

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Three Forks	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Apache	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila
1	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	General Management Direction	Maintain habitat to maintain viable populations of wildlife and fish species and improve habitat for selected species. This is accomplished directly through habitat management and indirectly through coordination of habitat management in conjunction with other resource activities. p 14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
2	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	General Management Direction	Cooperate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department to achieve management goals and objectives specified in the Arizona Wildlife and Fisheries Comprehensive Plan, and on proposals for reintroduction of extirpated species into suitable habitat. Support the Arizona Game and Fish Department in meeting its objectives for the State. No unapproved species are introduced. p 15	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	General Management Direction	Cooperate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department to achieve management goals and objectives in the Arizona Cold Water Fisheries Strategic Plan. p 15											y	y	
4	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	General Management Direction	Improve habitat for listed, threatened, endangered, or sensitive species of plant and animals and other species as they become threatened or endangered. Work toward recovery and declassification of species. p 15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	General Management Direction	Identify and protect areas that contain threatened, endangered, and sensitive species of plants and animals. p 15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Trails are closed to vehicle use unless signed open (p 50).		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
7	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	<u>Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects:</u> 1.) Soil groups having a high sensitivity rating: slope, erosion hazards, and run-off potential. (p 50)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
8	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	<u>Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects:</u> 2.) Soils with surface textures of clay, clay loam, and heavy silt loam, or soils where such textures are within 6" to 8" of the surface. (p 50)	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
9	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	<u>Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects:</u> 3.) Effects of water quality such as increased sediment and turbidity. Also, bacteriological and chemical problems due to heavy concentration of users. (p 50)		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	<u>Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects:</u> 4.) Areas receiving concentrated wildlife breeding activities. (p 50)			1	1	1	1							

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11	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects: 7.) Open parks or meadows classified as key wildlife areas. (p 50)					1									
12	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects: 8.) Areas which provide essential wildlife water requirements. (Amendment 1 – Replacement Page 50)	1	1	1	1	1	1								
13	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects: 12.) All critical areas as defined in Section 2(b) of the Rare and Endangered Species Act of 1973. (p 51)								y	y					1
14	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects: 13.) Areas inhabited by unique wildlife when ORV travel will be detrimental to the well-being of the wildlife group. (p 51)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
15	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects: 14.) Areas where there is agreement with the AZGF to maintain a quality hunting and fishing experience. (p 51)											1	1		
16	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects: 18.) Water courses and wetlands permanently, or intermittently wet. (p 51)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects: 20.) Watershed restoration projects. (p 51)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation - Off Road Vehicle Management	Forestwide	Existing, as well as additional ORV closures are implemented when one or more of the following situations or areas exist, and ORV use is likely to occur that would result in significant adverse effects: 24.) Areas damaged due to ORV use are closed and restoration projects initiated if funding is available. (Pages 51 and 52)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Manage threatened and endangered animal, fish, and plant habitat to achieve declassifying in a manner consistent with the goals established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Arizona Game and Fish Department. (p. 69)	2		2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2		

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20	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species. (Amendment 6 – Replacement page 69)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Implement threatened and endangered species recovery plans. (p. 69)	3		3	3	3			3	3	3	3	3	
22	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Carry out the appropriate management activities outlined in the Rocky Mountain Southwest Peregrine Falcon and Apache Trout Recovery Plan. (p. 69)										3	2		
23	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Winter Bald Eagle roosts will be identified and protected during management activities. Prohibit development in Bald Eagle winter roosts and buffer zones. (p. 70)			1										
24	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Continue to identify existing and potential habitat for peregrine falcons and Apache trout as outlined in the species' recovery plan. (p. 70)										3			
25	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Monitor management practices within occupied and potential peregrine falcon, Apache trout, Bald Eagle, loach minnow, and Little Colorado River spinedace habitat, and evaluate impacts. (p. 70)			1					1	1	1	1		
26	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Recovery activities will be pursued where pertinent. (p. 71)	2		2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	
27	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Monitor status of federal listings. If elevated to threatened or endangered status. Consult with US Fish and Wildlife Service as needed. (Page 71)		z					z						z
28	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Monitor actions to determine effect of management practices on T&E species habitat and the need for a consultation with USFWS. (p. 71)	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
29	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Studies by appropriate, qualified personnel will be conducted to ascertain suitability of reintroduction of endangered, threatened, proposed, and State listed native species to suitable habitat where not presently occupied. (p. 71)		1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1
30	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	The Forest Wildlife Biologist will be consulted on all proposed activities, modifications, and other commitments of lands within known habitats of peregrine, Bald Eagle, Spotted Owl, loach minnow, Little Colorado spinedace, and Apache trout, threatened, endangered, or sensitive plants. (p. 71)			1		1			1	1	1	1		
31	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	When management practices are proposed in listed or proposed species habitats, the Forest Wildlife Biologist will evaluate the need for consultation or conference with the FWS and AGFD. (p. 71)	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
32	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	All vegetation manipulations will be conducted with threatened and endangered species requirements. (Page 71)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Allow area closures to protect habitat of listed, sensitive, or proposed T&E species. (p. 71)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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34	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Cooperate with AGFD in evaluating proposals for reintroducing extirpated species into suitable habitat and on fish stocking and public access for fishing. (p. 73)						0			0	0	0	0	0
35	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Make all livestock water available to wildlife. (p. 73)	1					1*							
36	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Develop one permanent water source to service every 2,000 acres. (p. 73)						0							
37	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Maintain habitat capability through direct treatments of vegetation, soil, and water. (p. 73)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
38	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Maintain habitat for viable populations of all existing vertebrate wildlife species. (p. 74)	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
39	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Within each diversity unit maintain or achieve at least 40% of the potential habitat capability for the management indicator species selected for each vegetation type. (p. 74)		-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
40	A-S	Range Management	Range Inventory and Management	Forestwide	Salt is not placed within ¼ mile of any riparian area or water. (p. 76)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	A-S	Range Management	Range Inventory and Management	Forestwide	Maximize use of road pit tanks to meet livestock water needs. (p. 79)						1*							
42	A-S	Forest Health	Timber Management	Forestwide	Riparian areas will be mapped as separate areas when they are at least 10 acres; otherwise, they will be considered as areas which require special consideration even though they are part of a larger stand. (p. 80)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	A-S	Watershed	Soil, Water, Air, Resources Management	Forestwide	Implement best management practices to prevent water quality degradation. Implement improvement action where water quality degradation does occur, except for special cases where temporary or short term degradation is occurring from road crossing construction or similar situations. (p. 81)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	A-S	Watershed	Soil, Water, Air, Resources Management	Forestwide	Provide adequate drainage to prevent concentrated flow and sediment laden runoff from entering water courses. (p. 81)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	A-S	Watershed	Soil, Water, Air, Resources Management	Forestwide	Designate streamcourses to receive protection during projects. Those streams shown on 7.5' quads as a streamcourse should be considered for designated streamcourses.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	A-S	Watershed	Soil, Water, Air, Resources Management	Forestwide	Roads will be located away from stream bottoms to minimize sediment delivery to the streamcourse whenever possible. (p. 81)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	A-S	Watershed	Soil, Water, Air, Resources Management	Forestwide	Maintain suitable filter/buffer strips between stream courses and disturbed areas and/or road locations to: a. Maintain suitable stream temperature, and b. Maintain water quality standards. (p. 83)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	A-S	Watershed	Soil, Water, Air, Resources Management	Forestwide	Maintain and enhance riparian vegetation along streams to maintain suitable water temperature and other conditions for streamflow. (p. 83)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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49	A-S	Watershed	Soil, Water, Air, Resources Management	Forestwide	Effectively close or obliterate roads causing intolerable resource damage (relocate roads as needed). (p. 83)	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1		1	1	1	1	1
50	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Minerals & Mining Management	Forestwide	Control surface uses in mineral operations through plans of operations and permits which provide for: preservation of water quality, protection of watershed values, reforestation or revegetation to attain soil stability and protect threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. (p. 88)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Minerals & Mining Management	Forestwide	No streambed alteration or removal of material is allowed if it significantly affects riparian –dependent resources, channel morphology, or streambank stability. (p. 90)		1	1	1	1	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Land Management Planning	Forestwide	Limit use of herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, or other chemical agents as part of management activities to times and places where possible transport to or by surface or groundwater has a low probability of occurrence. Limit the use of certain facilities in floodplains to non-flood seasons or daylight hours only. (p. 83)	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	A-S	Watershed	Water Resource Improvement	Forestwide	Maintain water resource improvement projects where improvement and downstream values will be jeopardized if work is not accomplished. Accomplish/maintain soil resource improvement projects to prevent loss of soil productivity. (p. 85)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
54	A-S	Watershed	Water Resource Improvement	Forestwide	Avoid placement of roads in meadows whenever feasible and obliterate or relocate roads in key meadows presenting conflicts (page 73).					1								
55	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management Oil and Gas	Forestwide	Recommend unlimited surface use stipulations for oil and gas leasing for areas having slopes in excess of 41 percent and riparian areas. Surface occupancy may be allowed but will be limited to specific sites jointly agreed upon by Forest Service & Leasee. Area in which surface occupancy will be limited or prohibited will include those that are highly visible, that have erosive or unstable soils, critical wildlife habitat, managed community watersheds, etc. (p. 87)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management Other Leasables	Forestwide	No surface occupancy of slopes greater than 40 percent or in Areas where the Visual Quality Objective is Retention (p. 88)	1				1								
57	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Lands & Special Use Management	Forestwide	Requests for transmission corridors are evaluated based on public Need, economics, and environmental impacts of the alternatives. Emphasis is to use existing corridors to their capacity with Compatible utilities, including upgrade power lines, before evaluating new routes. New corridors through avoidance areas in the ponderosa pine and mixed conifer vegetative types will be minimized and always avoided when feasible (p 91).			1		1								
58	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Right-of-way Grants for Roads and Trails	Forestwide	Only one access road is approved to a parcel of private property Whether there are one or many owners. (p 96)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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59		Lands and Minerals	Land Management Planning	Forestwide	Certain private lands within or adjacent to the boundary of the Forest have been classified as desirable for acquisition, if they meet one or more of the following criteria: 2. Lands that contain vital species habitat or vital wildlife habitat; 4. Wetlands, riparian areas, and other water oriented lands (p 100 - 101)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
60	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Land Acquisition	Forestwide	Acquisition of non-Forest lands under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act include lands providing habitat for threatened and endangered species. (p. 102)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
61	A-S	Engineering	Road Maintenance and Management	Forestwide	Road Maintenance and Management - Erosion control measures will be included in road plans. Construct roads to keep sediment out of riparian and aquatic habitats. Minimize clearing widths and vegetative clearing. Allow roads within crucial wildlife habitat areas that have specific big game winter range objectives are needed to meet priority goals of the forest. (Amendment 1 – Replacement Pages 104, 105)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	A-S	Engineering	Road Maintenance and Management	Forestwide	Seasonally or permanently close existing roads, prohibit off-road vehicle use or manage use when conflicts occur with wildlife and soil resource objectives. Generally limit closures to local roads in erosive soil areas, riparian areas, or wildlife areas that require specific management practices. (p. 106).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	A-S	Engineering	Road Maintenance and Management	Forestwide	Total road density should average 3.5 miles/sq. mile or less. Open road densities should average 2.0 miles/sq. mile or less. (p. 106)	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
64	A-S	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	Forestwide	Remove infected overstories (Dwarf mistletoe) as soon as regeneration is accomplished. Thin understories to densities which will maximize fiber production over the length of the rotation, using yield simulation models as guides. Control mistletoe by clearcutting (in conformance with Regional Standards for clearcut size) and regenerating artificially when yield simulation models indicate that stands will not reach maturity because of dwarf mistletoe. (p. 117)			0		0		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
65	A-S	Forest Health	Old Growth Management	MA 1	Snag densities: In at least 55% of a diversity unit, provide 180 snags/100 acres. In high priority areas provide 280 snags/100 acres. Only ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer species count toward snag requirements. (p. 122-3)			1		1						1	1	
66	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Provide minimum of 2 down logs per acre or untreated slash piles over 55% of diversity unit. (p. 123)					1								
67	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Manage aspen stands to provide a variety of sizes, shapes, crown closure, age structure, etc. Manage for interspersions of conifer groups (1 ac per 10 ac aspen) (p. 123)					1								
68	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Within diversity units where no conflicts occur with TES species needs, as a guideline manage for forage to cover ratios between 40:60 and 70:30. (p. 124)					1								

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69	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Manage for at least 30 percent cover in each diversity unit, of this at least 1/3 should be in thermal cover, 1/3 in hiding cover, and 1/3 in either hiding or thermal cover. (Amendment 1, Replacement p 124)					0								
70	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Thermal cover for elk is a stand of coniferous forest tall and wide enough to allow animal movement and bedding with a high degree of crown closure. Emphasize maintaining thermal cover in known travelways and bedding areas. (Amendment 1, Replacement p 124)										y			
71	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Hiding cover is vegetation and topographical features capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing deer or elk from human view at a distance of 200 feet or less. Emphasize maintaining hiding cover adjacent to dependable water and key openings, along know travelways, and in pine stringers. (Amendment 1, Replacement p 124)													
72	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Evaluation of existing and potential cover considers open road densities, topography, and tree, shrub, and herbaceous species to determine effective cover. The presence of species, such as Gambel oak, New Mexico locust, juniper, aspen and bigtooth maple, or topographic features, will require less BA/GSL to meet cover requirements. (Amendment 1, Replacement p 124)					0								
73	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Protect and manage to include hiding and thermal cover and defer logging activities from May 15 to June 30 in known fawning and calving areas. This restriction may be lifted if on-the-ground inspection indicates the are is not being used for fawning/calving and other areas adjacent to the sale area are available for wildlife needs. (Amendment 1, Replacement p 124)													
74	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Hiding and thermal cover levels in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer table. (Amendment 1; Replacement p. 124-1)					x								
75	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Maintain turkey habitat. (p 125)													
76	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Defer slash treatment activities in turkey nesting areas from April 15 through June 30. (p 125)					0								
77	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	Manage for turkey nesting cover through modified slash treatment. Leave scattered patches, at least ¼ acre in size, of untreated slash within ½ mile of dependable water in actual or potential turkey nesting area s. At least 10 percent and not more than 20 percent of the area treated within the nesting areas shall be left untreated for at least 5 years, longer if it is determined that nesting is still occurring in the area. These guidelines will be evaluated and adjustments made, if necessary after two year of implementation. (p 125)					1								

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78	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	3. Gambel oak is important for cover, and patches of oak near nesting areas are an important consideration when selecting areas for retaining slash. Other species such as New Mexico locust and current also can provide cover. Oak stands in the nesting areas should be evaluated for opportunities to manage for cover. (p 126)					1								
79	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	4. High value areas for leaving slash are adjacent to a deferred stand or Within the edge of a deferred stand. (p 126)					1								
80	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	5. If large areas, as opposed to scattered patches, of untreated slash are left, retain strips of slash on the contour of the slope. (p 126)					1					1	1	1	
81	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	6. The untreated slash may be prescribe burned after the needles have dropped off and the area is determined to not be used for nesting. (p 126)					0								
82	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 1	7. Brood areas are also important near the nest. These areas are small openings 50 to 100 feet in diameter with little canopy coverage that produces herbaceous vegetation that can be used for forage. Grass species used for forage are generally those that produce abundant large seeds. (p 126 - 127)					x								
83	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat	MA 1	Protect active raptor nest tree groups and advise Wildlife Biologist of location. Manage raptor nest tree groups as stands, if possible. Nest group consists of nest tree and adjacent trees and is maintained as follows: (p 127)			1										
84	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat	MA 1	On aquatic sites – Utilize linear buffer or streams/rivers using a 1200 foot restricted timber harvest (retain dominant trees and snags along the water's edge a distance of 300 feet back from the lake or stream edge. (p 127)				1	1	1	y	1	1	1	1	1	1
85	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat	MA 1	Protect bald eagle winter roosts with a 300-foot uncut buffer zone around the roost. Prohibit road development in the roost and buffer zone. (p 127)			1										
86	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat	MA 1	As needed to meet habitat capability, protect red squirrel primary caches at a density of one cache per 2 acres. Retain all trees within a 26-foot radius from the cache to maintain nest tree groupings (1/20th acre) (spruce-fir and mixed conifer). Do not use in final removal and regeneration cuts. (p 128)					1								
87	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat	MA 1	As needed to meet habitat capability, retain at least 20 Abert Squirrel nest tree groups per 100 acres. Not applicable to final removal and seed cuts. (p 128)					1								
88	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat	MA 1	l) WFRP-S&GS to protect red squirrel caches and retention of Abert's squirrel nest trees. (p 128)					1								
89	A-S	Forest Health	Timber	MA1	m) Timber-All reforestation projects will include rodent control where needed. (p131)					0								
90	A-S	Forest Health	Forest Insect and Disease	MA1	Reduce loss of timber production through the control of root rots. 1) In root rot centers, salvage dead and dying trees during scheduled harvests. 2) Remove susceptible trees within 1 to 2 chains of the border of the center. (p 140)			0		0								

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91	A-S	Forest Health	Forest Insect and Disease	MA1	Reduce susceptibility of Englemann Spruce stands to Englemann bark beetle. 1) Schedule overmature stands for harvest first, subject to other resource objectives. (p 140)			0		0								
92	A-S	Forest Health	Forest Insect and Disease	MA1	Reduce susceptibility of Englemann Spruce stands to Englemann bark beetle. 2) Remove defective, unsound, unhealthy trees during regeneration harvests. (p 140)			0		0								
93	A-S	Forest Health	Forest Insect and Disease	MA1	Reduce susceptibility of Englemann Spruce stands to Englemann bark beetle. 3) Salvage windthrown trees as soon as possible. (p 140)					-1						-1	-1	
94	A-S	Forest Health	Forest Insect and Disease	MA1	Reduce loss of timber production to dwarf mistletoes through silvicultural controls. 1) No live trees will be left as potential snags if they are infected with dwarf mistletoe unless they are girdled or poisoned. 2) No live dwarf mistletoe infected overstory trees, including those used as seed sources will be left in areas with established regeneration (p 140).			0		0								
95	A-S	Forest Health	Forest Insect and Disease	MA1	Reduce mixed conifer stands' susceptibility to attack by Douglas-fir beetle. 1) Harvest overmature stands first consistent with other resource objectives. 2) Remove harvested logs within 1 year of falling. 3) Thin stands periodically to maintain vigor (p 141)			0		0								
96	A-S	Forest Health	Forest Insect and Disease	MA1	Reduce the amount of wood volume lost to stem decays. 1) Remove infected, unsound and defective trees at the first opportunity (p 142).			0		-1								
97	A-S	Forest Health	Timber Sale Preparation and Administration	MA1	Road densities should be planned to economically balance road costs and skidding costs. Permanent road densities should average 3.5 miles/square mile or less, unless topography dictates higher densities to economically remove the timber. Also, open road densities after Timber sale activities cease should average 2.0 mi/sq mi. or less. (p 142)		-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	y	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3
98	A-S	Watershed	Soil and Water	MA1	Seasonally or permanently close existing roads, prohibit off road vehicle use or manage use when conflicts occur with wildlife and soil resource objectives, Generally limit closures to local roads in erosive soil areas, riparian areas, or wildlife areas that require specific management practices. (p. 143)	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99	A-S	Watershed	Soil and Water	MA1	Enhance watershed condition by obliterating roads causing resource damage that are unneeded for forest management. (p 143)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 2	Defer firewood activities from May 15 to June 30 in known fawning and calving areas. (p 148)													
101	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 2	Manage for at least 20 percent of each diversity unit in hiding and thermal cover. Emphasize cover management in travelways, bedding areas, reproductive areas, and adjacent to key openings. Cover is managed to provide at least 60 % crown cover and at least 500' wide. (p 148)	0												

