a more appropriate recurrence interval.
	FRST03	In support of road management decisions, use an interdisciplinary science-based roads analysis process such as Roads Analysis: Informing Decisions About Managing the National Forest Transportation System (USDA FS, 1999 Report FS-643).
	FRST04	Roads shall be constructed to a standard appropriate to their intended use, considering safety and concerns for resource degradation.
	FRST05	Mitigate handling of road waste material (e.g., slough, rocks) to avoid or minimize delivery of waste material to streams that would result in degradation of soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (06, 11, 32); SWRA Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 07, 08, 11, 12); Wildlife Resources (02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Botanical Resources (01, 04); Non-native Plants (03, 04, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10); Mineral and Geology Resources (08); Recreation Resources (02, 03, 04); Scenic Environment (01); Heritage Program (01); and Wild and Scenic Rivers (01).	

Management Direction for Facilities and Roads		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	FRGU01	To protect soil, water, and riparian resources, and their occupied habitat, water supply points, service areas, and other needs for road and facility construction projects should be specified in project planning and used in project implementation.
	FRGU02	In areas of existing extensive infestation, mitigation for noxious weed prevention should be incorporated into road layout, design, and project alternative evaluation.
	FRGU03	Prior to decommissioning roads, opportunities related to those roads for potential development or use as travel routes for ATVs, mountain bikes, or other alternative forms of transportation, should be considered.
	FRGU04	Roads that are not desired for public access or tribal uses, and that are no longer needed to manage the Forest or to provide access to inholdings should be considered for decomissioning and returning the lands that they occupy to desired resource management.
	FRGU05	Where practical alternatives exist, roads in RCAs that are degrading riparian-dependent resources should be evaluated for obliteration or relocation.
	FRGU06	New roads and landings should be located out of RCAs wherever possible. When new roads or landings must be located in RCAs, they should be developed such that degrading effects to RCAs are mitigated.
	FRGU07	Annually prioritize roads to receive maintenance, repairs, or improvements to protect the investment, maintain the intended serviceability, and protect other resources. Road maintenance activities should be prioritized using factors such as user safety, resource protection needs, administrative needs, user comfort, the identified traffic service level, and available funding.
	FRGU08	Classified roads in intermittent use status should be evaluated for physical closure during periods of non-use and closed as appropriate.
	FRGU09	Travel management should be used, as needed, to accomplish the following: a) Provide for the safety and welfare of the users. b) Protect threatened and endangered species and their habitat. c) Protect Forest resources, such as wildlife, soil, vegetation, and water. d) Provide a diversity of recreational experiences and reduce user conflicts. e) Protect road and trail investments. f) Comply with Forest contracts or permits, cooperative agreements, road purchase agreements, easement deeds, or other formal documents of the Government requiring that road use be controlled. g) Coordinate hunting and fishing opportunities with State agencies.
	FRGU10	When considering closure or decommissioning of roads for which an RS2477 assertion has been made by either a State or a County government, the merits of the assertion should be evaluated prior to taking any actions.
	FRGU11	Where opportunities to mitigate facilities and road management practices causing degradation have been identified, consider mitigating through measures such as relocation, closure, and changes in management strategy, alteration, or discontinuance.
	FRGU12	Historic qualities should be considered when reviewing proposed modifications to, or decommissioning of, fire lookouts and other administrative use structures.
	FRGU13	Architectural designs should follow principles and concepts outlined in the Built Environment Image Guide (BEIG).
	See also Guidelines for TEPC Species (13, 14); SWRA Resources (03, 05, 06, 07, 08,0 9, 11, 12); Wildlife Resources (04, 05, 06,08, 11, 12, 13); Botanical Resources (01, 02, 03); Non-native Plans (02, 03, 05); Mineral and Geology Resources (05, 06); Lands and Special Uses (03, 04, 05); Recreation Resources (05, 09, 10, 11, 13, 19, 20, 21); and Scenic Environment (07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16).	

Recreation Resources

Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction for managing recreation resources is in Forest Service Manuals: 2300 - Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management, 2710 – Special Use Authorizations, and 2720 - Special Uses Administration; and in Forest Service Handbooks 2309.18 - Trails Management Handbook, and 2709.11 - Special Uses Handbook. Direction can also be found in the Region 1 - Region 4 Handbook 2509.22 - Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook.

DESIRED CONDITION

People visiting the National Forest find opportunities for a wide spectrum of recreation experiences. Various methods are used to manage recreation uses and facilities to mitigate degrading effects from recreation to other resources. Diverse landscapes offer a variety of settings for a wide range of activities, including primitive settings where there are opportunities for solitude, risk, and challenge, to more modified settings where there are opportunities for social interaction, comfort, and less risk.

Recreation facilities are managed to provide safe experiences and opportunities. Recreation programs and facilities meet all applicable local, state, and national standards for health and safety. Opportunities for physically challenged recreationists are maintained or expanded at developed facilities and through management of dispersed activities.

Dispersed recreation sites and uses are located and conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and managed to established standards.

Conflicts between recreationists are reduced or addressed, while a broad array of recreation opportunities are available. Collaboration among users results in decisions that reduce conflicts between recreational needs and environmental needs. Local communities, partners, and volunteers are involved and benefit from their roles in providing recreational opportunities.