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102	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 2	In treated stands manage for small game and non-game by leaving an average of one slash pile per 3 acres in the woodland type or leave lopped and scattered slash on 30 % of area. (p 148)	y				1								
103	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 2	Cover corridors are laid out to connect treated areas, or breaks in terrain to provide interconnecting cover corridors. Known or suspected routes of game travel are used to lay out cover corridors. (p 148)	y												
104	A-S	Watershed	Soil and Water	MA 2	Roads will be located away from stream bottoms to minimize sediment delivery to the streamcourse whenever possible. (p. 153)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	A-S	Watershed	Soil and Water	MA 2	Plan/accomplish erosion reduction projects on areas disturbed by project activities where the site is not expected to stabilize within 2 years or when water quality degradation will occur. (p. 153)	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
106	A-S	Watershed	Soil and Water	MA 2	Maintain suitable filter/buffer strips between stream courses and disturbed areas and/or location to: a. Maintain suitable stream temperature, and b. Maintain water quality standards. (p. 153)	1	1	1	1	y	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
107	A-S	Forestwide	Riparian (includes riparian and aquatic ecosystems)	MA 3	Give preferential consideration to riparian area dependent resources in cases of unsolvable conflicts. Manage to maintain or improve riparian areas to satisfactory riparian condition. Other resource uses and activities may occur to the extent that they support or do no adversely affect riparian dependent resources. (Amendment 1; Replacement Page 155)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
108	A-S	Forestwide	Riparian Management Emphasis	MA 3	Management emphasis will be directed at areas with riparian dependent resources in the following order of priority: 1. Threatened and endangered species; 2. Cold water fisheries; 3. Warm water fisheries; and 4. All other riparian areas. (A list of priority streams is presented) (Amendment 1; Replacement Page 155)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
109	A-S	Forestwide	Management Emphasis	MA 3	Forage utilization standards for riparian areas will be determined for each allotment at levels permitting timely achievement of fisheries and T&E objectives. Areas in unsatisfactory riparian condition 0-45% utilization; Areas in satisfactory riparian condition 0-55% utilization. (p. 155-2)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	A-S	Forestwide	Planning and Inventory	MA 3	Recovery activities such as fencing, vegetation projects, and special management prescriptions will be maintained until the affected areas are in satisfactory condition and as long thereafter as needed to maintain the area(s) in satisfactory condition, or until they are replaced by more effective techniques. (p. 156)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
111	A-S	Forestwide	Planning and Inventory	MA 3	Acquire riparian area when funding becomes available or through exchange authorities (p 156)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
112	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA 3	Identify capacity for recreation in each riparian area. The objective for each riparian area should be maximum possible recreation use while protecting or enhancing the riparian characteristics of each site. (p. 157)		-2	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0

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113	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA 3	Recreation use, including off road vehicle use, will be prohibited or restricted and sites rehabilitated in areas in unsatisfactory condition, when recreation was a significant causative factor in affecting the condition. (p. 157)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
114	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	Manage for or maintain at least 60% of potential habitat capability for Apache trout, rainbow trout, brook trout, brown trout, loach minnow, and Little Colorado spinedace. (p. 158)						-3		-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
115	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: a) Aquatic resources:</u> 1) Manage for and maintain at least 80% of near natural shade over water surfaces. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
116	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: a) Aquatic resources:</u> 2) Manage for and maintain a least 80% of streambank total linear distance in stable condition. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
117	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: a) Aquatic resources:</u> 3) Prevent siltation not to exceed 20% fines (<855mm) in riffle areas. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)						1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
118	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: a) Aquatic resources:</u> 4) Maintain 80% of the spawning gravel surface free of inorganic sediment. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)								-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
119	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: a) Aquatic resources:</u> 5) Manage for stream temperatures not to exceed 68 degrees F. unless not technically feasible. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)						1					1	1	
120	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: a) Aquatic resources:</u> 6) Manage for and maintain at least a 80 Biotic Condition Index on all perennial streams. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)	y			0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
121	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: b) Vegetation resource (where the site is capable of supporting woody plants):</u> 1) Manage for and maintain at least 60 % of woody plant composition in three or more riparian species. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
122	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: b) Vegetation resource (where the site is capable of supporting woody plants):</u> 2) Manage for and maintain at least three age classes of riparian wood plants, with at least 10% of the woody plant cover in sprouts, seedlings, and saplings. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
123	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	MA 3	<u>For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas: b) Vegetation resource (where the site is capable of supporting woody plants):</u> 3) Manage for and maintain at least 60 % near natural shrub and tree crown cover. (Amendment 1 - Replacement Page 158)	-1	1	-1	1	1	1		-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
124	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wetlands	MA 3	<u>For Wetlands:</u> a) Improve wetlands in accordance with the Forest Wetlands Management Plan where consistent with private water rights. (p 159)	0	1	0	y	1	1							1

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125	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wetlands	MA 3	For Wetlands: b) Potential emergent vegetation cover in key wetlands as identified in the Wetland Project Implementation Plan will be maintained at optimum density from late spring (May 1) to July 15. (p 159)				0		0		1	1	1	1	1	1
126	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wetlands	MA 3	For Wetlands: c) Improve wintering water fowl habitat, including loafing island construction. (p 159)			1										
127	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wetlands	MA 3	For Wetlands: d) Maintain or improve nesting cover in conjunction with construction of waterfowl islands by seeding herbaceous species unpalatable to large herbivores. (p 159)			1										
128	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wetlands	MA 3	For Wetlands: e) Determine the need, and then maintain and improve wetland habitat by planting waterfowl forage species along the shorelines. (p 159)			1			1							
129	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wetlands	MA 3	For Wetlands: f) Maintain or improve nesting cover and waterfowl forage on existing waterfowl island and shorelines and in conjunction with construction of waterfowl islands. (p 159)			1			1							
130	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wetlands	MA 3	Maintain riparian and meadow communities by providing water for wildlife and livestock away from sensitive riparian areas. (p. 159)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wetlands	MA 3	Wildlife use will be controlled in areas of unsatisfactory condition where wildlife use is a significant causative factor affecting conditions. (p. 159)							1						
132	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Review and as necessary revise allotment management plans using the Integrated Resource Management process to maintain or improve riparian and/or fish stream habitat objectives. (p. 160)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
133	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Grazing strategies should be directed toward recovery of both biological systems (vegetation diversity and structure) and physical systems (channel characteristics and hydrology) (p. 160)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
134	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Determine grazing capability for livestock in each riparian area. The objectives for each riparian area should include livestock use when consistent with other resource objectives and riparian recovery goals. (p. 160)	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
135	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA 3	In areas of unsatisfactory riparian condition where grazing has been determined to be a significant causative factor, revised AMPs will: a) Implement intensive management systems that limit grazing and provide adequate rest for riparian areas; b) Reduce stocking to a level that will allow degraded areas to recover, or c) Use site-specific exclusion fencing. (p. 160)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
136	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Salting in or within ¼ mile of riparian areas for livestock management is prohibited. (p. 160)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
137	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Limit pasture-to-pasture moving of livestock along riparian areas except on approved routes as specified in AOP. Approval will be granted only where there is no alternative route and when riparian areas will not be damaged. (p. 161)	1	1	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
138	A-S	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA 3	Use vegetation manipulation only where needed to enhance riparian objectives. (p. 161)	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1

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139	A-S	Watershed	Soil and Water	MA 3	Enhance watershed condition by obliterating roads causing resource damage, that are unneeded for Forest management (see plan page 106). (p.161)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	A-S	Watershed	Soil and Water	MA 3	Implement BMPs to prevent water quality degradation. Implement improvement action where water quality degradation does occur. (p. 161)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
141	A-S	Forestwide	Grasslands (Mountain, desert, prairie)	MA4	Emphasize wildlife habitat and visual quality, especially big game winter range. (p. 165)				1		y							
142	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA4	Evaluate need and construct fences where necessary to protect key meadows from grazing. (p. 166)				1		1							
143	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA4	When springs are developed in meadow communities, riparian areas, or other sensitive areas, protect these areas by piping the water to water developments in adjacent, less sensitive areas. (p. 166)				1	0	-1							0
144	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA4	Control grazing by management and fencing to allow adequate regeneration of grasses and forbs. (p. 167)	1		y	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
145	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA4	Maintain existing mountain meadows by removing invading conifers and shrub overstories by cutting or other methods, gully stabilization to raise the water table, soil scarification, and seeding with appropriate grass and forage species. (p. 167)				1							1	1	
146	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA4	A seral grassland or savanna woodlands site is maintained. On pinyon-juniper lands where overstory modifications have occurred in the past (50,219 acres), a retreatment schedule of approximately 25 years is initiated. Retreatments are accomplished through one or all of the following methods: - individual tree removal, - chemical treatment, - prescribed burning. (p. 167)				0									
147	A-S	Watershed	Soil and Water	MA4	Enhance watershed condition by closing/obliterating roads causing resource damage that are unneeded for forest management. (p 168)				0	0	0							
148	A-S	Range Management	Range Resource Planning and Inventory	MA 9	Manage aspen regeneration stands to limit aspen sprout consumption by grazing to one out of 3 years. 20% or less of current year's growth. Where water facilities are provided inside aspen stands, pipe water to areas outside the stand to maintain distribution of livestock and wildlife. (p. 192)													
149	A-S	All resources	Water (surface of lakes and ponds, marshes, wetlands)	MA 11	Emphasis the production of fish and wildlife including waterfowl. (p. 205)			1	1		0				0			0
150	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 11	Manage waters to perpetuate Apache Trout in order that this species can be delisted from the endangered category (p 206).	1	1	1								2		
150	a	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	MA 11	Manage waters capable of supporting fish to maintain a fishery (pg 206)								-1	-1	-3			

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151	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 11	Maintain and improve wetlands for waterfowl by planting, constructing islands, potholes. Coordinate with other resource functions to pursue instream flow rights to protect aquatic ecosystems, fish and wildlife. Review existing and potential water impoundments and water impoundment sites, and obtain water rights for developing and maintaining fishing and/or wetland conditions in lakes and streams. (p. 207)		1	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 11	Manage for or maintain habitat capability for Arizona trout, rainbow trout, brook trout, brown trout, loach minnow, and spinedace at least 60% of potential. (p 207)		1				-3		-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	
153	A-S		Bear Wallow Wilderness	MA 12	Cooperate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department in the management of the Threatened Apache Trout (p. 210).											2		
154	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Wilderness	MA 12	Close designated areas to public entry to protect T&E species during critical use periods. (p. 210)		1	1			1							
155	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Black River (mainstem)	MA 14	Improvements such as wildlife spring developments, fish barriers, erosion-control structures, trails, etc., can be authorized if they do not conflict with the management emphasis. (p. 218)		1	1	1	1	1*		1			1		
156	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	West Fork Black River	MA 15	Improvements such as wildlife spring developments, fish barriers, can be authorized if they do not conflict with management emphasis (semi-primitive, highly scenic). (p. 222)		1	1	1	1	1*		1	1		1		
157	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 15	Except where permitted by outstanding rights: dams, diversions, or other water resource developments are prohibited. (p. 223)		0	0	0	y	0		0	0		0		
158	A-S	Range Management	Chevelon Canyon	MA 16	Improvements such as wildlife spring developments, fish barriers, erosion control structures, trails, etc., can be authorized as long as they do not conflict with the management emphasis. (p. 226)		1	1	1	1	1*				1			
159	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA 16	Access will be strictly managed within the Chevelon Creek as follows: -Trails are closed to motorized use; -Off –road travel by motorized vehicles is prohibited; - Motorized use within the corridor is restricted to the 504 road. The road to Durfee Crossing will remain closed. Any vehicular access within the corridor other than the 504 road must be authorized by the District Ranger (p. 226-277).		1	1		1	1				1			
160	A-S	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	East and West Forks Little Colorado River	MA 17	Avoid any encouragement of recreation activities within unique willow stands. (p. 230)				1	1	1				1	1		
161	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 17	Improvements such as wildlife spring developments, fish barriers, erosion control structures, trails, etc., can be authorized if they do not conflict with the management emphasis (semi-primitive, highly scenic). (p. 230)		1	1	1	1	1*				1	1		
162	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA 17	Insure there is no effect on the unique willow stands caused by grazing. (p. 230)				1	1	1				1	1		
163	A-S		Sandrock Allotment	MA 18	Emphasize the recovery of this critical watershed. In addition, emphasize the management of the loach minnow and the Black Hawk. (p.233)				1				2	2			1	

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164	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA 18	Cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the management of the Loach Minnow. (p. 234)								2	2					
165	A-S	Range Management	Range	MA 18	Defer from grazing until critical watershed and riparian areas are satisfactorily restored. (p. 234)		1	1	1		1		1	1			1		
166	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Management	Forestwide	Maintain habitat capability through direct treatments of vegetation, soil, and water. a) Reseed wildfire areas that are not expected to stabilize within 2 years with a mixture of grass forbs and browse species appropriate for the site. Manage livestock to ensure establishment; d) Avoid placement of roads in meadows whenever feasible and obliterate or relocate roads in key meadows present conflicts. (p 73)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
167	A-S	Range Management	Range Management	Forestwide	Water lots are left open to wildlife for free access except when controlling livestock distribution through water accessibility and soil moisture conditions adversely effect fence stability. Provide fence modifications as needed for wildlife access. (Page 76)	y				1	0								
168	A-S	Range Management	Range Management	Forestwide	When needed during summer months, leave water in livestock troughs for wildlife use after domestic animals have been removed from the grazing unit. In winter months in key wildlife winter ranges, provide water where freezing will not damage existing facilities. Freezing can be prevented by using bubblers. (Page 76)														
169	A-S	Range Management	Range Structural Improvement	Forestwide	Survey proposed earthen stock tank sites for location accuracy, soil suitability, and legal requirements. Design structures built in drainages to meet appropriate flood occurrence intervals. Assure that on new stock tanks appropriate documents for construction and water rights application are filed in a timely manger and according to state law. (AMENDMENT 1 – Replacement Page 79)						0								
170	A-S	Range Management	Range Structural Improvement	Forestwide	Maximize use of road pit tanks to meet livestock water needs. (AMENDMENT 1 – Replacement Page 79)						1*								
171	A-S	Watershed, Engineering	Planning and Inventory	Forestwide	Conserve soil and water resources; avoid permanent impairment of site productivity and ensure conservation of soil and water resources. The minimum soil and resource management requirement is to control surface water runoff and erosion at not less than tolerance conditions. 36 CRF 218.23 and 27. (Page 81)	y	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
172	A-S	Watershed, Engineering	Planning and Inventory	Forestwide	Plan/accomplish erosion reduction projects on areas disturbed by project activities where the site is not expected to stabilize within 2 years or when water quality degradation will occur. (Page 82)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Apache Trout	Forestwide	Carry out the appropriate management activities outlined in the Rocky Mountain Southwest Peregrine Falcon and Apache Trout Recovery Plans. (AMENDMENT 6 – Replacement Page 69)											3			

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Three Forks	Minnow, Loach	Spinedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Apache	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila
174	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Apache Trout	Forestwide	Continue to identify existing and potential habitat for peregrine falcons and Apache Trout as outlined in the Species Recovery Plans. (AMENDMENT 6– Replacement Page 70)											3		
175	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Apache Trout	Forestwide	The Forest Wildlife Biologist will be consulted on all proposed activities, modifications, and other commitments of lands within known habitat of peregrine, bald eagle, spotted owl, loach minnow, Little Colorado Spinedace, and Apache Trout, threatened, endangered or sensitive plants. (Page 71)				1									
176	A-S	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Little Colorado River Spinedace	Forestwide	Monitor management practices within occupied and potential peregrine falcon, Apache Trout, bald eagle, loach minnow, and Little Colorado River spinedace habitat, and evaluate impacts. (AMENDMENT 6 – Replacement Page 70)			1					1	1	1	1		
177	A-S	Watershed	Planning and Inventory	Forestwide	Maintain suitable filter/buffer strips between stream courses and disturbed areas and/or road locations to: a. Maintain Suitable Stream Temperature b. Maintain Water Quality Standards (Page 83)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
178	A-S	Watershed	Planning and Inventory	Forestwide	No streambed alteration or removal of material is allowed if it significantly affects on riparian-dependent resources, channel morphology, or streambank stability. (Page 90)		1	1	1	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
179	A-S	Watershed	Planning and Inventory	Forestwide	To improve management and benefit the administration of the National Forest, certain private lands within or adjacent to the boundary of the Forest (hereinafter referred to as Public Land) have been classified as desirable for acquisition. Because local and physical conditions may change during the life of this plan, the lands classified in this plan and others that may be considered, will meet one or more of the following criteria: 2. Lands that contain vital species habitats, or vital wildlife habitat (i.e.. calving areas or critical winter range); 4. Wetlands, riparian areas, and other water oriented lands (p 100)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
180	A-S	Lands and Minerals	Planning and Inventory	Forestwide	The Purchase Program centers about the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act that designates that lands within the following categories are eligible for acquisition with L&WCFA funds: 3. Threatened and endangered species habitat. (p 102)	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	

Carson National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted
181	Carson	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	For proposed oil and gas leases, include additional stipulations for the protection of surface resources in the following categories: slopes over 40% (507.1M acres), to riparian areas (33.6M acres), critical wildlife habitats, and developed and proposed recreation sites (9.3M acres). When possible, classify these areas as available for leasing but with "limited surface occupancy". Develop site specific "limits" if needed. These should describe such requirements as restrictions on periods of permissible activity, access control, etc. If necessary, classify as "no surface occupancy." Use the same categories to develop appropriate mitigation measures or restrictions for all other mineral development proposals.	0	0	0	0
182	Carson	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	Initiate validity contests on mining claims where there is unwarranted occupancy, detrimental surface disturbance, or the lands are needed for another National Forest program. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Minerals – page 2)	y	0	0	0
183	Carson	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	Require operating plans for mining claims when significant surface disturbance or occupancy is proposed. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Minerals – page 2)	1	1	1	1
184	Carson	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forestwide	Exchange for lands that meet one or more of the following criteria: Lands that contain vital threatened and endangered species habitat, or vital wildlife habitat (i.e. calving areas). Wetlands, riparian areas, and other water oriented lands. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Lands – page 2)	1	1	1	1
185	Carson	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forestwide	Purchase available lands as funding permits within the following categories: -Land containing threatened and endangered species habitat and critical wildlife habitats (lands page 2)	1	1	1	1
186	Carson	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	[semi-primitive non motorized (SPN)] The areas, other than Management area 20, resource modification and utilization practices should emphasize recreation and wildlife concerns. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Recreation – page 3)	0	0	0	0

Carson National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted
187	Carson	Forest Health	Sustainable Forest	Forestwide	Maintain the numerous natural processes, genetic and biological diversity, and soil productivity, which equates to ecological diversity (Sustainable forest page 2)	1	1	1
188	Carson	Forest Health	Sustainable Forest	Forestwide	First priority for allocation will be stands meeting old-growth conditions, then potential old growth, then stands with characteristics close to old growth/potential old growth undisturbed. No stands allocated to old growth will be harvested this planning period. In the future, stands allocated to old growth should not be planned for harvest until similar replacement stands are allocated (sustainable forest page 6)		1	1
189	Carson	Forest Health	Sustainable Forest	Forestwide	The biological value of stands is highest when they are positioned on the landscape so that there is plant and animal genetic interchange among stands. It is likely that stream courses and stringers of vegetation are key avenues for genetic interchange. Management of these areas and adjacent upland stands should be considered key to prevent fragmentation. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Sustainable Forest – page 8)	1	1	1
190	Carson	Forest Health	Timber	Forestwide	Timber harvest activities are limited to slopes less than 40 percent gradient with very minor exceptions. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Timber – page 13)		0	0
191	Carson	Engineering	Travel Management	Forestwide	Arterial and collector road grades will not normally exceed 10% unless justified from the standpoint of savings and user costs or to protect the investment and adjacent resources. Likewise, local road grades normally will not exceed 12% (Best Management Practices) (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Travel – page 4)	0		0
192	Carson	Engineering	Travel Management	Forestwide	Reseed road cut and fill slopes with grasses and forbs which are adapted to the area and provide effective erosion control (Best Management Practices) (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Travel – page 4)	1		1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted
193	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Evaluate potential resource impacts on T&E and sensitive species habitat on projects and activities through a biological evaluation and conduct appropriate consultation when necessary. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish - page 2)	Z	Z	Z	Z
194	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Improve T&E and sensitive species habitat. Improvement projects give priority to recovery of T&E species and conform to approved recovery plans. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish - page 2)	1	2	2	2
195	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Identify forest portions of recovery objectives in conjunction with the N.M. Dept. of Game and Fish (NMGF) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for federally listed threatened and endangered species. Refine habitat requirements and identify specific habitat projects needed to achieve recovery objectives for individual species habitats. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 3)	2	2	2	2
196	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Manage sensitive species not already on federal lists, to sustain viability and prevent the need for listing as threatened or endangered. Recovery activities will be pursued where pertinent. If a species is proposed for listing, monitor actions to determine effect of management practices on habitat and the need for conference with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Identify areas where sensitive species occur and manage to maintain or enhance habitat in occupied territory. (wildlife and fish, page 3)	1			
197	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Accomplish recovery projects included in approved recovery plans. Projects will be coordinated through integrated resource management practices. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 3)		3	3	3
198	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Manage T, E & S animal, fish and plant habitats to achieve delisting in a manner consistent with the goals established with the FWS and the NMGF in compliance with approved recovery plans. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 3)	2	3	3	3