A variety of environmentally responsible access is provided for recreation users.

Interpretive exhibits, displays, and programs provide learning opportunities that enhance Forest visitor's experiences. Interpretive and educational efforts increase visitor awareness of the environmental effects of recreation use, and result in reduced degradation to other resources.

Authorized commercial developments and services meet established national standards and broaden the range of recreation opportunities and experiences provided on National Forest System lands.

Management Direction for Recreation Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	**General Recreation**	
	REGO01	Manage, operate, and maintain a year-round recreation program that offers a broad range of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities and experiences in a range of settings as reflected by the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (see Appendix F for descriptions of ROS classes).
	REGO02	Plan and manage the recreation program and recreation resources to meet established standards (e.g., Meaningful Measures) to provide for health and cleanliness, safety and security, facility conditions, responsiveness to customers, environmental setting, and permit administration.
	REGO03	Address current and emerging recreation conflicts, while maintaining recreation opportunities when possible.
	REGO04	Manage recreation uses and facilities to mitigate degrading effects from recreation to other resources.
	Recreation Access	
	REGO05	Manage motorized and non-motorized travel and travel-related facilities to: a) Provide for public safety, b) Meet resource objectives and access needs, c) Mitigate road and trail damage, and d) Minimize maintenance costs and user conflicts.
	Winter Recreation	
	REGO06	Provide an array of winter recreation experiences, while mitigating conflicts between motorized and non-motorized use and wintering wildlife.
	Recreation Special Uses	
	REGO07	Ensure that recreation operations, under or being considered for special use authorizations, provide opportunities, facilities, and services that respond to a demonstrated public need while mitigating conflicts with other uses and resources, where possible.
	See also Goals for SWRA Resources (11); Wildlife Resources (02); Botanical Resources (06); Non-native Plants (01); Rangeland Resources (06); Lands and Special Uses (04, 05); Facilities and Roads (02); Heritage Program (03); and Scenic Environment (01).	
Objectives	**General Recreation**	
	REOB01	During fine-scale analyses in areas where recreation facilities are identified as a potential concern or problem contributing to degradation of water quality, aquatic species or occupied sensitive or Watch plant habitat, evaluate and document the location of the facilities causing degradation and prioritize opportunities to mitigate effects.
	REOB02	Utilize the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) to evaluate and tailor proposed projects and activities in order to maintain desired recreation opportunities and the quality of recreation experiences
	REOB03	Update existing ROS inventories as part of project-level planning and implementation if project activities cause a change in recreation setting conditions significant enough to reclassify the affected area.
	REOB04	Maintain the necessary data to determine the individual and/or cumulative changes in ROS classes relative to the management area ROS strategy.
	REOB05	Develop cave management plans for all significant caves.
	REOB06	Identify and develop motorized use opportunities in locations appropriate for motorized uses through road to trail conversion, development of new trails, and other methods.
	REOB07	Continue efforts to inventory, survey, and map dispersed recreation sites to provide resource data for dispersed site management.

Management Direction for Recreation Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	REOB08	Inform the public in a timely manner about management actions affecting their recreation opportunities at appropriate locations, including roads, trails, and at developed sites.
	REOB09	In cooperation with affected state, tribal, and local governments, holders of water rights, and other interested parties, maintain and acquire, under the appropriate state and federal laws and Forest Service policy, water rights for the administration of recreational activities and developments, including special use authorizations.
	REOB10	Use education and interpretation opportunities to foster dispersed camping that is at least 100 feet from trails, lakes, streams, or other occupied campsites, as terrain permits.
	REOB11	Monitor recreation resource conditions, visitor use levels, types of uses, and visitor expectations to guide recreation management actions.
	REOB12	Collaborate with other government agencies, recreation partners, volunteer organizations, and the recreation and tourism industry in recreation planning and delivery efforts to: a) Provide support to local economies, b) Promote management efficiency, and c) Improve recreation opportunities and experiences available to the public.
	REOB13	Annually update recreation databases for developed sites, dispersed areas, and trails.
	Developed Recreation	
	REOB14	Continue to improve accessibility on the Forest in compliance with all federal laws and agency guidelines.
	REOB15	Identify developed recreation sites with priority vegetation management needs, and develop comprehensive vegetation management plans to address those needs.
	REOB16	Foster and strengthen partnerships between public and private sectors to effectively and efficiently manage recreation and tourism facilities.
	REOB17	Develop ADA transition plans for developed recreation sites and begin implementation of those plans to enhance recreation opportunities and experiences.
	Recreation Access	
	REOB18	Initiate a process of phased, site-specific travel management planning as soon as practicable. Prioritize planning based on areas where the most significant user conflicts and resource concerns are occurring. Identify and address inconsistent access management of roads, trails, and areas across Forest, Ranger District, and interagency boundaries.
	REOB19	Manage cross-country travel to mitigate recreationist and big game conflicts on winter/spring ranges.
	REOB20	Mitigate degradation to Forest System trails from other resource management activities, including fire suppression, and special use activities
	REOB21	During fine-scale analyses in areas where recreational trails are identified as a potential concern or problem contributing to degradation to other resources, evaluate and document the location of the trail degradation and prioritize opportunities to mitigate effects.
	REOB22	During project planning and implementation, develop measures to mitigate degrading effects from National Forest System and non-National Forest System trails.
	Winter Recreation	
	REOB23	Provide networks of marked and designated snow machine, cross-country ski, and other winter travel routes and trailhead facilities**,** while meeting other resource goals and objectives.
	REOB24	Provide winter recreation user information to educate users of wildlife needs and promote backcountry safety.
	REOB25	Provide opportunities for backcountry winter recreation in areas without wintering wildlife conflicts.
	REOB26	Support winter trail management through cooperative agreements with other agencies and groups.