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted
199	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Consultation will be initiated for situations where federally listed or proposed listed species may be affected. Review all planned, funded, executed, or permitted programs and activities to determine needs for consultation or conference with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 3)	Z	Z	Z	Z
200	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Develop habitat management plans for wintering bald eagle habitats as specified in approved recovery plans. Maintain bald eagle winter roost and perch trees. Accomplish riparian and fishery improvements to maintain and enhance prey base for wintering bald eagles. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 3)		3		
201	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Proposed control and other activities which may disturb the integrity of prairie dog towns must be fully evaluated and managed to perpetuate the species. All such activities will be preceded by approved inventory procedures to determine the occurrence of the black-footed ferret. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish –page 4)		y		
202	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Identify MSO areas according to standardized survey methods, where spotted owl occur and protect occupied nesting territory. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish –page 4)				3
203	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Wildlife habitat objectives for each diversity unit are evaluated on an individual stand basis. This means that in designing timber sales and other projects the size, shape, juxtaposition, age, and crown closure of each stand will be evaluated against the wildlife habitat objectives established for the diversity unit. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 4)	0	0	0	0
204	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Snags will not be felled on major sales as a fire protection measure. Manage for at least 300 snags/100 acres on 60 percent of suitable timberlands. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish –page 8)		1		1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted
205	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Retain sufficient size and length per 100 acres of down logs (where biologically feasible) on 75% of suitable timberlands not determined to be highly vulnerable to fuelwood collection. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 9)			1
206	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Minimizing the displacement of big game and other sensitive wildlife, and providing sufficient security areas will be emphasized in the planning and implementation of the Forestwide timber sale program. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 9)	1	1	1
207	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Adequate perch and roost trees for raptors will be managed adjacent to cliffs, major ridges, and openings. Trees should be open-crowned, either living or dead, and be maintained over time. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish –page 10)		1	1
208	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Permanent roads will be designed to avoid saddles, meadows, ridge tops, and riparian areas whenever economically and physically possible. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish - page 11)	0	0	0
209	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	The following wildlife-related criteria will be used to evaluate the need for future travel closures and restrictions including over-the-snow vehicles. - Habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species is threatened. -Meadows and other forage areas likely to be, or being damage. -Riparian areas which are being threatened or damaged. (C. Forest-wide Prescription, Wildlife and Fish – page 11)	1	1	1
210	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Livestock salt shall not be placed in or adjacent to any riparian area or other identified key wildlife area where degradation of wildlife habitat would be likely to occur. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 11)	1		1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted
211	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	On wet meadows and other riparian areas, favor the establishment of woody riparian vegetation as defined in FSH 2509.23. Control livestock and wildlife grazing through management and/or fencing to allow for adequate establishment of vegetation and the elimination of overuse. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 12)	1	1	1
212	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Integrate the seasonal and yearlong habitat needs of fish and wildlife into the planning and implementation of other resource activities and uses. Minimize or eliminate adverse impacts and cumulative effects, and determine opportunities to improve habitat conditions through the management of these other activities. Some examples include: - Build campgrounds and other developed recreation sites in areas not identified as important habitat. - Locate recreational trails outside of important habitats. -Coordinate with, and use watershed improvement funds, to close and obliterate roads in important wildlife habitats, and in the restoration and protection of riparian areas. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 12)	1	1	1
213	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Consult and cooperate with the NMGF to achieve goals and objectives specified in the New Mexico Wildlife, Fisheries and Endangered Species Comprehensive Plan. Cooperate with the U.S.FWS and other agencies and organizations as necessary. Cooperate with NMGF in evaluating proposals for reintroducing extirpated species into suitable habitat and on fish stocking and public access for fishing. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 12 & 13.	1	1	1
214	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Manage in cooperation with NMGF for indigenous fauna. Exotic species will not be introduced. Unapproved exotics which become established on national Forest System Lands will be managed toward the goal of elimination. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 13)	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted
215	Carson	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish Habitat	Forestwide	Inventory riparian vegetation conditions and manage to achieve acceptable riparian standards. Direct habitat improvements may include planting, seeding, fencing, and rejuvenation of woody vegetation through selective cutting and burning. (C. Forest-wide Prescriptions, Wildlife and Fish – page 13)	1	1	1
216	Carson	Engineering	Ponderosa Pine Under 40% - Roads	MA 4	Construct roads for timber sales utilizing Best Management Practices. Guidelines are 2.0 miles per square mile for construction first entry; 2.0 miles per square mile for reconstruction first entry; 4.0 miles per square mile for reconstruction 167 second entry (MA 4, page 2)		-1	-1
217	Carson	Engineering	Ponderosa Pine Under 40% - Roads	MA 4	Improve drainage and surfacing on existing roads that will not be closed to improve riparian areas and reduce stream sedimentation with a guideline of 3.0 miles annually (MA 4, page 2)	1	1	1
218	Carson	Range Management	Sagebrush - Range	MA 12	On allotments designated for level D management, and big game winter ranges treat sagebrush to reduce density and create a seral grassland community. Reseed if ground cover prior to treatment is less than 30%. Do not treat black sagebrush (<i>Artemisia nova</i>). Treatment methods: <i>Burn</i> : When sagebrush cover is at least 20% density (herbaceous fuel is at least 600 lbs. per acre). <i>Herbicides</i> : When conditions aren't suitable for burning. <i>Mechanical</i> : When neither burning nor herbicides are feasible (MA 12 Sagebrush - range, page 2).			

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted
219	Carson	Watershed	Riparian	MA 14	Manage to achieve acceptable riparian standards. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, 14. Riparian - page 1): - 80 % of natural shade over water surfaces. - 80% of natural bank protection. -85% of stream substrate free of inorganic sediment. -60% of natural shade over land surfaces, for wildlife species. -60% of woody plant composition in three or more riparian species. -Three or more age classes of woody plants, with at least 10% of the woody plant cover in sprouts, seedlings and saplings. -A mosaic of tree diversity to include all stand conditions and basal area levels (up to the maximum possible for the site condition). -Have large diameter trees with ages up to 240 years. -Wildflowers will be along the roadways.	1	1	1	1
220	Carson	Watershed	Riparian	MA 14	New borrow pits or long-term road material storage areas will not be permitted. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, 14. Riparian – page 3)	1	1	1	1
221	Carson	Watershed	Riparian	MA 14	Locate new roads outside of the riparian type. If new roads are to be built, then erosion control measures utilizing Best Management Practices will be included. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, 14. Riparian - page 3)	1*	1	1*	1*
222	Carson	Watershed	Riparian	MA 14	If feasible, relocate or remove existing roads and trails or manage them with seasonal closures to minimize disturbance to wildlife. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, 14. Riparian – page 3)	0	1	1	1
223	Carson	Watershed	Riparian	MA 14	Align crossings so that the minimum possible area is affected. Do not align roads to pass through the long axis of narrow riparian strips. Schedule construction activities during low water periods. Minimize road-clearing widths. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, 14. Riparian - page 3)	1*	1	1*	1
224	Carson	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Wilderness	MA 17	When essential habitat for threatened and endangered species is identified, coordinate activities for species concerned. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, 17. Wilderness - page 4)	1	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted
225	Carson	Range Management	Special Areas - Range	MA 19	Prohibit livestock grazing in the Arellano Canyon Proposed Research Natural Area. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, MA – 19, page 2.)		1		1
226	Carson	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Special Areas - Motorized Recreation	MA 19	Prohibit all off road vehicle travel for the study for the Arellano Canyon Proposed Research Natural Area. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, MA – 19, page 2.)		1		1
227	Carson	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Wilderness	MA 17	When essential habitat for threatened and endangered species is identified, coordinate activities for species concerned. (D. Management Area Prescriptions, MA – 17, page4)	1	1	1	1

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
228		Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Goal	Forestwide	Manage for a diverse, well-distributed pattern of habitats for viable populations of wildlife and fish species in cooperation with states and other agencies. Apply technology and manage habitat to help recover threatened and endangered species and increase the productivity for existing native and desired non-native, vertebrate species consistent with other resource considerations. Resist introduction of exotics. (Page 33)	2	1	2	2	2
228	a	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide	Conduct production/utilization studies on all allotments twice per period on National Forest allotments. Make annual extensive allotment inspections. Prevent excess and unauthorized use (pg 56).	1				
228	b	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide	Utilization levels of available forage production may vary by soil type, x season of use, and type of management being applied. The following guidelines will be used to determine if management is appropriate to protect and/or enhance the resource (pg 56-1)					
228	c	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except Management Areas 1 & 2	<u>The following guidelines will be used when scheduling implementation of new, revised, or updated Allotment Management Plans in the Forest Plan Implementation Schedule. Emphasis will be placed on the first guideline. Flexibility in rescheduling to take advantage of opportunities and changing conditions is needed and recognized:</u> Problem allotments where unsatisfactory management, unsatisfactory range condition, or overstocking is occurring (pg 56-1)	1				
228	d	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except Management Areas 1 & 2	<u>The following guidelines will be used when scheduling implementation of new, revised, or updated Allotment Management Plans in the Forest Plan Implementation Schedule. Emphasis will be placed on the first guideline. Flexibility in rescheduling to take advantage of opportunities and changing conditions is needed and recognized:</u> Allotments properly stocked where range condition, trend and management are satisfactory but resource information and data need to be updated to accomplish planned monitoring (pg 56-1).	1				

Cibola National Forest

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
228	e	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except Management Areas 1 & 2	<u>The following guidelines will be used when scheduling implementation of new, revised, or updated Allotment Management Plans in the Forest Plan Implementation Schedule. Emphasis will be placed on the first guideline. Flexibility in rescheduling to take advantage of opportunities and changing conditions is needed and recognized:</u> Properly stocked allotments where investments in range development are required to maintain an upward trend in range condition and obtain or continue an intensive management level (pg 56-1).	1					
228	f	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except Management Areas 1, 2, 13, 17	Adjust permitted use to range capacity by Period 3. Capacity and permitted use are summarized below for Periods 1-5 (pg 57).	-3					
228	g	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except Management Areas 1, 2, 13, 17	Improve 50 percent of suitable range to its maximum potential condition class by the end of Period 3 (pg 58)	1					
228	h	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except 14, 15, 16	Pinyon-juniper overstory removal will be accomplished through firewood harvest. Where public demand for firewood is not sufficient to permit the desired treatment scheduled to be met, firewood harvest does not achieve the desired management objectives, the stand does not provide suitable firewood or factors which are necessary to accomplish harvest are not available, other measures will be used. These measures will involve mechanical, fire or chemical treatment. However, no more than 20 percent of the acres identified for pinyon-juniper removal in each period will be treated by mechanical or chemical means (pg 58)	1*					
228	i	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except Management Areas 1, 2, 13, 17	New livestock water developments will provide for wildlife escape (pg 58).	-3					

Cibola National Forest

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
228	j	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except Management Areas 1, 2, 13, 17	Fence new spring developments where needed to enhance cover for wildlife (pg 58).	1					
228	k	Cibola	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - except Management Areas 1, 2, 13, 17	Require permittee maintenance of all Range improvements assigned in the grazing permit (pg 58).	1					
229		Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	ORV closures or restrictions will be implemented to protect resources from unpredictable damage. (Page 59)	1	1	1	1	1	1
230		Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation Development	Forestwide	GUIDELINE. Establish buffers or other mitigation measures to protect and maintain riparian and wetland habitat. (Page 61-1)	1	1	1	1	1	
231		Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation Development	Forestwide	GUIDELINE. 1.i.(a). Maximum road density of 1.9 miles of road per square mile. (Page 61-1)	1	1	1	1	1	1
232		Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation Development	Forestwide	GUIDELINE. 1.i.(c). Control sediment, particularly resulting from soil movement caused by roads. (Page 61-1)	1	1	1	1	1	1
233		Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation Development	Forestwide	GUIDELINE. Protect habitat for T&E species of plants and animals. (Page 61-2)	1	1	1	1	1	1
234		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Through the use of best management practices, the adverse effect of planned activities will be mitigated and site productivity maintained. These practices are determined (after problem assessment, examination of alternatives and appropriate review by local or state agencies and public participation) to be the most effective practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollutants generated by non point sources to levels compatible with water quality goals. (Page 67-2)	0	0	0	0	0	

Cibola National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
235	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	1. Install water control structures and/or intercede on poor and very poor condition ranges where revegetation potential is moderately high to high on slopes less than 40 percent. (Page 67-2)				1	
236	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	6. Construct or reconstruct roads to specifications that allow outsliping or water control structures at appropriate distances. Obliterate all temporary roads following activities. (Page 67-2)	1*	1*	1*	1*	1
237	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	7. Stream courses will be designated within timber sales to protect watershed values. The protection will include controls on skidding within riparian areas and along or across designated stream courses. (Page 67-2)	1*	1*	1*	1*	
238	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	8. Skid trails and landings will be water barred, seeded, and closed following activities. (Page 67-2)				1	
239	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Rehabilitation will be applied when needed to minimize loss of site productivity following activities or wildfire. (Page 67-2) These measures include seeding with appropriate species to establish adequate effective ground cover and the construction of control structures where needed to control runoff. (Page 68)	1*			1	
240	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Give preferential consideration to resources dependent on riparian areas over other resources when conflicts among uses arise. (Page 68)	1	1	1	1	1
241	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Riparian areas should be managed toward meeting the following standards: Aquatic Resource: <u>Shade</u> . Maintain or provide shading over perennial and intermittent water surfaces that is at least 80 percent of natural levels (p 68).	1	1	1	1	1
242	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Riparian areas should be managed toward meeting the following standards: Aquatic Resource: <u>Bank Cover</u> . Maintain or provide natural bank protection to at least 80 percent of natural levels. Give emphasis to the protection of stream bank stability provided by woody plant roots, particularly on outside bends of stream channel meanders (p 68).	1	1	1	1	1
243	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Riparian areas should be managed toward meeting the following standards: Aquatic Resource: <u>Streambed Sedimentation</u> . Composition of sand, silt, and clays within streambeds should not exceed 20 percent of natural levels.	1	1	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
244	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Riparian areas should be managed toward meeting the following standards: Vegetation Resource: <u>Plant Composition</u> . Maintain or provide 60 percent of woody plant composition in three or more riparian species or as appropriate for the site.	1	1	1	1	1
245	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Riparian areas should be managed toward meeting the following standards: Vegetative Resource: <u>Plant Structure</u> . Maintain or provide at least three age class of riparian woody plants with at least 10 percent of the woody plant cover in the sprout seedling and sapling stages and 10 percent in the mature and overmature (p 68).	1	1	1	1	1
246	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Riparian areas should be managed toward meeting the following standards: Aquatic Resources: <u>Crown Cover</u> . Maintain or provide crown cover of both trees and shrubs that is at least 60 percent of natural levels considering unit reaches of about 2 miles	1	-1	1	1	1
247	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	Forestwide	Riparian areas should be managed toward meeting the following standards: Aquatic Resources: <u>Ground Cover</u> . Maintain or provide ground cover and litter as appropriate for site and overstory conditions.	1	1	1	1	1
248	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	Require Rural Electrification Administration (REA) specifications for raptor protection on permitted power lines during construction and reconstruction. (Page 68-3)			1		1
249	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	Conduct special wildlife habitat studies for specific species, 32 studies/decade. Initial studies will concentrate on habitat requirements for Federally and State listed flora and fauna. After these species are completed, data will be compiled for lesser known nongame species on the Forest and National Grasslands. (Page 69)	1	1	1	1	1
250	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	Manage threatened and endangered species habitat to achieve delisting consistent with recovery plans and goals established by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Manage sensitive species habitat to maintain population viability within the National Forest. (Page 69)	3		3	3	3

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
251	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species. (Page 70)	1	1	1	1	1	1
252	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	All vegetation manipulations will be coordinated with T&E species requirements. (Page 70)	1	1	1	1	1	1
253	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	Studies by appropriate, qualified personnel will be conducted to ascertain suitability of reintroduction of endangered, threatened, proposed, and state listed native species to suitable habitat where not presently occupied.	1					
254	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	Consult with appropriate agencies and specialists on all proposed activities, modifications, and other commitment of lands within known habitat of peregrine, bald eagle, Zuni Bluehead sucker, and threatened, endangered or sensitive plants, and historical range of black footed ferrets. (Page 70)			1			1
255	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	When management practices are proposed in listed or proposed species habitat, evaluate the need for consultation or conference with the Fish and Wildlife Service and appropriate State Agency. (Page 70)	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
256	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	Forage improvement activities and population control projects will not be permitted on areas with prairie dog towns larger than 15 acres without prior evaluation by the Forest Wildlife Biologist to protect potential black-footed ferret habitat. (Page 70)						
257	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	In consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, develop site-specific forage utilization levels (Page 63-7).	0	0	0	0	0	1
258	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide	Monitor management practices within occupied and potential habitat of plants listed as threatened, endangered, or on the Regional Forester's Sensitive Plant List. Manage sensitive species to sustain viability and prevent the need for listing as threatened or endangered. (Page 71-9)						1

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
259		Cibola	Lands and Minerals	Lands and Minerals	Forestwide	Mineral Leasing Category. Control surface uses in mineral operations through plans of operation and permits which provide for: protection of water quality and watershed values; monitoring of pertinent water quality constituents when water quality is adversely affected by mining activities; reclamation to use surface resource opportunities afforded by mine contours, roads and facilities, or reclamation to original or characteristic contours (when practicable); and reforest-ation or revegetation with appropriate species to attain soil stability and protect threatened, endangered and sensitive species. (Page 73)	1	1	1	1	1
259	a	Cibola	Lands and Minerals	Lands and Minerals	Forestwide	Act on plans of operation for locatable minerals within 30 days (pg 72).					-2
259	b	Cibola	Lands and Minerals	Lands and Minerals	Forestwide	Mining operations shall be conducted as to minimize adverse environmental impacts. Operations will be controlled by means of FS approval of plans of operations and by periodic inspection of the operation (pg 72).					-2
260		Cibola	Lands and Minerals	Lands and Minerals	Forestwide	The following waters are closed to recreational prospecting that involves mechanized suction dredging and mechanized sluicing as per Permit Number NM OYT 0315A dated October 27, 1983, issued by Albuquerque District of the Corps of Engineers. This permit expires on October 26, 1988. 1. Zuni River All perennial reaches of the main stem and its tributaries in McKinley and Cibola Counties. (Page 74)					
261		Cibola	Lands and Minerals	Lands and Minerals	Forestwide	Classify private lands as desirable for acquisition in period 1 according to the following priorities: 1. Lands in Wilderness, 2. Lands for T&E species, 3. Lands containing cultural resources, 4. High recreation potential, 5. Productive lands, 6. Consolidate ownership to improve management. (Page 75)	x	x	x	x	x
262		Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 1	Manage area to Level A. No livestock will be allowed except for recreation pack and saddle stock. (Page 81)				1	
263		Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 1	Close designated areas to public entry to protect T and E species during key use period (March 15 - August 15), (page 83)				1	

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
264		Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 2	Wildlife diversity and population viability will be maintained or improved through habitat management using such tools as prescribed fire, timber or fuelwood harvest, or structural improvements to attain identified goals and objectives for the management area. Page 84.				1	
265		Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 2	Manage area at Level A. No commercial livestock will be allowed except for recreation pack and saddle stock. (Page 85)				1	
266		Cibola	Forest Health	Timber	MA 2	Leave existing snags and create additional, if needed, to average three snags/acre. Within two chains of water leave or create an average of five snags/acre. Snags will be created by girdling damaged, poorly formed, cull or dying trees. (Page 88-1)				1	
267		Cibola	Forest Health	Timber	MA 2	Apply uneven age management where appropriate to achieve site specific resource needs. (Page 89)				1	
268		Cibola	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Control	MA 2	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements, all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests. Page 90.				1	
269		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 2	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway obliteration. Roads will be obliterated at the following rates in Period 1. 35.8 miles of local roads. (Page 92).				1*	
270		Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 2	Manage Cedro Canyon, between Otero Canyon and Big Block Trailheads, as a special area featuring riparian ecosystems and heritage resources. The emphasis on trail use shall be as an environmental discovery experience. Restore meadows in David Canyon where tree encroachment is occurring and create openings where meadows historically existed. (Page 92).				1	
270	a	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Manage range lands at or above the following intensity levels: Period 1 --Level A: 3,324 acres; Level B: 41,448 acres; Level X: 55,235 acres (pg 95)	-3				

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
270	b	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Adjustments will occur during periods 2 through 4 so that by period 5 management or rangelands will be at or above the following intensity level: Level A 3,324 acres; Level B 96,683 acres (pg 95).	-3				
270	g	Cibola	Lands and Minerals	Lands and Minerals	MA 3	Oil and gas leasing is prohibited within the designated wilderness (pg 98).					
270	c	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Through development of improved allotment management plans, the full capacity rangelands in unsatisfactory condition will be treated. The treatments will include, but may not be limited to: 1. Structural range improvements; and 2. correction of stocking problems which include reduction in permitted use in those instances where management will not correct the unsatisfactory condition (pg 95).	0				
270	d	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Construction, replacement and maintenance of structural range improvements will be to standards identified in the R-3 Range Structural Handbook. These will be directed toward improvements that correct management problems. Replacement of structural improvements is planned on a recurring basis of 20-30 years for waters and 40 years for fences. Maintenance of structural improvements will be scheduled on a planned basis that is defined in the allotment management plan or annual operation plan. Maintenance will continue until replacement is scheduled (pg 96).	1*				
270	e	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Improvements should, to the extent possible, blend into the wilderness character (pg 96).	y				
270	f	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 3	Structural Range improvements will be constructed and/or replaced at the following rate: 3 miles of fence per period in periods 1 through 4; 2 waters per period in periods 1 through 4; 3 storage-drinkers per period in periods 1 through 4; and 1 mile of pipeline per period in periods 1 through 4 (pg 96).	1				
271		Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA 3	Maintain 100,007 acres of wilderness closed to ORV use as required by wilderness designation. (Page 98).	1			1	

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
272	Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 4	Management Emphasis: Wildlife value are an important management concern. Range activities will be compatible with wildlife habitat needs. Wildlife habitat carrying capacity will increase through structural and nonstructural habitat improvements. (Page 99)		x	x			
273	Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA 4	All units of the Black Kettle National Grasslands are closed to motor vehicle entry except for roads signed open. (Page 101)			1			
274	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 4	All mature and over-mature trees within 20 feet of the shoreline of Lake Marvin and McClellan will be retained for bald eagle roosts except those determined to be a hazard to human safety or dam structural stability. Consideration will be given to reestablishing or preserving younger trees to replace roost trees that will eventually die out and be removed. Page 103. Amendment No. 4, May 29, 1990			1			
275	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 4	Monitor management practices within occupied and potential bald eagle habitat and evaluate impacts. Page 103. Amendment No. 4, May 29, 1990			1			
276	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 4	Monitor watershed Improvements where necessary repair or protect structures. Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway obliteration. Roads will be obliterated at the following rates In Period 1. 50.8 miles of local roads. (Page 103)						
277	Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA 5	Manage Canadian River Canyon to preserve its wild, scenic or recreation river potential . As the opportunity becomes available, acquire private lands within the Canadian River Canyon area to preserve the unique qualities of the river. (Page 107)			1			
278	Cibola	Lands and Minerals	Lands & Minerals	MA 5	Recommend leasing oil and gas for Canadian River Canyon with no surface occupancy stipulations. (Page 108)			1			
279	Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 7	Management Emphasis: Wildlife habitat and species diversity will be maintained within the management area, particularly for Federal and State listed species. (Page 109)					1	

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
280	Cibola	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Control	MA 7	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements, all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests. (Page 113)					1	
281	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 7	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway obliteration. (Page 115)					1*	
282	Cibola	Engineering	Transportation/Travel	MA 7	Manage the road system for an average road density of 0.3 miles of road per square mile in active timber harvest areas. (Page 115)					1	
283	Cibola	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA 8	For proposed recreational developments: g. Protect endangered plants, animals and critical habitat, in consultation with the State Natural Resources Department, Department of Game and Fish, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Page 120-2 and 120-3			1	1	1	1
284	Cibola	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Control	MA 8	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements, all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests. (Page 123)			1	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
285	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 8	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways. This treatments being applied to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration and use of gates for seasonal and temporary closures. (Page 124)			1	1*	1*	1
286	Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 9	Management Emphasis: Primary emphasis is on wildlife, especially those species favoring late successional stage vegetation. (Page 127)					1	
287	Cibola	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Control	MA 9	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements, all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests. (Page 123)					1	
288	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 9	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration. (Page 131/132)					1*	
289	Cibola	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Control	MA 10	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements, all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests. (Page 137)					1	

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
290		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 10	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration. Obliterate roads at the following rates: 8.7 miles of local roads in Period 1. (Page 139)					1*	
290	a	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 11	Manage rangelands at or above the following intensity levels -- Period 1: Level A--8,311 ac; Level B--33,294 ac; Level X--30,788 ac (pg 141).						
290	b	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 11	Adjustments will occur during periods 2 through 4 so that by period 5 management or rangelands will be at or above the following intensity level: Level A 8,311 acres; Level B 64,082 acres (pg 141).						
291		Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 11	Management Emphasis: Provide and maintain wildlife habitat diversity and old growth. (Page 141)					1	
291	a	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 11	Full capacity rangelands in unsatisfactory condition will be treated through development of improved allotment management plans. The treatment identified will include, but may not be limited to: 1) structural range improvements, and 2) correction of stocking problems, which includes reduction in permitted use where necessary (pg 142).	1					
291	b	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 11	Condition class of full capacity rangelands may decline during period 1 but will not decline further throughout the remainder of the planning horizon (pg 142).	1					
291	c	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 11	Construction, replacement and maintenance of structural range improvements will be to standards identified in the R-3 Range Structural Handbook. These will be directed toward improvements that correct management problems. Replacement of structural improvements is planned on a recurring basis of 20-30 years for waters and 40 years for fences (pg 142).	1*					
291	d	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 11	Maintenance of structural improvements will be scheduled on a planned basis that is defined in the allotment management plan or annual operating plan. Maintenance will continue until replacement is scheduled (pg 142).	1					

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
292		Cibola	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Control	MA 11	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements, all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests. (Page 146)				1	
293		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 11	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration. Obliterate roads at the following rates: 94.7 miles of local roads in Period 1. (Page 146)				1*	
293	a	Cibola	Engineering	Transportation/Travel	MA 11	Manage the following average road densities: 1.9 miles of road per square mile (analysis area 14); 1.2 miles of road per square mile (analysis area 15); two to three miles of road per square mile in active timber harvest areas (temporary - in analysis areas 14 and 15) (pg 147).					
294		Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 12	Management Emphasis: Provide and maintain wildlife habitat diversity and old growth. (Page 149)				1	
294	a	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 12	Manage rangelands at or above the following intensity levels -- Period 1: Level A--1,776 ac; Level B--1,542 ac; Level C--639 ac; Level X--3,030 ac (pg 149). Adjustments will occur during Periods 2-4 so that by Period 5 rangeland will be at or above the following levels: Level A -- 1,776 ac; Level B -- 2,890 ac; Level C -- 639 ac; Level X -- 1,682 ac (pg 150)	-3				
294	b	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 12	Full capacity rangelands in unsatisfactory condition will be treated through development of improved allotment management plans. The treatment identified will include, but may not be limited to: 1) structural range improvements, and 2) correction of stocking problems, which includes reduction in permitted use where necessary (pg 150).	1				
294	c	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 12	Condition class of full capacity rangelands may decline during period 1 but will not decline further throughout the remainder of the planning horizon (pg 150).	1				

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
294	d	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 12	Construction, replacement and maintenance of structural range improvements will be to standards identified in the R-3 Range Structural Handbook. These will be directed toward improvements that correct management problems. Replacement of structural improvements that correct management problems. Replacements are planned on a recurring basis of 20 to 30 years for waters and 40 years for fences (pg 150).	1*				
294	e	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 12	Maintenance of structural improvements will be scheduled on a planned basis that is defined in the allotment management plan or annual operating plan. Maintenance will continue until replacement is scheduled (pg 150).	1				
294	f	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 12	Structural Range improvements will be constructed and/or replaced at the following rate: 2.5 miles of fence per period in periods 1 through 4; 1 water per period in periods 1 through 4; 1 storage-drinker per period in periods 1 through 4; and 0.5 mile of pipeline per period in Periods 1 through 4 (pg 151).	1				
295		Cibola	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Control	MA 12	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over insect and disease control. Where there are no conflicts with TES species habitat requirements, all silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe infected trees during intermediate and regeneration harvests. (Page 154)				1	
296		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 12	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration. Obliterate roads at the following rates: 17.4 miles of local roads in Period 1. (Page 155/156)				1*	

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
296	a	Cibola	Engineering	Transportation/ Travel	MA 12	Manage the average road densities indicated below: 1.7mile of road per square mile (analysis area 16); 1.2 mile of road per square mile (analysis area 17); 2-3 miles of road per square mile (temporary) in active timber harvest areas (analysis areas 16 and 17) (pg 156-157).					
297		Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 13	Management Emphasis: The primary emphasis is on wildlife management activities. (Page 158)	x			x	x
297	a	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 13	Construction of new and replacement of structural range improvements will be to standards identified in the Range Structural Handbook. They will be directed toward improvements that correct management problems. Replacement of structural improvements is planned on a recurring basis of 20-30 years for waters and 40 years for fences (pg 158).	1*				
298		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 13	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration. Obliterate roads at the following rates: 115.3 miles of local roads in Period 1. (Page 160)	1*			1*	1*
299		Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 14	Management Emphasis: Wildlife habitat will be enhanced through structural and nonstructural improvements and from integrating range and firewood management activities with wildlife habitat needs. Zuni Bluehead Sucker habitat will be protected. (Page 163)				1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni	
300	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 14	The use of direct investment and management changes will be used in watershed projects. Direct watershed treatments will be applied on lands suitable for revegetation with slopes less than 40 percent where current range condition is poor or very poor. This treatment is being applied to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. It may consist of water spreading, shaping, and/or seeding and will conform to accepted methods. Indirect methods will also be applied to watersheds to improve effective ground cover. These may consist of controlling impacts through management by allocating grazing capacity to only moderately high or high condition range. 32,232 acres will be treated per period in Periods 1 and 2 on Mt. Taylor. (Page 170)				1	1	y
301	Cibola			MA 14	Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low to moderately low condition. This treatment may consist of protection or management fencing with seeding and/or plantings. These treatments are applied to improve watershed condition and water quality by reducing direct sedimentation. Treatments will conform to accepted methods such as seeding, planting and protection fencing. (Page 170)				1	1	y
302	Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 14	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration and use of gates for seasonal and temporary closure.. Obliterate roads at the following rates: 354.9 miles of local roads in Period 1. (Page 170)				1*	1*	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
303	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 14	Complete protection fencing of habitat occupied by Zuni Bluehead Sucker in Radosevich Creek. Stream having potential to provide habitat for Zuni Bluehead sucker (e.g., Tampico Draw, Dean Creek, Grasshopper Creek and others) may also be fenced to restore riparian vegetation and perennial water. Fencing will be built in accordance with standards established in the range handbook. Fencing will be coordinated with watershed and range riparian restoration work. Fence three acres with wildlife funds and 70 acres with range and watershed funds. Work will be completed within first three years following plan implementation. Maintain fencing annually. Activities having a detrimental effect on sucker habitat will be modified so as not to impact the species. The existing livestock may be permitted to graze within the fenced areas if this is determined not to have a detrimental impact on the Zuni Bluehead sucker habitat. Page 172				1	y
304	Cibola	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA 14	Efforts will be made to acquire private lands containing existing or potential Zuni Bluehead sucker habitat. Actions identified in the Zuni Bluehead sucker Habitat Management Plan will be carried out. The Zuni Bluehead sucker Habitat Management Plan will be updated by 1985 to incorporate new knowledge regarding the species and its habitat. Determine limiting factors of Zuni Bluehead Sucker habitat and prescribe actions to reduce their effects. Assist New Mexico Department of Game and Fish in carrying out transplant operations to establish or supplement Zuni Bluehead Sucker populations. Page 172					y

Cibola National Forest

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
305		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 15	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration and use of gates for seasonal and temporary closure.. Obliterate roads at the following rates: 219.5 miles of local roads in Period 1. (Page 180)					1*	
305	a	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16	Full capacity rangelands in unsatisfactory condition will be treated through development of improved allotment management plans that intensity livestock management. The treatment identified will include, but may not be limited to: 1) structural range improvements, 2) non-structural range improvements, and 3) correction of stocking problems, which includes reduction in permitted use where necessary (pg 183).	1					
305	b	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16	Condition class of full capability rangelands will not decline below existing levels during Period 1. During Periods 2 through 5 vegetation condition class will improve as stocking and management corrections are made (pg 183).	1					
305	c	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16	Construction of new and replacement of structural range improvements will be to standards identified in the Range Structural Handbook. They will be directed toward improvements that correct management problems. Replacement of structural improvements is planned on a recurring basis of 20-30 years for waters and 40 years for fences (pg 183).	1*					

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
305	d	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16	Non-structural range improvements will be accomplished on slopes less than 15% with moderate to high productivity potential. Overstory removal of pinyon/juniper, rabbitbrush control, and shinnery oak control will occur where an increase in the forage base for livestock and wildlife can be achieved. Seeding where necessary will be included. Non-structural range improvements will be accomplished in Periods 1 & 2. Retreatment of sites treated in Periods 1 & 2 will be accomplished as necessary. where applicable, pinyon/juniper treatments occurring in Periods 1 & 2 will be scheduled for retreatment every two decades after the initial treatment (pg 184).	1				
305	e	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16	Tools available are prescribed burning, mechanical and chemical treatments, forest product harvesting, and livestock management or a combination of these. Tool selection will be based on cost effectiveness and soil conditions.	-3				
305	f	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16	Retreatment of pinyon/juniper overstory removal which occurs in Periods 1&2 or which occurred in 1950-1970 decades will be done where: 1. The objective for the area is to maintain an open savanna grassland to provide a continual forage base for livestock and wildlife and improve watershed condition. 2. Retreatment can be scheduled 5 years prior to losing the original investment. When a decision is reached not to retreat areas of pinyon/juniper overstory removal, the site will be allowed to return to a stocked stand. 3. Diversity of the pinyon/juniper vegetation type is maintained on the allotment (pg 184-1).	1*				
305	g	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16 (analysis area 25)	Structural range improvements will be constructed/replaced at the following rate: 38 water per period in Periods 1 through 4; 38 storage drinkers per period in Periods 1 through 4 (pg 184-1).	1*				
305	h	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16 (analysis area 25)	Nonstructural range improvements will be accomplished at the following rate: 2,304 acres of pinyon-juniper overstory removal in Periods 1 and 2; 7,000 acres of brush control and/or reseeding per period in Periods 1 and 2; Approximately 2,230 acres of rabbit brush will be treated per period (pg 184-1)	1				

Cibola National Forest

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
305	i	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16 (analysis area 26)	Structural range improvements will be constructed/replaced at the following rate: 19 miles of fence per period in Periods 1 through 4; 10 waters per period in Periods 1 through 4; 11 storage-drinkers per period in Periods 1 through 4; and 6.5 miles of pipeline per period in periods 1 through 4 (pg 184-1).	1*					
305	j	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16 (analysis area 26)	Nonstructural range improvements will be accomplished at the following rate: 915 acres of pinyon-juniper overstory removal in Periods 1 and 2; 2,475 acres of brush control and/or reseeding per period in Periods 1 and 2; Approximately 825 acres of rabbit brush will be treated per period (pg 185).	1					
305	k	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16	Manage rangelands at or above the following intensity levels in Period 1: Level B--163,273 ac; Level C -- 102,558 ac; Level D -- 18,799 ac; Level E --30,690 ac; Level X -- 141, 759ac (pg 182)						
305	L	Cibola	Range Management	Range	MA 16	Adjustments will occur during Periods 1 through 4 so that by period 5 management of suitable rangelands will be at or above the following intensity levels: Level B --163,236 ac; Level C -- 9,622 ac; Level D-- 82,246; Level E -- 160,240; Level X -- 41,735 ac. (pg 183)						
306		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 16	The use of direct investment and management changes will be used in watershed projects. Direct watershed treatments will be applied on lands suitable for revegetation with slopes less than 40 percent where current range condition is poor or very poor. This treatment is being applied to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. It may consist of water spreading, shaping, and/or seeding and will conform to accepted methods. Indirect methods will also be applied to watersheds to improve effective ground cover. These may consist of controlling impacts through management by allocating grazing capacity to only moderately high or high condition range. Periods 1, 2 - treat 909 acres per period. (Page 189/190)	1				1	1

Cibola National Forest

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow Owl, Mexican Spotted	Fleabane, Zuni
307		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 16	Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low to moderately low condition. This treatment may consist of protection or management fencing with seeding and/or plantings. These treatments are applied to improve watershed condition and water quality by reducing direct sedimentation. Treatments will conform to accepted methods such as seeding, planting and protection fencing. (Page 190)	1			1	1
308		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 16	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration. Obliterate roads at the following rates: 299.0 miles of local roads in Period 1 (pg 190).	1*			1*	1
308	a	Cibola	Engineering	Transportation/Travel	MA 16	Manage the average road densities indicated below: 0.3 mile of road per square mile (analysis area 25); 1.0 mile of road per square mile (analysis area 26); 1.4 mile of road per square mile (analysis area 27); 1.0 mile of road per square mile (analysis area 28); 1.0 mile of road per square mile (analysis area 29); 1.3 miles of road per square mile (analysis area 30) (pg 192)					
309		Cibola		Management Emphasis	MA 17	Management emphasis will be to improve wildlife habitat diversity and decrease the threat of escaped wildfire..... (Page 193)					
310		Cibola	Watershed	Watershed	MA 18	Road management will be applied to obliterate poorly located or constructed roadways to improve watershed condition and reduce soil loss. Management will take the form of standard roadway prescriptions for obliteration. Obliterate roads at the following rates: 38.0 miles of local roads in Period 1. (Page 197)				1*	1*

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
311	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Pursue instream flow rights when existing rights are lacking or inadequate in order to protect recreation interests. Page 52-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
312	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Coordinate trail management, use, and development with other resource management considerations. Page 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Manage areas for public safety, resource protection, compliance checks, and capacity monitoring. Dispersed areas are kept clean for aesthetics, health, and safety. Areas damaged due to use are closed and restored as necessary. Page 57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
314	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Initiate Code-A-Site inventory system Forest-wide to track and prevent potential resource damage due to overuse of dispersed areas. Page 58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
315	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Annually review and update the Off-road Driving Implementation Schedule; amend the implementation schedule as needed to prevent resource damage and/or user conflicts. Areas are closed to off-road driving when adverse resource impacts occur, when conflicts with the minimum management requirements occur, or if areas are too sensitive to withstand driving. The annual implementation schedule will provide for removal of forest products on administered sales. Page 58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
316	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Monitor motor vehicle use to determine the effectiveness of the Off-road Driving Implementation Schedule. Repair damage where cost effective and unacceptable environmental damage is occurring. Implement appropriate measures to prevent or minimize damage. Page 58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Areas closed to off-road driving at the beginning of the planning period are identified on the Off-road Driving Management Plan Map. Restrictions may be year-round or seasonal. There may be other restricted areas in the future that are not yet identified. Opportunities for recreational off-road driving will be considered in the road closure planning process. For example, existing roads which have eroded to a rock surface and are not likely to continue to erode may be left open and managed as motorized trails to provide a challenging driving experience when determined appropriate through an environmental analysis. These trails are signed for off-road vehicles and are not part of the regular road system. They are not included when calculating the average road density per mile, but should be considered in evaluating wildlife habitat. Page 58-59.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
318	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	The following criteria are used to evaluate the need for future closures or restrictions: - Soils that are receiving, or are expected to receive, damage to the extent that soil productivity will be significantly impaired; - slopes exceeding 40 percent where high probability for damage exists; - Riparian areas being threatened or damaged; - Meadows likely to be or being damaged; - Areas adjacent to stream courses where potential for sedimentation is high; - areas within watercourses or wetlands (permanently or intermittently wet); - habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species that is threatened; - Key wildlife areas being threatened or damaged; - Areas important to wildlife reproduction, such as, fawning or nesting areas, where disturbance is causing, or likely to cause, significant stress and reduction of reproductive success; - dispersed recreation areas where conflicts exist. Page 58-59.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
319	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Implement off-road driving restrictions in areas where roads are closed or obliterated and restrictions are necessary to prevent reopening of the roads by motor vehicle users. Page 60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
320	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide	S&G Trailheads are located to screen and protect water sources and to prevent harassment to wildlife that use the waters. Page 61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
321	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Standard Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species. Follow approved recovery plans. Page 64	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
322	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Inventory and evaluate wildlife and fish habitat. Use the best available and resource data and technical expertise to identify habitat objectives and prepare implementation schedules for key habitats. Page 64		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
323	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G The riparian standards apply to areas meeting the riparian definition even though the sites may not have been large enough to be mapped as a discrete unit. Page 64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
324	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Inventory, evaluate, and prepare recovery schedules for proposed, T&E, and sensitive plant and animal species in the first decade or as species are proposed. Monitor approved schedules, reproductive success, and effects of management activities at occupied threatened, endangered, and sensitive species sites. Reintroduce T&E species in accordance with recovery plans. Page 64	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
325	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Evaluate potential resource impacts on T&E and sensitive species habitat by projects and activities through a biological assessment (FSM 2670) and conduct appropriate consultation (FSM 2670) when necessary. Provide appropriate protection or enhancement. Page 64-1	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	
326	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G <u>Hedeoma diffusum</u> and <u>Senecio franciscanus</u> are managed by the direction presented in the management plans prepared for each species. <u>Hedeoma diffusum</u> is covered by the <u>Hedeoma diffusum</u> Management Plan and <u>Senecio franciscanus</u> by the San Francisco Peaks Alpine Tundra Management Plan, which are both adopted by the Forest Plan. Page 65												
327	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Provide appropriate law enforcement to protect habitat for listed species. Page 65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	z	
328	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Give priority to maintaining structures for threatened and endangered species. Page 65-12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
329	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Determine whether structural improvements are needed. Maintain structural improvements in operable condition or replace. Page 65-12	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
330	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Protect occupied <u>Cimicifuga arizonica</u> habitat. Restrict ground disturbing activities within the habitat and provide shade needed for perpetuation of the species. Fence and/or relocate trails where necessary to protect occupied habitat. Page 65-12				y								
331	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Consult and cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) to at least achieve habitat management goals and objectives specified in the Arizona Wildlife and Fisheries Comprehensive Plans and strategic plans. Work with AGFD to fully consider opportunities for increasing habitat capacity above the objectives specified in the Comprehensive Plans and strategic plans. Where habitat capacity can reasonably be increased above the objectives specified in the Comprehensive Plan without adversely affecting other resources and uses, work with AGFD to fully consider these opportunities. Implement where determined appropriate through the environmental analysis process. Cooperate with the Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies and organizations as the need arises. Cooperate with AGFD in evaluating proposals for reintroducing extirpated species into suitable habitat and on fish stocking and public access for fishing. Cooperate with the AGFD to prevent and/or remove <u>unapproved</u> introduced species. Page 65-12	1	1	1	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Improve vegetation conditions through seeding a mixture of species of grass, forbs, forage, and browse species desirable to wildlife. Page 66	1			1							-2	