Management Direction for Recreation Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	REOB27	Conduct avalanche awareness classes and issue snow pack advisories, within budgetary and other constraints, with sufficient frequency to provide the public and employees with information about backcountry conditions.
	Special Uses	
	REOB28	When identifying the need for outfitter and guide services, and issuing and administrating outfitter and guide permits, coordinate with the Idaho Outfitters and Guide Licensing Board.
	See also Objectives for TEPC Species (27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32); SWRA Resources (03, 12, 13); Wildlife Resources (11); Non-native Plants (05, 06); Facilities and Roads (06); Heritage Program (14, 17); and Tribal Rights (03).	
Standards	**General Recreation**	
	REST01	Where Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS classes occur within designated wilderness areas, follow the wilderness management direction contained in the appropriate wilderness management plans.
	Developed Recreation	
	REST02	When new recreation facilities and trails must be located in RCAs, they shall be developed such that degrading effects to RCAs are mitigated. Where reasonable and practical location alternatives exist, new recreation facilities and trails should be located outside of RCAs.
	Recreation Access	
	REST03	Access will be managed in accordance with the existing travel management maps and amendments, or as authorized by permit, contract, or special-use authorization.
	REST04	On all lands outside of designated travel ways, motorized use shall be prohibited unless otherwise authorized.
	REST05	In emergency situations, road, trail, and area access restrictions for up to one year may be implemented without public participation if needed to protect resources and/or to provide for public safety.
	Recreation Special Uses	
	REST06	When a State or Federal license or permit is required for a recreation special use activity or operation on the Forest, that license or permit shall be a prerequisite to issuance of any special-use authorization.
	See also Standards for TEPC Species (06, 11, 33, 34); SWRA Resources (01, 02, 03, 04, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 12); Wildlife Resources (02, 03, 04, 05, 06); Vegetation (02); Botanical Resources (01, 04); Non-native Plants (01, 03 04, 06, 10); Timberland Resources (06); Mineral and Geology Resources (01, 02); Special Uses (06); Scenic Environment (01); Heritage Program (01); Tribal Rights and Interests (01, 05, 06); Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, and IRAs (01); and Wild and Scenic Rivers (01).	
Guidelines	**General Recreation**	
	REGU01	Recreation strategies and developments should be coordinated with State and local recreation resource planning efforts.
	REGU02	Seasonal camping stay and group size limits should be established where needed to meet management goals.
	REGU03	Where the recreation demand exceeds resource capabilities or significantly changes the recreation experience available to users, alternative management strategies should be evaluated and management should be adjusted as appropriate.
	REGU04	Local Forest Service resource managers should facilitate and encourage involved user groups to resolve use conflicts among themselves. When the involved user groups accomplish resolution, the Forest Service should strongly consider recommendations and implement within the laws, regulations and policies that govern management of the National Forests. When the involved user groups do not accomplish resolution, the Forest Service should work to resolve the conflict based on the agency mission.

Management Direction for Recreation Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	REGU05	Management activities and facility development in Scenic Byway corridors with management plans should be sensitive to the goals contained within the corridor management plans.
	REGU06	When proposed management actions may affect dispersed recreation sites, those potential effects should be evaluated during project-scale analysis.
	REGU07	Where recreation facilities or practices have been identified as potentially contributing to degradation of water quality, aquatic species or occupied sensitive and watch plant habitat, facilities and practices causing degradation should be considered for relocation, closure, changes in management strategy, alteration, or discontinuance.
	REGU08	Cave management plans should be developed using an interdisciplinary approach and should consider all cave resources, including biological, hydrological, geological and cultural resources.
	REGU09	All projects and activities should maintain or enhance the adopted ROS classes as displayed on the Forest ROS strategy maps.
	REGU10	Motorized transport is generally not consistent within Primitive and Semi-prmitive Non-motorized areas. However, exceptions may include: a) Search and rescue evacuation; b) Medical treatment of individuals; c) Wildland fire suppression; d) Prescribed fire activities; e) Law enforcement activities; f) Wildlife transplant or relocation activities; g) Trail construction and maintenance; and h) Watershed restoration and/or repair of other resource damage from natural events.
	REGU11	New road construction should not occur within the summer Primitive and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized areas.
	REGU12	During the winter season, motorized use may be allowed to set cross-country skiing tracks or skating lanes within the Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized areas.
	REGU13	Facilities identified as necessary should blend with the surrounding landscape character and the ROS setting.
	REGU14	Information and interpretive services or displays should be consistent with the ROS class.
	REGU15	Special-use permits may be issued for activities and facilities compatible with the ROS class.
	REGU16	ROS descriptions in Appendix F should be used to help guide facility development and recreation activity management within each ROS class.
	Developed Recreation	
	REGU17	During planning for new sites, or the reconstruction of existing sites, developed recreation sites should be designed to channel foot traffic towards common use areas in order to preserve ground cover and "green islands" of vegetation within the site.
	REGU18	Commercial livestock grazing should be avoided in developed recreation sites. Fence developed recreation sites within range allotments if necessary.
	REGU19	Decisions to develop recreation facilities should be based on evidence and evaluation of any of the following: a) Increased public need; b) Operating efficiency; c) The need to reduce concentration on, or conflicts at, existing sites; or d) The need to reduce resource degradation from recreation use and existing developments.
	REGU20	In developed recreation facilities, waste disposal methods should be bear-resistant.