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
333	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Improve forage conditions by using prescribed fire where environmental analysis shows beneficial effects and in line with approved burning plans. Page 66				1*								-2
334	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Manage forage to increase threatened and endangered species and management indicator species where it is determined appropriate through the IRM and NEPA process. Page 66				1								-2
335	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	S&G Install structures, such as gates or barriers, necessary to manage roads to limit or restrict access into key big game winter range and bald eagle nesting and wintering areas. Follow with appropriate administration and enforcement. Page 66		1										
336	Coconino	Range Management	Range	Forestwide	S&G Permitted use and capacities are maintained in balance for the allotments by increasing or decreasing numbers of livestock, by changing the management intensity levels, and by initiating changes in livestock class, season of use, and rotation patterns. Page 67	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-1
337	Coconino	Range Management	Range	Forestwide	S&G Revise and update AMP'S at least every 10 years to the Regional standards in FSH 2209.21. Management systems are designed to provide multiple-use management. The integrated resource management (IRM) approach is used during the environmental analysis of AMP's. The scoping portion of IRM will include an interdisciplinary analysis with input from potentially affected and interested parties. Issues that are significant and need to be included in further analysis will be identified. As a minimum the following areas will be considered to determine whether they contain significant issues: range condition, riparian condition, watershed condition, economic feasibility, practicality of implementation, wildlife habitat, recreation opportunity spectrum, timber management, and resource access and travel management. Page 67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	z
338	Coconino	Range Management	Range	Forestwide	S&G Manage grazing use to maintain or enhance condition classes of full capacity rangelands. Page 68		1	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	-2
339	Coconino	Range Management	Range	Forestwide	S&G Full capacity rangeland in unsatisfactory condition that has potential for improvement is treated through appropriate structural and nonstructural range improvements and pasture stocking rate adjustments as described in the AMP'S. Page 68	1*		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	-2
340	Coconino	Range Management	Range	Forestwide	S&G Inventory transitory range resulting from timber harvest and firewood cutting during the allotment planning process, and assign capacity where appropriate. Page 68				0								

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
341	Coconino	Range Management	Range	Forestwide	S&G Salt is used to help achieve proper livestock grazing distribution. Permanent salt is not placed within 1/4 of a mile of the edge of any riparian area or tree plantation. Temporary salting may be approved if it will help to achieve a specific management objective for enhancement of riparian areas. Page 68	0	1	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	-2
342	Coconino	Range Management	Range Improvements	Forestwide	S&G Analyze range structural improvements to determine whether they are needed during the preparation of the AMP'S. Reconstruct only those improvements that are needed. Remove improvements no longer needed and restore the area as appropriate, e.g., old fence is picked up and removed, discontinued fences are completely removed, and ineffective stock tanks returned to production following transfer of water rights. Page 68	1	1	1	0	1*	1	1	1	1	1	-2
343	Coconino	Range Management	Range Improvements	Forestwide	S&G Establish woody riparian vegetation as defined in FSH 2509.23 in wet meadows and other riparian areas. Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to establish vegetation and eliminate overuse. Page 69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
344	Coconino	Range Management	Range Improvements	Forestwide	S&G Manage all seeding projects to avoid concentrating livestock use in riparian and other sensitive areas. Page 69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2
345	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	Forestwide	S&G Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species take precedence over insect and disease control. Page 70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
346	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	Forestwide	S&G Cuts are designed to eliminate or reduce dwarf mistletoe infections to manageable levels. Page 70		-1		-2							
347	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	Forestwide	S&G Use pesticides when they are legally available, environmentally acceptable, and are the most cost-efficient means of preventing or suppressing damaging pest outbreaks. Page 70		y		-2							-2
348	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	Forestwide	S&G Establish and maintain stand diversity through ISM to provide suitable habitat for wildlife in lands suitable for timber production, while maintaining or enhancing timber resource production and timber age class distribution (regulation). See specific management areas for Standards and Guidelines. Page 70	y	1	y	1	1				1		
349	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	Forestwide	S&G Standards and Guidelines are applied on a 10K Block basis rather than on an individual timber sale or project basis. Page 70		x		x							
350	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	Forestwide	S&G Minimum Management Requirements are exceeded where it is good multiple-use management to do so, such as greater density of snags adjacent to meadows, riparian areas, and key water sources. Page 70-3	1	1	1	1					1		

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
351	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	Forestwide	S&G Wildlife habitat objectives for each 10K Block are evaluated on an individual stand basis as well as for the entire block. Page 71		x		x							
352	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	Forestwide	S&G Evaluate the need for wildlife forage in the 10K Blocks using the Habitat Capability Index, other available data and professional judgment and, where needed, adjust prescriptions to obtain it. These areas are stands of up to 10 acres with reduced GSL. Page 71		x		x							
353	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Ensure compliance with PL 92-500 "Federal Water Pollution Control Act" and Arizona Water Quality Standards through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP) to prevent water quality degradation. Page 71	z	z	z		z	z	z	z	z	z	
354	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Use project monitoring information to evaluate BMP'S currently used to reduce nonpoint pollution from activities on the Forest. BMP'S include project planning as well as on the ground measures. By 1995, develop guidelines for implementation of BMP'S on the Forest. In the interim period, a general list of BMP'S has been included below. Apply these practices, depending on individual project and site requirements, to reduce nonpoint source pollution and protect riparian areas. Page 71	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
355	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Plan for appropriate filter strips adjacent to streamcourses and/or riparian areas, as determined through the IRM process. A filter strip is an area of vegetation and forest litter located adjacent to streamcourse and/or riparian areas for the purpose of filtering sediment, providing bank stability, and in tree/shrub ecosystems providing shade for fisheries habitat. The ability of the strip to trap and filter sediments is a function of the amount and type of material on the ground, and width and slope of the strip. The ability of the strip to provide shade over perennial streams is dependent on the height of the vegetation and orientation of the stream with respect to the sun. Significant topographic changes, such as abrupt canyon edges may be used as boundaries for filter strips, as long as ground disturbing activities beyond the canyon walls do not influence water quality (p 71).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
356	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G FILTER STRIP TABLE - NON RIPARIAN STREAMCOURSES: Erosion hazard is defined as the risk of erosion and sedimentation that is based on slope, soil type, and the amount and type of material on the ground that is able to trap eroded material (pg 71). Severe - 1.5 chains on each side of stream course; moderate - 1.0 chains on each side of streamcourse; slight - 0.5 chains on each side of streamcourse; limited skidding may occur within the filter strip of nonriparian streamcourses as long as the ability to function as a filter strip is maintained; landings, decking areas, machine piling, skid trails, and roads (except at designated crossings) are planned outside of the filter strip of non riparian streamcourses. Page 72	y	1	y	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	
357	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G FILTER STRIP TABLE - RIPARIAN STREAMCOURSES: severe - 2.0 chains on each side of streamcourse; moderate - 1.5 chains on each side of streamcourse; slight - 1.0 chains on each side of streamcourse; Directional falling and end-lining of logs out of the filter strip without crossing the streamcourse may occur; Landings, decking areas, machine piling, limited skidding, skid trails, and roads (except at designated crossings) are planned outside of the filter strip of riparian streamcourses. Page 72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
358	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Streamcourses: Designate stream courses and riparian areas to receive protection during projects such as timber sales and road work. As a minimum, those streams shown on 7 1/2 minute quads as stream courses are evaluated for the need to be designated stream courses. Page 72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
359	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Streamcourses: Existing wood debris in stream channels is not disturbed unless designated for removal as a special project to improve channel conditions (p 72).					1*				1		
360	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Streamcourses: Logging and other debris that gets into stream channels is removed to above the high water mark before winter rains and snows begin except when an environmental analysis shows that debris can be effectively used to improve fisheries habitat (p 72).									1		
361	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Streamcourses: Locate new roads out of stream courses and water-collecting features such as swales. Relocate roads out of bottom positions and obliterate poorly located segments as they are identified (p 72).	1*	1	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
362	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Streamcourses: Provide adequate road drainage to prevent concentrated flow and sedimentation (p 72).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
363	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Streamcourses: Maintain at least 80 percent of the potential crown cover in the riparian area (p 72).	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
364	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G <u>Streamcourses</u> : Plan projects, parts of projects, and/or management practices for soil and water resources improvement where watershed condition is unsatisfactory. Incorporate plans for soil and water improvements into project planning for other resources (p 72).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y
365	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Use the following BMP techniques to minimize sedimentation from road construction and reconstruction: - Outslope road surface; - Leadout ditches and relief culverts; - Energy dissipators on culverts; - Vegetating cut and fill slopes; - Riprap installation; - Rolling grade. Page 72-A					1	1	1	1	1	1	
366	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Inventory riparian communities and areas capable of supporting 1 riparian species by the end of the first decade. Channel condition and aquatic habitat condition will be included in the survey. Plan and design projects in areas of unsatisfactory or degraded condition to promote channel and streambank stability and to improve flow and timing of water. Meet or exceed eighty percent of Regional requirements above the Rim and ninety percent below the Rim by 2030. Manage to achieve at least 25 percent of the currently unsatisfactory riparian areas will be in satisfactory condition by 2000. Page 73	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
367	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Assure compliance with Executive Order 11990, protection of wetlands: - Locate roads out of wetlands; Locate skid trails and decks out of wetlands. Page 73		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	
368	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Assure compliance with Executive Order 11988, floodplain management: - Conduct flood hazard evaluations (100 year flood plain) on all potential land exchanges; - Design structures built in drainages to meet appropriate flood occurrence intervals. Page 73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
369	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Inspect areas proposed to be treated with chemical agents such as pesticides and herbicides to ensure that surface or ground water contamination does not occur. Page 73	-2	0	-2	y	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Evaluate the need to monitor water quality from areas disturbed by management and use activities. Conduct monitoring where needed to assure compliance with the Arizona State Water Quality Standards and P.L. 92-500. Page 73	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	
371	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Conduct water quality monitoring of primary contact recreation sites to standards of FSM 2540 and Arizona Water Quality Standards for full body contact waters (swimming and wading). Conduct monitoring as necessary to assure compliance with standards for aquatic life and wildlife where known problems are occurring. Page 73	z	z	z		z	z	z	z	z	z	
372	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	Take action to legally protect Forest uses of needed waters. Page 74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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373	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G File for water rights on appropriable waters following State procedures. Complete all documentation required for the adjudication process by dates specified by the courts. Page 74	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
374	Coconino	Watershed	Soil, Water, and Air	Forestwide	S&G Take action to obtain instream flow water rights for fish, wildlife, recreation, and channel maintenance purposes: - For nonappropriable water uses, check for compliance with Arizona Revised Statutes and R-3 guidelines; - Participate in State water right adjudications; - Secure water rights through purchase or severance-and-transfer when additional sources are needed; - Maintain and update annually an inventory of all water uses on the Forest (WURR). Page 74	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
375	Coconino	Watershed	Soil and Water Improvements	Forestwide	S&G Maintain current satisfactory watershed conditions and improve any unsatisfactory conditions to satisfactory by 2020. Page 74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
376	Coconino	Watershed	Soil and Water Improvements	Forestwide	S&G Implement resource improvement projects that are cost-effective and/or are beneficial for maintaining and improving water quality, quantity, and soil productivity. Priority is given to vegetative versus structural measures. On those areas where grazing occurs, projects are only done where there is an approved AMP. Treated areas are protected by grazing management, fencing, and/or other methods, until recovery is satisfactory. On those areas where grazing occurs, management will be evaluated and modified if necessary to be consistent with the objectives of the improvement project. In project planning evaluate the need for planting nonpalatable herbaceous and woody vegetation to discourage concentration of elk and livestock. Page 74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
377	Coconino	Watershed	Soil and Water Improvements	Forestwide	S&G Implement emergency fire rehabilitation measures where necessary to protect soil and water resources from intolerable losses or to prevent unacceptable downstream damage. Page 75	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1
378	Coconino	Watershed	Soil and Water Improvements	Forestwide	S&G Enhance watershed condition by obliterating roads causing resource damage. A total of 400 miles of roads will be obliterated by the end of the first decade (average of 40 miles annually). Page 75	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1
379	Coconino	Watershed	Soil and Water Improvements	Forestwide	S&G Evaluate the need for maintenance and, where appropriate, do maintenance to protect investments in water resource improvement projects as needs are identified. Page 75	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
380	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Recommend to the Department of Interior the mineral withdrawals, retentions, revocations, and modifications identified under activity J04 by 1988. These withdrawals are all the Forest special areas currently identified as justifying a mineral withdrawal. Page 76	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y

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381	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Notices of Intent, Operating Plans, and EA's/EIS's are used to manage the beneficial and adverse effects from mining activities. Page 76	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
382	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Conduct environmental analysis for mineral projects. Apply Standards and Guidelines recognizing the distinction between temporary or short-term impacts usually associated with exploration activities and the long-term impacts usually associated with mineral development. Emphasize planning to avoid or repair adverse effects on riparian-dependent resources, channel morphology, and/or streambank stability. Page 76	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
383	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Mineral projects meet NEPA requirements. Future EA'S/ EIS'S from other resource areas receive appropriate input from minerals resource. Surface resource projects and plans which have potential for conflict with the development of the minerals resource, such as wildlife implementation schedules, T&E recovery schedules, watershed corridor plans, and ROS plans will receive input from a Forest Service mineral resource specialist regarding potential impacts on mineral exploration and development and on ways to avoid unnecessary conflicts between surface and mineral resources. Input will also be solicited from the interested and affected publics including, as appropriate, mining claimants, Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources, Arizona mining and prospecting associations, and leasable energy companies. Page 76	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
384	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G There will be no surface occupancy where listed endangered species exist, on slopes greater than 40 percent, on areas where the VQO is foreground Retention, on the Montezuma Castle Backdrop Area, or the portion of Deadman Wash basin adjacent to Wupatki National Monument. On a case-by-case basis, minor exceptions, such as a buried pipeline, may be considered provided the overall foreground Retention VQO is met. Page 76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
385	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Review and recommend stipulations to BLM for oil and gas lease applications. Page 77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
386	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Cooperate with Department of Interior in oil and gas leasing operations, including surface reclamation efforts. Page 77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
387	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G In sensitive areas, in conformance with R-3 standards and guidelines for oil and gas leasing, request inclusion of R-3 Supplement C, Limited Surface Use Stipulation. Page 77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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388	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Manage the adverse effects of leasing in areas of high resource sensitivity. Use same criteria as detailed under Mining Law Compliance and Administration. Page 77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G In-service projects requiring mineral materials will consider environmental concerns, multiple-use objectives, economic costs, and savings opportunities. Project-level environmental analysis will consider environmental potential of new sources as well as existing sources. Project-level environmental analysis will identify the most cost efficient material sites (whether existing or potential sites), based on geologic/geotechnical suitability, excavation/processing costs, and haul costs. Resource considerations will be evaluated at the same time. If other sources are considered, the extra economic costs, environmental concerns, and multiple-use objectives are identified and considered in the decision to select a material source. Page 77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Evaluate and respond within 60 days or less after receipt of a complete operating plan for surface occupancy unless there is a specific reason to extend the time. Work cooperatively with proposed operations of private mineral rights to reduce impacts on National Forest resources. In sensitive resource areas, protect resources by investigating mineral rights using methods such as title searches, BLM record searches, and Zone Geologist involvement. Page 78	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
391	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	S&G Prepare a mined area, reclamation implementation schedule in the first decade. Implement 20 percent of the top priority work in the second decade. Page 78	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
392	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Ownership Management	Forestwide	S&G Urban expansion needs are evaluated and appropriate action taken to meet community needs on public lands where environmentally acceptable and logical to do so. Page 79											0
393	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Ownership Management	Forestwide	S&G Evaluate requests for transmission corridors based on public need, economics, and environmental impacts of the alternatives. Use existing corridors to capacity with compatible utilities where additions are environmentally and visually acceptable before evaluating new routes. Overbuilding and underbuilding are considered for additions. Page 79	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	0
394	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Ownership Management	Forestwide	S&G New corridors will avoid wildernesses, RNA's, geological and botanical areas, Elden Environmental Study Area, and the ponderosa pine and mixed conifer vegetation types. New corridors will be evaluated for their potential impacts on T&E habitats. Page 79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2
395	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Ownership Management	Forestwide	S&G New corridors are managed to maintain current resource protection and outputs to the degree possible. Page 80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2

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396	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Ownership Management	Forestwide	S&G Powerlines and towers are built (construction or reconstruction) to specifications compatible with raptor use. Page 80		1		1								
397	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Ownership Management	Forestwide	S&G New proposals for electronic sites are evaluated on a case-by-case basis for compatibility with other uses and are limited to the existing developed sites (see Forest Electronic Sites Inventory, Appendix C). Nontraditional uses are evaluated and, where appropriate, approved to consolidate users at existing sites, or if necessary, at new sites selected to reduce resource impacts. They are identified and documented through the NEPA process. Page 80		0		0							-2	
398	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Ownership Management	Forestwide	S&G Right-of-way grants are processed by priority, first priority being the public interest and National Forest needs. Generally, only one access road is approved to a parcel of private property whether there are one or many owners. Where there are multiple landowners to be served by the access, issue right-of-way to either local government, an improvement district, or a homeowners association with authority to collect funds for road maintenance. In evaluating requests for access to private land across National Forest fully use the NEPA process including evaluation of all reasonable alternatives (from an engineering and environmental standpoint) regardless of the applicant's stated preference, including those across non-National Forest land. Grant rights-of-way and authorization for road construction only on locations and to plans and specifications that effectively protect National Forest, and other affected ownerships, lands and resources. Page 81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2
399	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Ownership Management	Forestwide	S&G The land purchase program is authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (L&WCFA). The following lands are eligible for acquisition with L&WCFA funds: - Congressionally designated areas; - Threatened and endangered species habitat; - Recreation acquisition composites and inholdings. Page 87	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
400	Coconino	Engineering	FA&O and Road O&M	Forestwide	S&G Operate and maintain roads in accordance with objectives as specified in road prescriptions. Roads not needed for industry, public, and/or administrative use are closed and put to bed or returned to resource production through obliteration. Obliteration includes restoring the original land contour to the degree practical, scarifying, providing proper drainage, and revegetating with appropriate species. Page 88	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	