Management Direction for Recreation Resources		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	**Recreation Access**	
	REGU21	Trailhead facilities should be provided and managed commensurate with the appropriate level of use, resource effect, and local priority. These facilities may be public or private, depending on their location.
	REGU22	Funding priorities for trail maintenance should be based on: a) The five maintenance levels and traffic classes of trail use, b) Resource degradation, and/or c) Type and degree of use.
	REGU23	Damage to or loss of Forest System trails from timber harvest, livestock grazing, road construction, mining, special uses, and prescribed fire activities should be repaired or mitigated by the appropriate party.
	REGU24	The Trail Roads Analysis Process or other appropriate method should be used to identify opportunities for road to trail conversions and trail decommissioning.
	REGU25	State motorized grant fund investments should be consistent with Management Area ROS objectives.
	REGU26	Protection measures for National Forest System trails should be included in all timber sale contracts, annual operating plans for grazing, mining, and special use authorizations, and prescribed fire implementation documents.
	Winter Recreation	
	REGU27	Winter recreation opportunities should be managed to provide for user safety and to minimize user conflicts. Winter recreation management should recognize that some activities are not compatible in the same locations and should be separated when needed to maintain user safety and quality recreation experiences.
	REGU28	When resolving conflicts between winter recreation user groups, appropriate consideration and protection should be given to capital investments such as groomed and/or designated trails.
	Recreation Special Uses	
	REGU29	Special-use authorizations for public recreation uses should have operation plans. These plans should address adequate public service, health and safety, and resource protection.
	REGU30	When proposed services are compatible with the existing public recreation activities and when the proposed use will not degrade Forest resources, outfitter and guide special use permits may be issued. Public need should take precedence over permittee desires in any facility constructed wholly or partially with public dollars.
	REGU31	Permitted outfitter and guide operations should blend with the adopted ROS setting and/or the wilderness plan for the area in which the operation's service is to be performed.
	REGU32	The needs of both outfitted and non-outfitted users should be considered when setting use limits and/or restrictions.
	REGU33	Outfitter and guide bases of operations should be located on private lands, or, if necessary, located in conjunction with other permitted operations.
	REGU34	Historic qualities should be considered when reviewing proposed modifications of recreation residences, resorts, and other private structures under special use authorizations.
	See also Guidelines for TEPC Species (02); SWRA Resources (03, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12); Wildlife Resources (05, 06,0 8, 11, 12, 13); Vegetation (01); Botanical Resources (01, 02, 03); Non-native Plants (03, 05); Fire Management (05); Rangeland Resources (10); Mineral and Geology Resources (05); Lands and Special Uses (01, 07, 08); Facilities and Roads (03, 09); Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, and Inventoried Roadless Areas (04, 05); and Research Natural Areas (02).	

Scenic Environment

Forest Service Manual direction for managing the scenic environment is in FSM 2380 - Landscape Management. Direction can also be found in Agriculture Handbook Number 462.

DESIRED CONDITION

The Forest provides a range of diverse landscapes. The scenic environment within the Forest ranges from landscapes displaying little or no evidence of management activities, to landscapes that have dominant visible evidence of management activities. Scenic quality is maintained or enhanced in areas of high scenic value and other highly used recreation areas.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Management Direction for Scenic Environment</th></tr>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Number</th><th>Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Goals</td><td>SCGO01</td><td>Manage the Forest's scenic resources to maintain the recreation and visual resource values, while meeting other resource needs.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Objectives</td><td>SCOB01</td><td>Implement the Scenery Management System either through the Continuous Assessment and Planning process or as part of the next Forest Plan revision. Use the Visual Management System until the Scenery Management System can be implemented.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCOB02</td><td>To facilitate the development of scenery management objectives, develop landscape character definitions, identify sense of place values, and inventory human-altered landscapes during landscape-scale assessments.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Standards</td><td>SCST01</td><td>All projects shall be designed to meet the adopted Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) as displayed on the Forest VQO map.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCST02</td><td>Allow for short-term reductions in VQOs to accommodate Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) projects, emergency needs for protection of investments, and public safety needs. When reducing VQOs, attempt to meet the next-highest objective at the closest viewer distance or most relevant distance given the probable sensitive viewer.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">See also Standards for Timberland Resources (02, 03) and Wild and Scenic Rivers (02).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Guidelines</td><td>SCGU01</td><td>Definitions of VQOs are those used in the Visual Management System, Agricultural Handbook Number 462. VQO abbreviations are given in the table, below. See glossary definitions for more explanation of VQOs and distance zones used below.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Visual Quality Objectives</th><th colspan="2">Distance Zones</th></tr>
<tr><td>P</td><td>Preservation</td><td>fg</td><td>Foreground</td></tr>
<tr><td>R</td><td>Retention</td><td>mg</td><td>Middleground</td></tr>
<tr><td>PR</td><td>Partial Retention</td><td>bg</td><td>Background</td></tr>
<tr><td>M</td><td>Modification</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM</td><td>Maximum Modification</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>SCGU02</td><td>Duration of visual impacts from ground disturbing and vegetation removal activities to allow for herbaceous vegetative recovery of ground cover may extend to three years in fgR, fgPR, mgR, and mgPR. Consider timely initiation of reseeding in areas where natural recovery is questionable.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Timber Harvest Activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCGU03</td><td>To meet fgR, visibility of stumps should be mitigated. There should be a general lack of visible ground disturbance.</td></tr>
</table>

Management Direction for Scenic Environment		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Guidelines	SCGU04	Slash and harvest residues remaining after project completion should appear to be naturally occurring downed material in fgR and mostly naturally occurring downed material in fgPR. Techniques to mitigate visibility of slash include lopping to low heights, burning, physically removing material excess to other resource needs, and dispersing concentrations.
	SCGU05	Most timber changes in mgR should be textural, with some small, simulated natural openings where openings already occur, or a limited number of small natural-appearing openings that are developed normally over two or more harvest entries.
	SCGU06	Ridgeline silhouettes in mgR, mgPR, and bgR should not have unnatural-appearing breaks along them.
	Facility Development	
	SCGU07	In fgR, roads should only be visible for a short distance from the sensitive travel way or use area. Other visible temporary excavation could occur providing the area is graded and natural-appearing contours are re-established within the same year and revegetation is initiated.
	SCGU08	There should be minimal distraction from scenic quality in fgPR and mgR from road construction, reconstruction, and other excavation management.
	SCGU09	Roads and other excavation may be visible in mgPR and bgPR, but should blend into the characteristic landscape of the surroundings.
	SCGU10	Roads and other excavation within the visual zone may dominate fgM and mgM landscapes, but their visual characteristics should be compatible with the natural surroundings.
	SCGU11	Roads and other excavation may dominate MM views. When viewed as background, the visual characteristics should be those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area. Efforts should be made to reduce sharp contrasts at any distance.
	SCGU12	When a structure or facility is created for public use, the design materials, color, and location should blend with the characteristic landscape so that visitors can enjoy the function and appearance.
	SCGU13	When a structure or facility is created for other than public use, the materials, color, and location should be chosen to reduce visual contrast of the structure.
	SCGU14	The use of natural or neutral colors and non-reflective surfaces should be considered for structures. An exception to this would be when the function of the structure is to be seen.
	SCGU15	Natural or neutral colors should be used in to help structures blend with the landscape.
	SCGU16	If the designated VQO cannot be met with overhead lines, electrical power lines of 33 KV or less should be placed underground, unless geologic structures prevent such installation.
	Fire Use	
	SCGU17	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire that emulates natural-appearing landscape character and utilizes natural fire/fuel breaks may be considered consistent with a VQO of Preservation. In some cases of wildland fire use, constructed fuel breaks may be consistent with a VQO of Preservation when they are low impact and do not negatively affect wilderness values. Such situations should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Heritage Program

Forest Service Manual management direction for the Heritage Program and cultural resources is in FSM 2360. Direction can also be found in the National Heritage Strategy.

DESIRED CONDITION

People visiting the National Forest can find opportunities to explore, enjoy, and learn about cultural heritage. As visitors travel through landscapes and experience diverse environments and cultures, they can make a personal connection with the land and people and have the opportunity to reflect on the relevance of the past and the land to their daily lives. Sites identified as significant, under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), are inventoried, protected, and, if warranted, nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Management Direction for the Heritage Program		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	HPGO01	Identify and manage cultural resources.
	HPGO02	Implement the National Heritage Strategy.
	HPGO03	Integrate the Heritage Program into land and resource management.
	See also Goal 01 for Tribal Rights and Interests.	
Objectives	**General**	
	HPOB01	Develop a comprehensive Cultural Resources Management Plan. Include in the Plan, as a minimum, the allocation of cultural resources for public education, research, and stewardship purposes.
	HPOB02	Update and maintain a Cultural Resources Overview for the Forest. Include in the Cultural Resources Overview, as a minimum, the following topics: a) The kinds of sites already known and their relative abundance on the Forest; b) Major prehistoric uses; c) Major ethnographic uses; d) Major historic themes; and e) The gaps in our knowledge about the prehistory and history of the Forest. Maintain associated databases, atlases, and files on the Forest.
	HPOB03	Develop and implement quality standards (e.g., Meaningful Measures) to guide management and measure Heritage Program success in achieving stewardship and public service objectives.
	HPOB04	Develop a pro-active program of cultural resource management consistent with federal guidelines for the implementation of Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA.
	Stewardship	
	HPOB05	Maintain an ongoing inventory to locate and identify historic properties on National Forest System lands.
	HPOB06	Develop a predictive model to guide the design and completion of cultural resource inventories. Review inventory results annually to validate or refine the predictive model.
	HPOB07	Evaluate cultural resources to determine their eligibility as historic properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
	HPOB08	Nominate historic properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places when necessary for management purposes. Prepare management plans for each listed property.