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401	Coconino	Engineering	FA&O and Road O&M	Forestwide	S&G Maintain access roads to the lowest standard necessary for two wheel drive pick-ups for removal of green firewood. Page 88	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
402	Coconino	Engineering	FA&O and Road O&M	Forestwide	S&G Seasonally close roads using gates or barriers where the road structural support is inadequate when the ground is wet, and for resource protection or management. Page 88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
403	Coconino	Engineering	FA&O and Road O&M	Forestwide	S&G New timber sale roads designated for closure have gates, barriers and signs planned as a cost of the project. Roads planned for closure or obliteration will be signed to inform users of the temporary existence of the road. Turn-arounds are planned and developed at the point of closure. Page 89		1		1				1			
404	Coconino	Engineering	FA&O and Road O&M	Forestwide	S&G Manage road densities to achieve an average of 1.1 mile of open road per section in the woodland zone, such as pinyon-juniper, desert, and grassland vegetation types and an average of 2 miles of open road per section in the ponderosa pine/mixed conifer zone. These densities reflect all system roads in maintenance categories 2 through 5, but do not include Federal, State, and County systems. Temporary roads that are only for short-term use and will then be fully obliterated and long term closure roads are not a part of the calculated density. In calculating densities by vegetative type do not include areas having legal or administrative restrictions on roads, e.g., wilderness and research natural areas. Page 89	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1
405	Coconino	Engineering	FA&O and Road O&M	Forestwide	S&G Horse and pack stock are not allowed on these trails: - Elden Lookout Trail; - Oldham Trail, the portion between Buffalo Park and the El Paso natural gas pipeline - Mount Humphrey's Trail and the Weatherford Trail above Doyle Saddle; - Fay, Wilson Mountain, West Fork of Oak Creek, Devil's Bridge, and Boynton Canyon Trails within the Red Rock-Secret Mountain Wilderness. Page90									y		
406	Coconino	Engineering	Transportation System Planning and Inventory	Forestwide	S&G In the transportation plan, road densities, construction/reconstruction standards, location, maintenance structures, types of roads, and closure or obliteration are planned to meet the project objectives, minimize resource impacts, ground disturbance, and provide for user safety. Page 91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
407	Coconino	Engineering	FA&O and Road Construction/reconstruction	Forestwide	S&G Construct/reconstruct access roads to lowest standard and density necessary for removing firewood to minimize resource impacts and ground disturbance and provide for user safety. Use road maintenance fund deposits from firewood permits to help achieve needed maintenance. Page 91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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408	Coconino	Engineering	FA&O and Road Construction/reconstruction	Forestwide	S&G Locate new roads out of riparian areas and water collecting features such as swales. However, in wet meadows existing roads may also be reconstructed and maintained in accordance with Best Management Practices as defined in the Standards and Guidelines. Relocate or eliminate roads that are presently in these locations. Obliterate the poorly located segments. Cross streamcourses perpendicular to the flow to minimize bank disturbance and sediment production. Page 91	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
409	Coconino	Fire Management	Forest Fire Protection	Forestwide	S&G Manage smoke from prescribed fires to meet legal standards and to provide for public safety. Page 92				y							
410	Coconino	Fire Management	Forest Fire Protection	Forestwide	S&G The objectives by suppression zone are as follows: <u>Wilderness:</u> Fires that are not a threat to areas outside the wilderness are allowed to burn naturally provided that prescribed conditions are met. Prescribed conditions to be met are found in Standards and Guidelines specific to wildernesses (MA 1) (p 94).				1*					1*		
411	Coconino	Fire Management	Fuel Treatment	Forestwide	S&G Plan fuel treatments that have the least impact on the site, meet resource management needs, are cost effective, and meet fuel treatment objectives. Page 95	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
412	Coconino	Fire Management	Fuel Treatment	Forestwide	S&G Snags and downed logs that are necessary to meet wildlife management objectives for the area are identified and fire lined to protect them. They are also monitored during burning to protect them. T&E and sensitive species are also protected by lining and monitoring. Any unburned islands inside the perimeter of the fire of one-quarter to 2 acres are left unless they are a threat to the management of the fire or prevent achievement of the fuel treatment objectives. Page 95		1*		1*							
413	Coconino	Fire Management	Fuel Treatment	Forestwide	S&G Suppress fires that threaten habitat of threatened and endangered, or sensitive species. Page 95	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
414	Coconino	Fire Management	Fuel Treatment	Forestwide	S&G Limit the treatment of natural fuels to areas where fuel buildups are a threat to life, property, adjacent to old-growth areas, or specifically identified high resource values. Page 95		1*		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
415	Coconino		Management Emphasis	MA1	Management Emphasis - Emphasize wilderness recreation and watershed condition while maintaining wilderness resource values. In order to accomplish this, some additional trail and trailhead development will be done, particularly in the Kachina Peaks, Red Rock-Secret Mountain, West Clear Creek, and Munds Mountain Wildernesses. Page 105	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
416	Coconino		Management Emphasis	MA1	Manage grazing under Congressional guidelines for grazing in wilderness. Livestock grazing presently occurs in portions of all the wildernesses except Strawberry Crater (p 105).	z	z	z	z	z	z	z		z	z	

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417	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Wilderness	MA1	S&G Implement corrective measures such as a wilderness permit system if overuse causes unacceptable resource damage. Overuse is determined from: - Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) studies; - Range analyses; - Code-a-site inventories; - Professional judgment Page 107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
418	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Wilderness	MA1	S&G <u>Kachina Peaks</u> : ...No overnight camping above timberline; - Use in the City of Flagstaff watershed (draining into Inner Basin) is limited to day-use foot traffic. The area may be closed if unacceptable damage occurs as determined by a degradation of water quality; - Protect <i>Senecio franciscanus</i> by an area closure; - Prepare establishment report for San Francisco Peaks RNA addition in the first decade. In the interim, manage the area to preserve the suitability for designation; - Declassify C. Hart Merriam Scenic Area in the first decade (p 108).											
419	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA1	O 8. Designate camp areas in West Fork consistent with protection of threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Page 108-2				1					1		
420	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA1	S 1. Camping and recreation fires are prohibited in Boynton Canyon. Page 108-3				1							
421	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA1	S 3. Camping is prohibited throughout the West Fork of Oak Creek, except in designated campsites. Recreation fires in the West Fork of Oak Creek are prohibited. Page 108-3				1					1		
422	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA1	G 2. For the West Fork of Oak Creek Canyon establish a reservation only permit system for overnight camping. This system should include the following: no camping within 2.5 miles of the confluence, no more than 5 camping areas, each camping area to accommodate 2-4 camping parties, camping party size to be generally 4 persons, camp areas to be located outside of spotted owl protected activity centers where possible, and total annual overnight use to be maintained at or less than 1997 use (approximately 1,300 persons). Page 108-3				-1					1		
423	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA1	S&G Protect 325 acres of alpine areas on the San Francisco Mountains to improve habitat for <i>Senecio franciscanus</i> by closing the area during snow-free periods. Access is limited to designated trails. Page 110											

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
424	Coconino	Range Management	Range	MA1	S&G Wildernesses are open to grazing. Strawberry Crater Wilderness has no grazing capacity assigned to it and is managed at Level A. The tundra and upper mixed conifer/spruce-fir slopes within the Kachina Peaks Wilderness are closed to grazing and are not part of any grazing allotment. Other wildernesses have a total of 77,426 acres of full capacity lands. Of the total acres, 2,710 acres are in less than satisfactory condition. Less than satisfactory range conditions are improved by completion of the development program contained in the AMP. Page 110	-2	1	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2		-2		
425	Coconino	Range Management	Range	MA1	S&G Any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wildernesses will be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process, giving consideration to legal mandates, range condition, and protection of the range resource from deterioration. It is anticipated that the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness would remain at the approximate levels existing at the time an area enters the wilderness system. If studies reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUM's) could be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values, such as plant communities, primitive recreation, and wildlife populations or habitat, some increase in AUM's may be permissible (Conference Report S.2009 (H.R. No. 96-1126)). By the same token, if it is discovered that present livestock numbers have an adverse impact on wilderness values, some decrease in AUM's may be necessary. Page 110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		
426	Coconino		Verde Wild and Scenic River -	MA2	Management Emphasis - Emphasize maintaining the Wild & Scenic River characteristics and watershed condition. The Verde River in the Mazatzal Wilderness is classed as wild and will be managed as wilderness. Highlights include: - Prepare the Verde Wild and Scenic River implementation schedule in the first decade that describes in detail how the River is managed; - - Maintain watershed conditions at satisfactory levels; - Protect and improve habitat for T&E species. Page 113-114	x	x	x	x		x	x				
427	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA2	S&G Sign and prohibit boat landing and camping within one-half mile of active bald eagle nests. Page 114		1									

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
428	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA2	S&G Preserve the free-flowing condition of the River. Free-flowing is defined by law as existing or flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, riprapping, or other modifications of the waterway except as allowed in the Arizona Wilderness Act. Maintenance of minor structures that existed at the time of designation is permitted. Page 114 S&G Recreation development may occur so long as the Scenic River characteristics are not adversely affected. Page 115	1	1	1	1		1	1				
429	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Access Controlled by Closures	MA2	S&G Access is prohibited in the vicinity of nesting bald eagles between December 1 and June 15 (Closure Order 16-52, October 23, 1984). Should eagles occupy a nest territory earlier or later, the closure period will be adjusted. Page 115		1									
430	Coconino	Watershed	Habitat Access Controlled by Closures	MA2	S&G Seed and plant woody species in riparian areas. Priority is given to riparian areas that do not meet Regional standards, see the Regional Guide. Page 115	1	1	1	1		1	1				
431	Coconino	Range Management	Range Resource Planning and Inventory	MA2	S&G No grazing capacity is assigned, however, existing watering gaps along the River are maintained or the River may be used in emergency conditions. Page 115	0	0	0	0		0	0				
432	Coconino	Watershed	Water Rights	MA2	S&G Protect instream flow water rights in conjunction with the Prescott and Tonto National Forests. Page 115	1	1	1	1		1	1				
433	Coconino		Management Emphasis	MA3	Management Emphasis - Emphasize a combination of multiple-uses including a sustained-yield of timber and firewood production, wildlife habitat, livestock grazing, high quality water, and dispersed recreation. Highlights include: - Manage for timber production using Integrated Stand Management (ISM) to achieve diverse and healthy stands. Manage to reduce or eliminate dwarf mistletoe. Protect stands from unacceptable losses due to insects or diseases; - Manage habitat for the following indicator species through ISM: - Turkey, Goshawk, Pygmy nuthatch, Elk, Abert squirrel, Red squirrel, Hairy woodpecker, Spotted owl... (p 117)		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
434	Coconino		Management Emphasis	MA3	Management Emphasis - Highlights include: Manage at least 61,154 acres in the tentatively suitable timber lands for old-growth on a sustained basis to achieve at least 30,577 acres meeting old-growth conditions at all times. Manage to make firewood available from major species within this MA. Manage to make miscellaneous forest products available in a cost-effective manner, including Christmas trees, poles, posts, and wildings. Manage the approximately 12,100 acres identified as the pine-aspen capability area for aspen, on a regulated, sustained-yield basis to maintain aspen as a component of the Forest. Feature a rotation to enhance firewood production and wildlife habitat. Use firewood sales to achieve regeneration by sprouting. Manage livestock grazing generally at Level C and D. Closely coordinate range management with wildlife habitat management to achieve compliance with the State Comprehensive Plan. Coordinate with timber management to take advantage of transitional range created behind intermediate timber harvests (p 118).		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
435	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Silvicultural prescriptions emphasize treating dwarf mistletoe infections to bring them down to acceptable levels, unless threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat requirements take precedence. Page 122-1.		1		1							
436	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Where determined through environmental analyses, management of old-growth and snags will be above the levels specified in the following sections. Page 123		x		x							
437	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G The following standards and guidelines will apply in areas where threatened, endangered, or sensitive habitat requirements do not conflict. Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species take precedence over requirements for other species. The headings included are: Raptors, Wildlife Cover, Squirrel Habitat, Spotted Owl and Bear Habitat, Turkey Nesting and Roosting, and Snag Management. Page 123		1		1							
438	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Raptors - Maintain a current inventory of nest locations. A nest group consists of nest tree and adjacent trees and is maintained at least as follows unless environmental analysis indicates either more or less is needed: - Bald eagle winter roosts -- Protect with a 300-foot radius uncut zone around the roost. Road development should avoid the roost and uncut zone (p 123).		1		1							

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
439	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Ospreys: Provide a 20-acre nest site of uncut area around each existing (occupied or unoccupied) nest; Provide at least 3 potential nest sites in preferred nesting habitat within Designated Bald Eagle/Osprey Emphasis Area(s). This potential nest site should be at least 5 acres of mature and overmature trees with at least 2 snags per acre greater than or equal to 20 inches. Use of uneven-age stands is optimal; Forest-wide, during 10K Block planning, give high priority to managing for snags within potential osprey habitat. Snags and old-growth managed for osprey habitat contribute to the 10K Block requirements... (p 124).		1									
440	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Ospreys: ... Manage for at least 2 snags per acre of 20" or greater. Snags should be the height of the canopy or taller, on at least percent of the acres along the shorelines. Where necessary to provide sufficient perches and nest sites, take actions to create snags; Road construction or reconstruction should avoid osprey nest sites. New roads should not be constructed within 660 feet of nests; In cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, develop an implement an osprey and wintering bald eagle public education program (p 124).		1									
441	Coconino	Forest Health	Snag Management:	MA3	S&G Within 10K Blocks at least 50 percent of the forested land meets the following criteria for snags: - At a minimum, snags are maintained at an average of 200 snags per 100 acres; - Snag species will represent the tree species composition of the stand; - In high priority areas as determined by environmental analysis, including both edge habitats adjacent to meadows or water and interior stands, manage for an average of 280 snags per 100 acres; - Snags are not available for firewood unless designated because of being surplus to wildlife needs, for example, after wildfires; - Snag acres in old-growth can be used to count toward the snag requirement within a 10K Block; - Snags and potential snags will be identified and tallied for each stand. Markers will paint mark each tree with a yellow "w"... (p 126-127)		x		1							

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
442	Coconino	Forest Health	Snag Management:	MA3	S&G Within 10K Blocks at least 50 percent of the forested land meets the following criteria for snags: - Leave potential snags where needed to meet snag requirements. The following are priorities for leaving trees for future snags: - obvious culls with conks and cavities present; - less than one-third merchantable tree including wolfy and crooked trees; - spiketops less than one-half merchantable; - any tree expected to die before expected harvest of the sale being marked, and - mistletoe and genetically poor trees will not be left unless they are planned to be killed. Carefully plan salvage sales to meet snag standards where snag numbers are less than desired levels. Delay salvage sales if numbers are too low to allow salvage; Nonharvest areas, such as wilderness or unsuitable timber lands, can be credited toward meeting management direction for snag management. Use of nonharvest areas from adjacent 10K Blocks does not exceed one-third of the 10K Block management objectives for snags (p 127).		1		1							
443	Coconino	Forest Health	Snag Management:	MA3	S&G In 10K Blocks seriously deficient in snags, environmental analysis will be done to evaluate the marking of merchantable green trees to meet snag numbers and ISM objectives. Page 127		1		1							
444	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Stand size, except managed old-growth stands, foreground Retention areas, or stands resulting from catastrophic events, such as wildfires or epidemic insect infestation, is between 10 and 100 acres unless larger or smaller stands are approved by the Forest Supervisor. Exceptions are stands managed for conversion to aspen and those managed as Gambel Oak nonindustrial wood, which can be as small as 5 acres and 1 acre, respectively and have maximum sizes of 10 and 40 acres, respectively. Also stands having a VQO of foreground Retention can be 2.5 acres. Page 129		0		0							
445	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Stands managed for old-growth are 100 to 300 acres in size. Page 129		1		0							
446	Coconino	Forest Health	Silvicultural Prescriptions	MA3	S&G Management will generally use uneven-aged systems. When stands are managed under even-aged systems, the shelterwood method is the preferred method in accordance with the following guidelines (FSM 2471, FSH 2409.26d, Regional Guide). Page 130		y		-2							

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
447	Coconino	Forest Health	Ponderosa Pine/Mixed Conifer Standard Silvicultural Prescription:	MA3	S&G Harvest recent dead and poor risk trees in excess of planned snag densities. Snags without red needles are retained for wildlife purposes, except wildfire-killed trees. Page 130		1		0								
448	Coconino	Forest Health	Gambel Oak Silvicultural Prescriptions:	MA3	S&G Manage oak to improve wildlife habitat and provide firewood. Silvicultural prescriptions provide a balance of age classes within a 10K Block and provide a sustained-yield of sprouts, mast, cavities, and foliage volume. Maintain oak components wherever they occur. Salvaging of dead, down oak is encouraged. Oak showing obvious wildlife use will be retained. Page 131				0								
449	Coconino	Forest Health	Gambel Oak Silvicultural Prescriptions:	MA3	S&G Oak management is considered in all activities, including harvest of other species. Page 131				1								
450	Coconino	Forest Health	Gambel Oak Silvicultural Prescriptions:	MA3	S&G Gambel oak occurs on both suitable and unsuitable timber lands and is managed differently depending on suitability. There are two oak prescriptions, one for nonindustrial wood (Timber's Stand Data Base Component 265 = code 951) and one for oak in association with suitable ponderosa pine stands (Timber's Stand Data Base Component 265 = codes 500's or 600's). When oak comprises 50 percent or more of the stand's BA, the stand will be managed for oak (Timber's Stand Data Base Component 265 = code 951). Page 131				-2								
451	Coconino	Forest Health	Gambel Oak Silvicultural Prescriptions:	MA3	S&G <u>Gambel Oak Non-industrial Wood</u> ... Standing dead trees greater than 10 inches d.b.h. and greater than 10 feet tall and live trees containing one or more cavities are retained regardless of vigor at a density of at least two cavity bearing trees per acre. In 10K Blocks where the snag density objectives are exceeded, areas containing excessive mortality may be harvested under the following criteria: - Retain at least two snags per acre greater than 15 inches d.b.h. without signs of wildlife use; - Retain trees showing signs of wildlife use or rot; - Retain trees with some live crown and less than 75 percent trunk girdling unless removal is necessary to meet overall objectives (p 131-132).				-2								

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
452	Coconino	Forest Health	Gambel Oak Silvicultural Prescriptions:	MA3	S&G Gambel Oak on Tentatively Suitable Lands --Oak component within a stand will not fall below 20 percent of the total stand basal area when average oak d.b.h. >5 inches; - Rotation age for the oak component will be 240 to 360 years; - Rotations for conifer and oak will be about 60 years out of phase to avoid competitive interaction during seedling establishment.; - Oak component will not fall below one sprout cluster per acre when average d.b.h. ≤5 inches; - Use an irregular shelterwood system for the oak component. Seed trees are left standing to die from natural causes. Page 132				2							
453	Coconino	Forest Health	Bigtooth Maple Silvicultural Prescription:	MA3	S&G Bigtooth maple areas are managed to maintain coniferous overstory that provides shading for existing and the regenerated maple areas and a BA of at least 120 in 10 to 16-inch overstory trees. Manage for 280 snags/100 acres greater than 12 inches d.b.h. and greater than 15 feet high. Snags are to be randomly dispersed. White fir over 20 inches d.b.h. is not cut, nor is any white fir showing signs of rot. Page 132			1								
454	Coconino	Forest Health	Pine Stringers Silvicultural Prescriptions:	MA3	S&G Pine stringers are noncontiguous, narrow communities of predominantly ponderosa pine that extend into the pinyon-juniper woodland below the normal elevational distribution of ponderosa pine. Manage pine stringers to emphasize wildlife habitat needs by maintaining turkey roosts and big game cover except where environmental analysis indicates otherwise. Page 133		1									
455	Coconino	Forest Health	Pine Stringers Silvicultural Prescriptions:	MA3	S&G Mixed conifer stringers, primarily Douglas-fir, are noncontiguous, narrow communities that extend into the ponderosa pine. Manage the mixed conifer stringers to emphasize wildlife habitat needs by maintaining big game cover except where environmental analysis indicates otherwise. Page 133		1		1							
456	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G An average 300 feet on each side of the road will be managed as foreground Retention (nearly 20,000 acres) total from all MA's. Determine the exact width of the foreground Retention area after on-the-ground review. Page 134		0		0							
457	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Foreground Partial Retention (VQO) Silvicultural Objectives are: - To maintain or create a mosaic of stands of various sizes and age classes throughout the rotation with a mature tree component (±18 inches d.b.h.) on at least 10 percent of the area; - Created slash will be treated. Page 134		0		0							