Management Direction for the Heritage Program		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	HPOB09	Protect historic properties through stabilization and monitoring efforts. Monitor historic properties that may be adversely affected by management activities.
	HPOB10	Curate artifacts and records, and make them available for study by qualified researchers.
	HPOB11	Prioritize and protect the most significant historic properties. Maintain a catalogue of priority heritage assets and endangered sites.
	HPOB12	Maintain site and project records in a format consistent with corporate databases.
	HPOB13	Increase public awareness, involvement, and appreciation of outstanding heritage accomplishments through the expansion of stewardship programs.
	Public Service	
	HPOB14	Involve interested parties during the initial stages of project planning about undertakings that may affect historic properties.
	HPOB15	Expand heritage experiences and opportunities, including interpretive services, heritage tourism, environmental education, and volunteer programs such as Passport in Time to provide positive heritage experiences.
	HPOB16	Expand partnerships with individuals, local communities, and academic and private sector institutions to protect cultural resources and involve and educate the public.
	Context For Natural Resource Management	
	HPOB17	Strengthen internal linkages with recreation, interpretive services, demonstration projects, environmental education, and others to assure integrated efforts and quality products.
	HPOB18	Include information that provides a context for understanding the role of human beings in past and present ecosystems in project/site scale analyses.
	See also Objectives for Botanical Resources (05, 06) and Tribal Rights and Interests (04).	
Standards	HPST01	Review undertakings that may affect cultural resources to identify potential impacts. Compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA shall be completed before the responsible agency official signs the project decision document.
	HPST02	Conduct cultural resource inventories in consultation with the appropriate Tribal and State Historic Preservation Offices and other individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of historic properties in the area.
	HPST03	Treat unevaluated cultural resource sites as significant until evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility.
	See also Standard 06 for Tribal Rights and Interests.	
Guidelines	HPGU01	Accurate and up-to-date site and survey information should be incorporated into appropriate databases.
	HPGU02	A management plan should be developed for each historic property nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The plan should be drafted during the nomination process.
	HPGU03	The National Heritage Strategy should be used to guide decisions on issues related to the Heritage Program.
	See also Guidelines for Fire Management (05), Facilities and Roads (12), and Recreation Resources (34).	

Tribal Rights and Interests

Forest Service Manual management direction for tribal rights and interests is in FSM 1563 – Tribal Governments. Additional direction related to government-to-government relationships can be found in FS-600, Forest Service National Resource Book on American Indian and Alaska Native Relations. Direction for Special Designation Areas, such as Cultural Special Interest Areas, is in FSM 2360 – Special Interest Areas.

DESIRED CONDITION

Tribes continue to have interest and reliance on ecosystems even as their cultures change, employing both traditional and contemporary ways of relating to their homelands and interest areas (lands where they traditionally ranged to sustain their way of life). Lands within the Forest help sustain American Indians' way of life, cultural integrity, social cohesion, and economic well-being.

Federal agencies take a more proactive role on the tribes' behalf, especially in areas of treaty interest, rights, traditional and cultural resources, and ecosystem integrity. Federal agencies provide opportunities for traditional American Indian land uses and resources. The presence of healthy habitats is fundamental to the achievement of both useable and harvestable levels of resources significant to American Indians, as well as to ecosystem integrity.

Management Direction for the Tribal Rights and Interests		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	TRGO01	Enhance relationships with American Indian tribes in order to better understand and incorporate tribal cultural resources, values, needs, interests, and expectations in Forest management and allow cooperative activities where there are shared goals.
	TRGO02	Facilitate the exercise of tribal rights to meet federal trust responsibilities (see Appendix H).
	See also Goals for Wildlife Resources (03), Botanical Resources (01, 03), and Heritage Program (01).	
Objectives	TROB01	Meet annually with designated tribal representatives to coordinate tribal uses of National Forest System lands as provided for through existing tribal rights with the U.S. Government
	TROB02	Consider areas and resources important to American Indian tribal cultures when planning management activities or development proposals and resolve adverse effects to those sites.
	TROB03	Work with designated tribal representatives during project planning to develop protection or mitigation measures for resources important to the tribes.
	TROB04	Coordinate with tribes to identify Traditional Cultural Properties and recommend for establishment Cultural Special Interest Areas. Traditional Cultural Properties and Cultural Special Interest Areas may include areas of important cultural and spiritual use, reservoirs of cultural plants or resources, or important cultural features.
	TROB05	Establish a consistent and acceptable approach to effective government-to-government consultation that provides for tribal participation and facilitates the integration of tribal interests and concerns into the planning process to inform decisions.
	TROB06	Continue operating under, and update as needed, the Memorandum of Understanding with the Nez Perce Tribe.