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
458	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Evaluate K-V soil and water and wildlife resource improvement opportunities on sale areas. Plan projects to improve areas in unsatisfactory condition and to maintain those in satisfactory or better condition. Priorities for use of K-V funds will be: 1. Regenerate stands. 2. Correct serious problems that have been identified such as erosion that needs to be stopped to preserve soils, needed T&E habitat improvement, and treatment of dwarf mistletoe infected stands. 3. TSI where needed to manage stocking levels and where the site justifies the costs. 4. Restoring riparian areas and closing roads by revegetation, channel restoration, blocking, providing drainage, obliteration, or combination of these types of activities. 5. Seeding to improve forage in areas where additional forage is needed. 6. All other work. Exceptions below priority 2 may be made by the Forest Supervisor based on documented results of an environmental analysis. Page 136		1		1*	1*	1*	1*		1*	1*	
459	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Construct landings and decking areas outside of riparian areas. Page 136		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
460	Coconino	Engineering	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Locate or relocate roads out of riparian areas, except at designated crossings. Obliterate unnecessary roads in riparian areas. Page 136		1		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
461	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Avoid or designate stream course crossings for skid trails. Limit to the minimum needed. Choose crossings with stable conditions or stable bed and bank material such as cobble or rock. Page 136		1		y	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
462	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA3	S&G Restrict skidding and hauling to soil moisture conditions that do not cause excessive soil compaction, displacement, or puddling. Restrict timber sale activities to slopes of 25 percent or less on cinder cones under conventional skidding. Page 136				1	1	1	1		1	1	
463	Coconino	Fire Management	Fire Management Planning and Analysis	MA3	S&G Annual average wildfire acreage burned should not exceed 750 acres per year on the average over a 10-year period. Page 137		0		0							

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
464	Coconino		Ponderosa Pine and Mixed Conifer, Greater Than 40 Percent Slopes	MA4	Management Emphasis - Emphasize wildlife habitat, watershed condition, and dispersed recreation. Management intensity is low. Highlights include: - Manage with emphasis on wildlife habitat and dispersed recreation. Total acres of any Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class may change no more than +15 percent in Decade 1 due to road or trail building and other activities. - - Manage for the following indicator species: Turkey, Goshawk, Pygmy nuthatch, Elk, Abert squirrel, Red squirrel, Hairy woodpecker, Spotted owl. Manage the Dry Lake Hills-Mount Elden area for dispersed recreation and wildlife habitat and a semi-primitive nonmotorized ROS class. Manage at least 640 acres of the tentatively suitable timber lands for old-growth on a sustained basis to achieve at least 320 acres meeting old-growth conditions at all times. Page 139		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
465	Coconino	Fire Management	Fire Management Planning and Analysis	MA4	S&G Standards and Guidelines for fire management planning and analysis are the same as for MA 3. Page 140		0		0							
466	Coconino		Aspen - Management Area	MA5	Management Emphasis - Emphasize a combination of wildlife habitat, visual quality, firewood production, watershed condition, and dispersed recreation with other resources and uses managed to be compatible. Page 141		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
467	Coconino	Range Management	Reforestation	MA5	S&G Protect regenerated areas and assign no grazing capacity until seedlings are established. Protect areas or a group of areas by excluding grazing through fencing, or other means where appropriate. If funding is not available for needed protection, do not harvest the area(s). Page 143				y							
468	Coconino	Forest Health	Silvicultural Prescription	MA5	S&G Retain snags greater than 12 inches d.b.h. and nest trees. Follow snag Standards and Guidelines as shown in MA 3. Page 143				1							
469	Coconino		Unproductive Timber Land	MA6	Management Emphasis - Emphasize a combination of wildlife habitat, watershed condition, and livestock grazing. Other resources are managed in harmony with the emphasized resources. Highlights include: - Use prescribed fire as a tool to help meet desired resource objectives. Page 145		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
470	Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement	MA6	S&G Where an open meadow is maintained, as determined in an environmental analysis, eliminate invading overstory vegetation, stabilize gullies to raise the water table, and seed with appropriate grass and forage species. Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to allow for adequate revegetation. Page 146		1		1	1						

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
471	Coconino	Forest Health	Silvicultural Examination and Prescription	MA6	S&G Maintain diversity of tree species so that ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, and alligator juniper are maintained as a component of the vegetation where they are now present. Page 147		1		1							
472	Coconino		Piñon-Juniper Woodland, Less Than 40 Percent Slopes	MA7	Management Emphasis - Emphasize firewood production, watershed condition, wildlife habitat, and livestock grazing. Other resources are managed in harmony with the emphasized resources. Highlights include: -Wildlife habitat management emphasizes forage production on 0 to 15 percent slopes, in conjunction with firewood harvest using Integrated Stand Management (ISM). Old-growth, cover, and snags are generally provided on slopes greater than 15 percent. However, exceptions will occur if dispersion requirements for habitat components are not met on these steep slopes. Where necessary to meet 10K Block requirements or specific habitat needs, one or more of these components can be obtained through management emphasis on the gentler slopes; - Palatable grass and forb species may be seeded. Page 148		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	
473	Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement Maintenance	MA7	S&G Where seral grasslands are maintained in the pinyon-juniper woodland, eliminate invading vegetation through mechanical, chemical, or planned fire treatments on a maintenance schedule averaging once every 25 years. Consider firewood harvesting and Christmas tree harvesting as tree removal methods. Stabilize gullies, scarify the soil, and seed disturbed soils with a mix tailored for the site, emphasizing high production, shade tolerant, and multi-growing season species. Seed suitable areas in all range condition classes if needed. Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to allow for adequate revegetation. Page 150-151					1*	1	1	1	1	1	
474	Coconino		Mountain Grassland	MA9	Management Emphasis - Emphasize livestock grazing, visual quality, and wildlife habitat. Other resources are managed in harmony with emphasized resources. The smaller mountain meadows in remote areas are managed mostly for wildlife habitat, especially for elk summer range. Page 158		x		x	x			x			
475	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvements	MA9	S&G When springs are developed in meadow communities, riparian areas, or other sensitive areas, protect these areas by piping the water to water developments in adjacent, less sensitive areas. Page 159		y	1*	1*	1*			1*			

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
476		Coconino		Grassland and Sparse Piñon-Juniper Above the Rim	MA10	Management Emphasis - Emphasize range management, watershed condition, and wildlife habitat. Other resources are managed to improve outputs and quality. Emphasis is on prescribed burning to achieve management objectives. Walnut Canyon National Monument entrance road is within this MA. The management and use of the 1000 foot right-of-way along the entrance road is directed toward the protection and maintenance of the cultural and natural resources of the area. Page 162		x			x			1			
477		Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement Maintenance	MA10	S&G Maintain a seral grassland state on pinyon-juniper lands where type conversions have occurred in the past, with the exception that corridors of cover for wildlife habitat, determined through environmental analysis, may be allowed to develop through regrowth of pinyon-juniper. Initiate a retreatment schedule of approximately 25 years. Retreatments are accomplished through one or all of the following methods (see Table 12): Individual tree pushing or cutting; Prescribed burning; Chemical treatments. Page 164								0			
478		Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement Maintenance	MA10	S&G Depending upon plant composition and diversity, seed treated sites with a mix tailored to the site, emphasizing high production, multi-growing season species to achieve a balance between warm and cool season plants. The goal of retreatment is to maintain the seral grasslands in a savannah-like state that emphasizes a diversity of habitats to enhance forage for livestock and wildlife. Page 164								0			
479		Coconino		Verde Valley	MA 11	Management Emphasis - Emphasize watershed condition, range management, wildlife habitat for upland game birds, and dispersed recreation. Page 166	x	x	x		x	x	x			1	x
479	a	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA11	Coordinate with Dead Horse State Park for connecting trails and access roads adjacent to the park (pg 167)											1
480		Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation Planning and Inventory	MA11	S&G Verde Valley is managed for dispersed recreation along the upper Verde River outside the Wild and Scenic section and along lower Oak Creek. Page 166	-1	-1			-3	0	0				-2

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
481	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation Planning and Inventory	MA11	S&G Manage the segment of West Clear Creek downstream from the wilderness to Clear Creek Campground and the segment of Wet Beaver Creek downstream from the wilderness to the private land boundary at the section line between sections 22 and 23, T. 15N., R. 6E. to maintain their free flowing status and their scenic and recreational values. Manage to avoid impacts that would disqualify them from future study and possible designation as scenic, recreational, or other equivalent classification. Evaluate activities and proposed developments that are visible from or that could affect the physical character or ROS class through the environmental analysis process. Proposed developments evaluated in this manner include, but are not limited to, impoundments and new water diversions (unless directed otherwise by legislation), developed recreation sites, and road building. Manage livestock grazing and vehicular access to maintain ROS class and recreation/scenic values. Page 166	-1	-1	-1			1	1			1	
482	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Access Controlled by Closures	MA11	S&G Access likely to cause disturbance is prohibited in the vicinity of Wildlife nesting bald eagles between December 1 and June 15 (Closure Order 16-52, October 23, 1984). If eagles occupy a nest territory earlier or later, the closure period may be lengthened or shortened. Page 166 Nonstructural Wildlife Habitat Improvement		1									
483	Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement Maintenance	MA11	S&G Where seral grasslands are maintained as pinyon-juniper woodland, eliminate invading vegetation through mechanical, chemical, and prescribed fire treatments on a maintenance schedule averaging once every 25 years. Page 168					1*	1*	1*			1*	
484	Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement Maintenance	MA11	S&G Stabilize gullies, scarify the soil, and seed disturbed soils species mix tailored for the site, emphasizing high production, shade tolerant, and multi-growing season species. Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to allow for adequate revegetation. Page 169	1	1	1		1	1	1			1	-2
485	Coconino	Watershed	Water Resources Planning	MA11	S&G Where watershed condition is unsatisfactory plan, design, and implement projects by the end of the second decade following watershed condition inventory and subsequent prioritization. Evaluate soils to determine suitable species that would provide maximum soil stabilizing benefits on each of the various soil parent materials. Establish a cost effective monitoring program to determine trends in watershed condition. Page 169	1	1	1		1	1	1			1	0

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
486	Coconino		Riparian and Open Water	MA12	Management Emphasis: Emphasize wildlife habitat, visual quality, fish habitat, and watershed condition on the wetlands, riparian forest, and riparian scrub. Emphasize dispersed recreation, including wildlife and fish recreation, on the open water portion (p 172)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
487	Coconino		Riparian and Open Water	MA12	Management Emphasis: An interdisciplinary team approach will be used on management activities such as timber sales, allotment management plans, and other management activities to prescribe specific management practices to meet the goal of riparian area recovery by 2030. Manage riparian areas based on the potential to support riparian vegetation. Potential is determined through a consensus of an interdisciplinary review. In order to achieve certain aspects of recovery, such as establishing three age classes of woody riparian vegetation, implementing riparian Standards and Guidelines occurs in the first decade. Riparian areas provide a filter strip of vegetation, important for filtering sediments generated from upslope soil erosion. Eighty percent of the riparian recovery is expected by 2030. The remaining 20 percent will be significantly improved, but will not have all of the characteristics of a fully recovered riparian area. The goals and objectives for elk populations and for livestock grazing affect achievement of the full recovery (p 172).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
488	Coconino		Riparian and Open Water	MA12	Management Emphasis: Highlights include: Improve riparian areas through a combination of improvement projects and management activities; - Manage for the following indicator species: cinnamon teal, Lincoln's sparrow, Yellow breasted chat, Lucy's warbler, macroinvertebrates (p 172).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
489	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Planning and Inventory	MA12	S&G The following applies to riparian areas, whether they are large enough to be mapped out or not. Wetlands and open water containing emergent vegetation which provide nesting habitat are protected from disturbing uses that will harass nesting birds, such as activities that are noisy or would damage nests or nesting habitat from May 1 to July 15. Page 173	1	1	1	y	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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490	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Planning and Inventory	MA12	S&G Meet the following Riparian Standards in the Regional Guide for 80 percent of riparian areas above the Rim and 90 percent below the Rim by the year 2030: Maintain at least 80 percent of the potential overstory crown coverage; - Maintain at least three age classes of woody riparian species, with at least 10 percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, seedlings, and saplings; - Maintain at least 80 percent of the potential stream shading from June to September along perennial cold and cool water streams; - Maintain at least 80 percent of the potential shrub cover in high elevation areas; - Maintain at least 80 percent of the potential emergent vegetation cover from May 1 to July 15 in key wetlands; - Maintain at least 80 percent of the spawning gravel surface free of inorganic sediment; - Maintain at least 80 percent of streambank total linear distance in stable condition; - Retain snags in riparian areas that are not a safety hazard. Page 174	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
491	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Planning and Inventory	MA12	S&G Measures such as fencing to exclude livestock, vegetation projects, and special management prescriptions will be undertaken until the affected areas are brought into satisfactory riparian condition. Page 174	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
492	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Planning and Inventory	MA12	S&G In addition, the remainder of the Forest's riparian areas will have some of these characteristics, but not all of them by 2030. Page 174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
493	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Planning and Inventory	MA12	S&G Coordinate with other resource functions to pursue instream flow rights to protect aquatic ecosystems, fish, and wildlife. Page 174	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
494	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Nonstructural Wildlife Habitat Improvements	MA12	S&G Determine the need to rehabilitate riparian areas through seeding and planting woody species in areas that are in unsatisfactory condition, including those areas not mapped as discrete riparian areas, and then proceed to rehabilitate areas as determined. Attempt using unpalatable species where necessary to avoid wildlife browsing. Page 174	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
495	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvements	MA12	S&G Construct 10 miles of fences per decade for the first two decades where necessary to protect key wet meadows, wetlands, and riparian regeneration from grazing. Page 175	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
496	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvements	MA12	S&G Maintain riparian and meadow communities by providing waters for wildlife and livestock away from these sensitive areas. Page 175	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	
497	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvements	MA12	S&G Establish administrative exclusions the first decade to determine riparian vegetation potential on representative streams. Page 175	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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498	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvements	MA12	S&G Manage lakes and streams to improve fisheries habitat by constructing structures and barriers as appropriate based on environmental analysis and on professional judgment of the responsible official and resource specialist: Install 10 stream improvement projects on perennial streams in first decade; Improve fish habitat through placement of 200 cover structures on lake bottoms during the first decade; Create spawning habitat of 10 acres per year in lakes in the first decade. Page 175					1	1	1	1	1	1	
499	Coconino	Range Management	Range Resource Planning and Inventory	MA12	S&G Salt is used to help achieve proper livestock grazing distribution. Permanent salt is not placed within 1/4 mile of the edge of any riparian area. Temporary salting may be approved if it will help to achieve a specific management objective for enhancement of riparian areas. Page 175	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	1	1	
500	Coconino	Range Management	Range Resource Planning and Inventory	MA12	S&G Proper allowable use within MA 12 is not to exceed 20 percent on the woody vegetation. Page 175	-2	1	-2	1	-3	1	1	1	1	1	
501	Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement	MA12	S&G Favor the establishment of woody riparian vegetation, where potential natural vegetation has been determined through an interdisciplinary process to include woody riparian species. Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to allow for adequate establishment of vegetation and the elimination of overuse. Page 176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
502	Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement	MA12	S&G Evaluate seeding projects for effects on concentrating livestock use in riparian and other sensitive areas. Page 176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
503	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Sales	MA12	S&G No precommercial thinning or piling thinning slash in riparian areas or areas that have riparian characteristics. Page 176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
504	Coconino	Watershed	Water Resources Planning	MA12	S&G Plan for suitable filter strips between streamcourses and disturbed areas and/or road locations. See Filter Strip Table in Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines under Watershed/Soil/Air, F2. Plan for suitable filter strips between stream courses and ground disturbing activities including roads. Page 176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
505	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	MA12	S&G Mineral material excavation with the riparian zone may be allowed after environmental analysis. Authorized mineral activities will maintain or improve riparian conditions. Page 176	-1	0	-1	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
506	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Special-Use Management	MA12	S&G New special-uses are normally not allowed in riparian areas unless they benefit riparian management. Exceptions which cannot be avoided, such as utility lines or roads crossing stream courses, are designed to minimize the amount of riparian affected and the degree of effects. Page 176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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507	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Land Exchange	MA12	S&G Acquiring riparian areas through land exchange has a high priority. Page 176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
508	Coconino		Oak Creek Canyon	MA14	MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS - Wildlife habitat, healthy stream conditions and clean air and water are protected. Fire hazards and risk are carefully managed within this streamside corridor.		x		x		x	x		x		
509	Coconino	Watershed	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water Objectives	MA14	O 6. Ensure adequate instream flow to maintain aquatic communities and water sources for wildlife. Page 184		1				1	1		1		
510	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water Objectives	MA14	O 8. Support research efforts that further define the habitat requirements of native fish and bat populations. Protect and/or restore habitat conditions that may be limiting these populations. Page 185						1	1		1		
511	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water Objectives	MA14	O 9. Ensure that there is an appropriate range of spawning, rearing and overwintering habitat to support the native fish community in Oak Creek. Page 185						1	1		1		
512	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water Objectives	MA14	O 10. Ensure that woody materials, such as logs, tree limbs and snags, are present in riparian communities for prey base habitat, aquatic nutrient cycling and soil retention consistent with public safety. Page 185		1		1					1		
513	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water Objectives	MA14	O 11. Acquire undeveloped private property needed to protect critical riparian habitats. Page 185		1		1		1	1		1		
514	Coconino	Engineering	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water Objectives	MA14	G 1. Discourage facility investments within the Oak Creek 100-year floodplain. Page 185		1		1		1	1		1		
515	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA14	O 3. Increase day-use opportunities emphasizing nature-based activities such as hiking, picnicking, bird watching, photography, fishing and interpretation. Increase opportunities for people to access the water and enjoy the creek. Page 187		-1		-1		0	0		-1		
516	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA14	O 17. Reduce impacts on water quality by such methods as: placing toilets in strategic locations; - providing information about proper sanitation practices; - limiting equestrian use, and installing shower and hand-washing facilities and more gray-water disposal sites. Page 187-1		1				1	1		1		
517	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA14	S 2. Prohibit camping and recreation fires except in designated sites. Page 187-2		1		1		1	1		1		
518	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Commercial uses	MA14	S 1. Withdraw Oak Creek Canyon MA from locatable and leasable mineral entry. Page 187-2		1		1		1	1		1		

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519	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Commercial Uses	MA14	S 2. Minerals materials operations are discouraged, though some activities may be appropriate for ADOT and Forest Service administration needs if they are minor and consistent with MA objectives and goals. Page 187-2		0		0		0	0		0		
520	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA15	S&G In designing new facilities and in evaluating developed sites that are amortized or in need of reconstruction, give special consideration to riparian habitat, especially riparian scrub, wetlands, and riparian forest. Utilize opportunities to relocate existing facilities out of these areas where it can be done cost-effectively and still provide adequate opportunities for National Forest recreation. Page 189	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
521	Coconino	Range Management	Range	MA15	S&G The Snow Bowl special-use authorization area will be fenced to physically exclude grazing. Page 190				1							
522	Coconino	Range Management	Range Resource Planning and Inventory	MA16	S&G The area is closed to grazing and is not part of a grazing allotment. Unfenced areas are fenced as needed. Page192				1							
523	Coconino	Engineering	Transportation Management and Planning	MA16	S&G Limit vehicle access to City and Federal vehicles necessary to administer the area. The area is closed to livestock use and recreational livestock use such as horses, mules, or llamas. The area is closed to off-road driving use. Page192				1							
524	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		MA17	Description- Verde Valley Botanical Area, a 1,140-acre desert scrub community, represents a unique desert community which has been greatly reduced by human activities. <u>Cowania subintegra</u> , a T&E species, is located here. Page 193											x
525	Coconino	Watershed	Management Emphasis	MA17	Management Emphasis: Emphasize and protect watershed condition and maintain natural ecological conditions on the Research Natural Areas (RNA's) so that they are available for research and education that does not disturb the areas' natural condition. Use restrictions are imposed as necessary to keep areas in their natural or unmodified condition. There is no harvest of timber products, including firewood. RNA's are closed to off-road driving (p 194).		x		x	x			x			x
526	Coconino	Watershed	Management Emphasis	MA17	Management Emphasis: The botanical areas and the geological area are managed to maintain, as nearly as possible, existing conditions and natural processes for public enjoyment, demonstration, and study. Interpretative and educational demonstration opportunities are emphasized and enhanced through selective facility development. Natural events are not rehabilitated. Off-road driving is prohibited (p 194).		x		x	x			x			x