Management Direction for the Tribal Rights and Interests		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
	See also Objectives for TEPC Species (18); SWRA Resources (05, 06, 11, 17, 20); Wildlife Resources (12); Vegetation (05); Botanical Resources (05, 06); Facilities and Roads (02, 05); and Heritage Program (02, 04, 14).	
Standards	TRST01	Affected tribes shall be consulted prior to or during initial scoping of site-specific project proposals in order to identify tribal interests
	TRST02	Affected tribes shall be consulted on land ownership adjustments (exchange, consolidation, or disposal) of Forest Service administered lands.
	TRST03	Consult with potentially affected tribes during mid-, fine- and site/project scale analyses to coordinate recovery and restoration efforts. Where possible, assessments should be compatible with resources and places identified by other intergovernmental entities.
	TRST04	During project planning, affected tribes shall be consulted regarding opportunities for restoration, enhancement, and maintenance of native plant communities that are of interest to tribes when proposed activities may affect those plant communities.
	TRST05	Decisions for environmental documents shall demonstrate how tribal interests raised during consultation or scoping were considered.
	TRST06	Management decisions affecting cultural resources important to tribes shall consider Indian values and perspectives, as mandated by Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA.
	See also Standards 01 and 02 for Heritage Program.	
Guidelines	TRGU01	Notify Tribes of land tenure adjustment opportunities within their ceded lands/territories.
	TRGU02	Consider opportunities for protection or enhancement of culturally significant plants that are known to occupy the project area and the Tribes have identified during project scoping or consultation.
	TRGU03	Fisheries supplementation, research, and monitoring activities designed to maintain or restore Wild and Scenic River values (ORVs) should be coordinated with potentially affected tribes.
	See also Guidelines for SWRA Resources (01, 10); Fire Management (05); Lands and Special Uses (01); and Facilities and Roads (04).	

Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, and Inventoried Roadless Areas

Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction for managing wilderness resources is in FSM 2320 - Wilderness Management, and FSH 2309.18 - Trails Management Handbook. More detailed direction is in the wilderness area-specific management plans.

DESIRED CONDITION

Wilderness

People visiting wilderness within the National Forest can find outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, including exploration, solitude, risk, and challenge. The area is primarily affected by the forces of nature, with man's imprint substantially unnoticeable.

Recommended Wilderness

People visiting recommended wilderness within the National Forest can find outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, including exploration, solitude, risk, and challenge. The area is primarily affected by the forces of nature with man's imprint substantially unnoticeable. The unique wilderness character of the area is preserved until Congress acts on the Forest Service recommendation.

Inventoried Roadless Areas

IRAs contribute to providing a range of uses and opportunities and do not contain classified roads. Some IRAs exhibit many values associated with undeveloped landscapes.

Management Direction for Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, and Inventoried Roadless Areas		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	**Wilderness**	
	WRGO01	Protect wilderness values as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Improve opportunities and experiences through the development of individual wilderness management plans, partnerships with permittees and user groups, and interpretive and educational opportunities.
	Recommended Wilderness	
	WRGO02	Manage recommended wilderness to protect wilderness values as defined in the Wilderness Act. Activities permitted in recommended wilderness do not compromise wilderness values nor reduce the area's potential for wilderness designation.
	Inventoried Roadless Areas	
	WRGO03	Update Inventoried Roadless Area boundaries as appropriate to reflect new development or more accurate information.
	See also Goal 03 for Heritage Program.	

Management Direction for Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, and Inventoried Roadless Areas		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Objectives	**Wilderness**	
	WROB01	Manage designated wilderness in accordance with the current management plan for the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness.
	WROB02	Manage high mountain lakes within designated wilderness to be consistent with policies for fish and wildlife management in National Forest and Bureau of Land Management wilderness (Forest Service, BLM, and IAFWA, August 1986). Jointly develop management agreements with the Idaho State Fish and Game Department for such areas.
	Inventoried Roadless Areas	
	WROB03	Evaluate any cases where classified roads exist within IRAs to determine whether the road's status or IRA boundary adjustments are appropriate, and make any needed adjustments.
Standards	**Recommended Wilderness**	
	WRST01	Changes to existing recreatonal settings (mapped ROS classes) are limited to only those that maintain or restore wilderness characteristics.
	See also Standards for Lands and Special Uses (04) and Recreation Resources (01).	
Guidelines	**General**	
	WRGU01	Use public education and interpretation programs to foster wilderness values, and to maintain environmental qualities and primitive recreation experiences.
	Wilderness	
	WRGU02	Interim management direction, covering the period of time prior to having an approved wilderness management plan in place, should be established once recommended wilderness areas are designated as wilderness.
	Recommended Wilderness	
	WRGU03	Non-conforming uses in recommended wilderness should not be promoted.
	WRGU04	State Off-Road Motor Vehicle capital investment funds should not be solicited or used in recommended wilderness.
	WRGU05	Mechanical transport in recommended wilderness areas where it currently exists may be allowed to continue unless: a) It degrades wilderness values, b) Resource damage occurs, or c) User conflicts result.
	Inventoried Roadless Areas	
	WRGU06	Boundaries of IRAs should be reviewed and adjusted as appropriate during project-level planning for proposed development projects within or adjacent to such areas. Consider potential additions, as well as subtracting developments, when making reviews and adjustments.
	See also Guidelines for Fire Management (05); Lands and Special Uses (01, 11); and Recreation Resources (31).	

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Forest Service Handbook direction for managing eligible, suitable, and designated Wild and Scenic Rivers is in FSH 1909.12 - Land and Resource Management Planning, Chapter 8.2.

The following direction applies to eligible, suitable, and designated river areas until a river management plan is implemented. River areas include the entire length of an eligible, suitable, or designated river and the adjacent river corridor extending 1/4 mile on either side of the high water mark. Wild and Scenic River segments are portions of the river delineated for evaluation and planning purposes.

DESIRED CONDITION

River segments and their corridors that are eligible, suitable, or designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers are managed to retain their free-flowing status, classification, and outstandingly remarkable values for scenery, wildlife, cultural, fish, geology, hydrology, and ecological/ botanical resources. Opportunities are provided so the public can understand the uniqueness of eligible, suitable, and designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. Suitable segments of Secesh River and the South Fork Salmon River are congressionally designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Management Direction for Wild and Scenic Rivers		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	WSGO01	Manage river segments that are eligible or suitable for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to meet the requirement of the Wild and Scenic River Act.
Objectives	WSOB01	Emphasize the following in managing eligible and suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers: a) Maintaining or enhancing the outstandingly remarkable values; b) Maintaining the free-flowing character; c) Maintaining or enhancing values compatible with the assigned classification; and d) Accommodating public use and enjoyment consistent with retaining the river's natural values.
Standards	WSST01	When management actions are proposed that may compromise the outstandingly remarkable value, classification, or free-flowing character of an eligible Wild and Scenic River segment, a suitability study must be completed for that eligible river segment prior to initiating the actions.
	WSST02	Assign VQOs to the classifications of eligible, suitable, and designated Wild and Scenic River corridors as follows: a) Preservation to a Wild classification, b) Retention to a Scenic classification, c) Partial Retention to a Recreational classification.
Guidelines	WSGU01	Suitability studies for eligible segments on the Forest should be coordinated with: a) Idaho Department of Water Resources where the State's Comprehensive Water Plans involve National Forest System lands. b) Bureau of Land Management for each study where eligible segments occur in both jurisdictions. The lead agency should be determined before the study begins. c) Other national forests where eligible segments occur in both jurisdictions. The lead Forest should be determined before the study begins.
	See also Guidelines for Fire Management (05); Lands and Special Uses (11); and Tribal Rights and Interests (03).	

Research Natural Areas

Detailed information concerning the values of each RNA can be found in the individual RNA establishment records. Any site-specific direction for the RNAs will be included in the development of the RNA management plans (see Objective 01, below).

DESIRED CONDITION

Research Natural Areas (RNAs) are areas where ecological processes generally prevail. They remain largely undisturbed by human uses or activities, and provide quality opportunities for non-manipulative scientific research, monitoring, observation, and study. The RNA network provides examples of representative forest habitats, shrublands, wetlands, riparian systems, grasslands, geologic formations, wildlife habitats, and aquatic communities. Management plans have been developed and implemented for all areas.

Management Direction for Research Natural Areas		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	RNGO01	Maintain values for which the RNAs were established, as identified in the establishment records.
	RNGO02	Look for opportunities to establish additional RNAs in high priority areas.
Objectives	RNOB01	Develop and implement management plans for established RNAs.
	RNOB02	Consider recommending additional RNAs based on high priority needs as identified by, *The Representativeness Assessment of Research Natural Areas on National Forest System Lands in Idaho*.
Guidelines	RNGU01	Commercial livestock grazing in RNAs should be avoided unless specifically provided for in the establishment records.
	RNGU02	Potential degradation from motorized use should be considered when developing RNA Management Plans and Travel Management Planning.
	See also Guidelines for Fire Management (05) and Lands and Special Uses (11).	

Social and Economic

Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction for social and economic resources is found in FSM 1700 - Civil Rights, FSM 1970 - Economic and Social Analysis, FSH 1709.11 - Civil Rights Handbook, and FSH 1909.17 - Economic and Social Analysis Handbook.

DESIRED CONDITION

Sustainable and predictable levels of goods and services are provided for local communities. Firewood, post and poles, sawlogs, forage, developed and dispersed recreation, and other goods and services are made available to the public consistent with management direction. Local economic development goals are considered along with sustainable resource outputs when developing land management objectives.

There is increased coordination among federal, state, county, and tribal governments, and a high level of collaboration with a broad range of stakeholders, where appropriate and feasible. This coordination and collaboration results in a better understanding of the tradeoffs between resource protection, commodity production, and other Forest uses.

Management Direction for Social and Economic		
Type	**Number**	**Direction Description**
Goals	SEGO01	Promote collaboration among federal, state, county and tribal governments in land management planning, implementation, and monitoring efforts to coordinate activities and improve the effectiveness in delivery of government services.
	SEGO02	Promote cooperation among stakeholders by involving them in planning, imp lementing, and monitoring Forest land management activities to better understand the trade-offs needed to make informed decisions.
	SEGO03	Develop sustainable land uses and management strategies that contribute to economic development goals.
	See also Goals for Timberland Resources (02, 03, 04); Rangeland Resources (01); and Lands and Special Uses (02).	
Objectives	SEOB01	Provide a predictable supply of Forest goods and services within sustainable limits of the ecosystem that help meet public demand.
	SEOB02	Provide opportunities for cooperation by enhancing public involvement efforts in Forest activities through the media, stakeholder workshops, personal contacts, and other methods.
	See also Objectives for Timberland Resources (01, 02, 03); Facilities and Roads (02, 05); Heritage Program (15); and Guidelines for Facilities and Roads (10) and Recreation Resources (01).	