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527	Coconino	Watershed	Management Emphasis	MA17	Management Emphasis: Highlights include: - Prepare establishment reports for the Rocky Gulch and West Clear Creek proposed Research Natural Areas; - Prepare implementation schedules for the botanical areas and the geological area; - Include management that provides for later interpretation; - Manage for VQO's of Preservation in the research natural areas and Retention or Partial Retention in the geological and botanical areas (p 194).		x		x	x			x			x
528	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation--Standard Service Level	MA17	S&G As needed, assess carrying capacity in special areas and limit visitors to meet carrying capacity. Page195		0		0	0			0			0
529	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation	MA17	S&G Prohibit off road-driving. Page 195		1		1	1			1			1
530	Coconino	Range Management	Range Resources Planning and Inventory	MA17	S&G RNA's and botanical areas are managed to protect and maintain their uniqueness and ecological condition. Page 195		1		1	1			1			1
531	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Resource Management Planning and Inventory	MA17	S&G Timber harvest and firewood cutting is prohibited. Page 195		1		1	1			1			1
532	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	MA17	S&G Seek withdrawal of RNA's and the other special areas from locatable mineral entry in the first decade. Page 196		1		1	1			1			1
533	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Lands	MA17	S&G Do not allow special-use authorizations that would or could adversely affect or change the character of the areas. Page 196		1		1	1			1			1
534	Coconino	Engineering	Road Maintenance and Management	MA17	S&G Manage roads adjacent to botanical areas and the Red Mountain Geological Area to prevent vehicular intrusion. Block and obliterate existing roads entering the area in the first decade. Page 196		1*		1*	1*			1*			1
535	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA17	S 1. Non-commercial group size should be limited to 25 persons or fewer in Casner RNA and to 12 persons or fewer without a permit in the West Fork of Oak Creek. Page 196-1				0					1		
536	Coconino	Range Management	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA17	S 2. Prohibit livestock grazing. Page 196-1				1					1		
537	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA17	S 2. Restrict camping and prohibit recreation fires in Oak Creek RNA. Page 196-1				1					1		

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538	Coconino		Mogollon Rim	MA19	Management Emphasis: Emphasize dispersed and developed recreation, visual quality, and wildlife travel corridors across the Rim, generally the heads of major canyons running to the northeast. Dwarf mistletoe is aggressively treated through ISM (p 200).				x	x			x			
539	Coconino		Mogollon Rim	MA19	Management Emphasis: Highlights include: Manage at least 1,281 acres in the tentatively suitable for old-growth on a sustained basis to achieve at least 640 acres meeting old-growth conditions at all times; - Restrict off-road driving use along and south of the Rim Road and the Crook Trail to enhance solitude and reduce distractions to other recreational users; - Protect and maintain the General George Crook Trail. Reconstruction of the Rim road protects the major undisturbed portions of the trail; - Natural and created fuels are treated to manage large fire potential and to protect visual resource and wildlife habitat; - Wildlife corridors are provided for animals to move across the Rim; - Develop informational trail guides jointly with the Tonto National Forest; - Construct trails/trailheads for access from Crook Trail to Highline Trail on the Tonto; - Construct a new developed campground; - Expand existing developed campgrounds; - Manage riparian inclusions according to MA 12 Standards and Guidelines (p 200-201).				x	x			x			
540	Coconino		Recreation Planning and Inventory	MA19	S&G Manage for VQO of Partial Retention on other roads within MA 19. Close MA 19 to off-road driving, <u>except</u> for vehicles traveling over-the-snow such as snowmobiles or in the vicinity of Knoll Lake, please refer to Off-road Driving Map. Page 202				0	1			1			
541	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA19	S&G Sites are closed to off-road driving, unless specific management needs are identified for such things as administration, construction, or maintenance. Sites are closed to vehicles and operators not licensed for highway use in the State of Arizona. Page 202				1	1			1			
542	Coconino	Range Management	Range Forage Improvement Maintenance	MA19	S&G Evaluate forage improvements and maintain forage improvement acres in satisfactory or better condition. Except during the timber regeneration period, revegetate suitable sites. Forage emphasis is to attain a balanced composition of cool and warm season forage species. Page 203				1	1			1			
543	Coconino	Range Management		MA19	S&G Where open meadows in the pine/mixed conifer type are to be maintained, eliminate invading overstory vegetation, stabilize gullies to raise the water table, scarify the soil, and seed with appropriate grass and forage species. Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to establish the revegetation. Page 203				1	1			1			

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544	Coconino	Forest Health	Timber Planning and Inventory	MA19	S&G Management for the ponderosa pine/mixed conifer stands and the big tooth maple stands is the same as MA 3, foreground Retention and for areas adjacent to foreground Retention lands. See MA 5 for direction for the aspen stands. Page 203				1	1			1			
545	Coconino	Watershed	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	O 1. Improve and protect water quality and long-term soil productivity and restore critical soil functions through such methods as: -improving the rate of water infiltration, thereby reducing on-site soil loss and minimizing surface runoff and sedimentation; -enhancing soil organic matter content to improve physical condition and increase nutrient cycling; -reducing flood potential and securing favorable conditions of water flow; -increasing and improving the distribution of vegetative ground cover and coarse woody debris; - setting livestock capacities to levels that maintain and/or improve soil stability, soil productivity and water quality; -locating new trails away from riparian communities, steep grades and sensitive soils; - hardening trail and road surfaces and providing sanitation facilities at key places; and -improving road and trail maintenance. Page 206-10	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
546	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	O 3. Engage in activities that will maintain or enhance southwestern willow flycatcher habitat. Page 206-10			1								
547	Coconino	Engineering	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	O 4. Eliminate unneeded roads and redesign or relocate poorly located roads and trails to lessen impacts on such resources as cultural sites, soil, water and wildlife and to reduce user conflicts. Restore areas heavily damaged by vehicle or foot traffic using such methods as obliteration, barriers, closures and visitor information. Page 206-10	1*	1*	1*	1*		1*	1*		1*		
548	Coconino	Forest Health	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	O 9. Maintain adequate plant cover/security for wildlife habitat needs. Retain dead and down woody materials, such as logs, limbs and flood debris, in riparian communities for prey base habitat. Page 206-11	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
549	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	S 2.Restrict aircraft activities related to commercial filming to protect threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Page 206-11	1	1	1	1							
550	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	S 5. For the southwestern willow flycatcher: -conduct site visits to identify suitable and potential habitat; -inventory suitable habitat to locate nesting flycatchers; -monitor sites currently and previously occupied; -maintain and enhance suitable and occupied habitat; - ensure that potential habitat progresses toward suitable habitat; and - minimize disturbance to nesting birds. Page 206-12			1								

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551	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 1. In general, the following guidelines (1 through 8) should be applied to threatened, endangered and sensitive species. If analysis or new information suggests a modification of these guidelines is needed, consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must occur. Page 206-12	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		
552	Coconino	Range Management	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 3. Maintain riparian pasture and riparian enclosure fences to prevent livestock trespass, which can result in the degradation of threatened, endangered and sensitive species habitat. Page 206-12	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
553	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 8. <u>Southwestern willow flycatcher</u> : Activities in occupied or suitable habitat must not reduce the suitability of the habitat nor disturb nesting birds during the breeding season (p 206-13).			1								
554	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 8. <u>Southwestern willow flycatcher</u> : Coordinate with the USFWS, AG&FD and any other agency or organization involved in ongoing research to determine monitoring needs for occupied southwestern willow flycatcher sites. Information needs and site-specific considerations are important to determine the monitoring intensity/frequency and implementation strategy for monitoring occupied sites (p 206-13).			1								
555	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 8. <u>Southwestern willow flycatcher</u> : Exclude livestock grazing in occupied southwestern willow flycatcher habitat to avoid direct impacts to flycatchers and their habitat. Allow grazing in occupied southwestern willow flycatcher habitat outside of its critical season only where flycatcher research is occurring under a research plan approved by USFWS and other project cooperators (p 206-13).			1								
556	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 8. <u>Southwestern willow flycatcher</u> : Implement brown-headed cowbird control programs based on USFWS consultation requirements and site-specific determination of need (p 206-14).			1								
557	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 8. <u>Southwestern willow flycatcher</u> : Occupied and suitable habitats should be inventoried annually to determine the presence of southwestern willow flycatchers. If inventory does not occur, the guidelines for occupied habitat apply (p 206-14).			1								
558	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 8. <u>Southwestern willow flycatcher</u> : Site visits to potential habitat should be conducted every few years in order to document the area's progression toward suitable habitat characteristics (p 206-14).			1								
559	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 8. <u>Southwestern willow flycatcher</u> : Activities in southwestern willow flycatcher potential habitat should not slow or prevent potential habitat from progression toward suitable habitat conditions (p 206-14).			1								

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
560	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 8. <u>Southwestern willow flycatcher</u> : Coordinate with fire management personnel to develop a strategy for responding to wildfires that could threaten occupied, suitable or potential southwestern willow flycatcher habitat (p 206-14).			y								
561	Coconino	Watershed	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 10.The following riparian standards are repeated here for clarity but have not changed from the existing Forest Plan direction: - maintain at least three age classes of woody riparian species, with at least 10 percent of the woody plant cover in sprout, seedlings and saplings; -retain snags in riparian communities if they are not a safety hazard. Page 206-14	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
562	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA20	G 13.Restrict National Forest visitor activities from any area as needed to support soil and plant restoration efforts. Page 206-14	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
563	Coconino	Lands and Minerals	Community	MA20	G 2.Discourage new utility corridors on National Forest lands. When no other alternative exists, combine new utilities with existing utility corridors or road/trail corridors. Page 206-21	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
564	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA20	O 7.Eliminate, redesign or relocate unneeded or poorly located roads and trails to lessen impacts on such resources as cultural sites, soil, water and wildlife and to minimize user conflicts. Page 206-23	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
565	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA20	O 10.Protect sensitive archaeological and biological sites by reducing public access and informing visitors more thoroughly.	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
566	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA20	S 2.Off-road driving is prohibited within most of the Sedona/Oak Creek Ecosystem, except under rare circumstances by permit. Page 206-24	0	0	0	0		0	0		0		
567	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA20	G 5.Close trails and roads where impacts on cultural and biological resources are unacceptable. Page 206-25	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		
568	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Commercial Uses	MA20	S 1.Prohibit helicopter landings and takeoffs on National Forest lands except for emergencies and rare maintenance support activities. Page 206-27		1		1							
569	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Commercial Uses	MA20	G 3.Commercial tour activities must not allow livestock to access unsuitable range. Page 206-28				1							
570	Coconino		Lower Oak Creek	MA23	Management Emphasis - Wildlife habitat, water quality and a healthy stream environment are protected. Page 206-38	x	x	x	x		x	x				
571	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water	MA23	O 2.A native fish community exists and functions naturally within the lower reaches of Oak Creek. There is an appropriate range of spawning, rearing and overwintering habitat to support native fish. Increase angler awareness of and demand for native fish. Page 206-38						1	1				

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
572	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA23	O 6.Implement such measures as vehicle barriers to restrict vehicles from driving in Oak Creek. Maintain National Forest road access to Elmersville. Page 206-39	1	1	1	1		1	1				
573	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA23	O 7.Provide for dispersed camping that is consistent with protection of riparian values. Page 206-39	1	1	1	1		1	1				
574	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA27	O 5.Create a network of roads and trails to serve OHV, mountain bike and equestrian use. Provide loops and connections with trails outside the area. Expand spring and fall trail recreation opportunities using existing roadways as much as feasible. Page 206-52	-1	-1	-1	-1		0	0				
575	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA27	O 10. Provide a system of OHV recreation routes through the area that offer scenic and wildlife viewing, moderately rugged road conditions and dispersed camping. Provide route markers, road signs and maps as needed to guide people along the routes. Page 206-53	-1	-1	-1	-1		0	0				
576	Coconino	Engineering	Recreation	MA27	G 2. Use only native surfacing and do not use road prism development for lateral roads (off of main access roads) unless increased use and development of private property require improvement for resource protection. Page 206-53						0	0				
577	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Outfitter/Guides	FLEA	G Use-level allocations will range from no allocation within some Primitive and Semi-primitive Non-motorized ROS areas to relatively high use allocations within some Roaded Natural areas. Other more site-specific resource concerns, such as the presence of significant archeological sites, threatened, endangered, or sensitive wildlife habitat, and areas with sensitive soils, will also influence outfitter/guide allocations. Page 206-65		0		0							
578	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Group Use	FLEA	G Other more site-specific resource concerns, such as the presence of significant archeological sites, threatened, endangered, or sensitive wildlife habitat, and areas with sensitive soils, will also influence group use allocations. Page 206-66		0		0							
579	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Rock Climbing	FLEA	GL/O Rock climbing opportunities are provided, while protecting sensitive resources from unacceptable impacts. Page 206-66		1		1							
580	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Rock Climbing	FLEA	G The climbing plan will include, but is not limited to: - Existing and new climbing routes; - Climbing implementation schedule identifying funding priorities for climbing management; - Closure measures when needed for threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TE&S) plants and animals and cultural resources; - Schedules for Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) or other management strategies when needed; - Monitoring 206-67		1		1							

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
581	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Non-motorized Trails	FLEA	G Where social trails occur within Mexican spotted owl Protected Activity Centers (MSO PACs), delineate a system trail that provides for recreation use and lessens impacts to MSOs. Close and re-vegetate non-system trails in PACs not used for the designated trail. Page 206-68				1							
582	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat	FLEA	GL/O Threatened, endangered, sensitive, and management indicator species are maintained or recovering in the majority of the habitat. Page 206-72		1		1					1		
583	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Bald Eagles	FLEA	G Bald eagle winter roosts and perch habitat will be evaluated for long-term viability. Silvicultural methods that encourage regeneration and growth of desirable trees may be used near roost sites. Groves of trees may be maintained to provide screening for roost and perch areas. Silvicultural practices will result in the growth of large diameter trees with open crowns in multi-layered stands. Prescribed fires to improve and protect roost areas may be used with effective protection of large trees and snags. Page 206-73		1*									
584	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Bald Eagles	FLEA	G Human activities will be managed so that disturbance does not interfere with the eagles' ability to use the site. Page 206-73		1									
585	Coconino	Forest Health	Forestry	FLEA	G Distribute wildlife cover where needed within the FMAZ 1U without accruing unacceptable wildfire threat to nearby neighborhoods. Wherever possible, projects should retain cover conditions within wildlife travelways, MSO protected activity centers (PAC's), along canyon rims, and on steeper slopes. Projects within the FMAZ 1U, should attempt to retain 15 percent cover within a given section. Page 206-76.				0							
586	Coconino	Forest Health	Forestry	FLEA	G Dense stand conditions on steep slopes and within MSO PAC's contribute to the targeted 15 percent cover condition. Cover conditions might exceed 15 percent per section due to the presence of steeper slopes or MSO PAC's. In the absence of steep slopes or MSO PAC'S site-specific projects could retain a maximum of 15 percent cover condition to maintain a wildlife travelway through a section. Projects do not have to retain cover conditions of 15 percent, if a given section poses a high fire hazard to nearby neighborhoods. Page 206-76				0							
587	Coconino	Watershed	Riparian and Open Water	FLEA	GL/O Stream channels have adequate and appropriate plant cover to protect stream banks and dissipate energy during high flows. Page 206-78		1		1					1		
588	Coconino	Watershed	Riparian and Open Water	FLEA	GL/O Stream flow is adequate to maintain aquatic communities and water sources for wildlife. Page 206-78		1		1					1		

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
589	Coconino	Watershed	Riparian and Open Water	FLEA	G Emphasis is placed on rehabilitation of high elevation riparian communities. Rehabilitation may include: wildlife and livestock grazing management, fencing, stream channel stabilization, road relocation, recreation management, and physical protection of revegetation work. Page 206-78				1					1		
590	Coconino		Lake Mary Watershed	MA35	Management Emphasis: In the entire MA, re-introduce fire's natural role as much as possible, and ponderosa pine lands progress towards desired forest structure (goshawk and Mexican spotted owl habitat). In the lakes, maintain the variety of waterfowl, raptors, amphibians, and many different kinds of plants adapted to lake shore environments. Emphasize healthy shorelines adjacent to the water with ample ground cover, and less erosion or compaction. Turbidity is natural to these lakes. Minimize human disturbance to wildlife, where needed, during the critical times. Continue to provide general dispersed and water-based recreation opportunities. Improve wildlife viewing opportunities where wildlife viewing is compatible with wildlife habitat. Page 206-97 thru 98		x		x							
591	Coconino		Lake Mary Watershed	MA35	Management Emphasis: Highlights include: -MIS should be referenced by vegetation and landform type. For example, in ponderosa pine lands less than 40 percent slope MIS are those listed for MA3; - Maintain existing recreation facilities and improve signing, parking, and sanitation. Balance recreation demands with sensitive resources such as species habitats, fragile riparian vegetation, and erosive soils where they occur. Continue to focus high levels of use on the Lake Mary Road side of the lakes; - Per the <i>Objectives for Recreation Opportunity Spectrum</i> map, expand Semi-primitive Motorized areas and maintain Roaded Natural corridors along major roads. New Semi-primitive Non-motorized patches should be created on Mormon Mountain in sensitive species habitat. Page 206-97 thru 98		x		x							
592	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA35	G Continue current seasonal motorized restrictions in the Pinegrove Seasonal Closure Area. Page 206-99		1		1							
593	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA35	G Refer to more recent management guidelines and conservation assessments that exist for bald eagle winter habitat management. Page 206-100		x									
594	Coconino	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA35	G The designated bald eagle/osprey emphasis area should be expanded to include future perch and roost trees in key areas. Page 206-100		1									

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
595	Coconino	Watershed	Watershed	MA35	G Roads, trails, camping, and grazing will be managed to improve watershed condition particularly within mountain meadows, springs, and drainages. Page 206-100				1							
596	Coconino		Schultz	MA36	Management Emphasis: A small portion of this MA is within the Urban/Rural Influence Zone. Reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, especially within the Urban/Rural Influence Zone. Reintroduce fire's natural role as much as possible. Emphasize daytime recreation activities, primarily non-motorized in the Urban/Rural Influence Zone and provide designated camping sites in the Dry Lake Hills. Balance recreation demands with protection of the soils, water, vegetation, and sensitive species. This includes defining limits on recreation individual, group or outfitter/guide use if analysis shows a need. Page 206-103 thru 104		x		x							
597	Coconino		Schultz	MA36	Management Emphasis: Highlights include: -In the Mt. Elden/Dry Lake Hills area, people should be mostly on the trail system, leaving undisturbed patches of habitat in between. Wildlife habitat will be somewhat fragmented because of the extent of the trail system, but topography and dense mixed conifer vegetation reduce some of the effects; - Per the <i>Objectives for Recreation Opportunity Spectrum</i> map, maintain the Semi-primitive Non-motorized setting in the Dry Lake Hills and expand the Semi-primitive Non-motorized setting below the Waterline Road. Expand Semi-primitive Motorized settings in the remainder of the MA with Roaded Natural corridors along major roads; - Maintain the two Mexican spotted owl PACs. Page 206-103 thru 104		x		x							
598	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Non-motorized and Motorized Trails	MA36	G Maintain the current trail system. Maintain and improve trailhead parking and identify designated parking spots. Relocate trailhead parking on the Elden Lookout Road to balance use with sensitive MSO habitat. Page 206-105		0		0							

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
599	Coconino		Walnut Canyon	MA37	Management Emphasis: Provide Recreational Opportunities. Maintain the quality of the recreational experience throughout this MA. North and west of Walnut Canyon emphasize daytime recreation activities, primarily non-motorized. South and east of Walnut Canyon emphasize remote dispersed recreation (day and overnight) with motorized and non-motorized opportunities. Balance recreation demands with protection of the soils, water, vegetation, and sensitive species. Protect the community - A small portion of this MA is within the Urban/Rural Influence Zone. Reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, especially within the Urban/Rural Influence Zone. Reintroduce fire's natural role as much as possible. Opportunities for firewood or other forest products are rare north and west of the Canyon, however, firewood sales may be used as a tool for management. Maintain sensitive species habitat. Page 206-108 thru 109		x		x								
600	Coconino		Walnut Canyon	MA37	Management Emphasis: Ponderosa pine lands progress towards desired forest structure (Mexican spotted owl and northern goshawk habitat). Emphasize the social values compatible with an urban interface that includes recognition of the area's opportunity for wildlife, recreational and scenic values. Provide forage and security for a variety of game and non-game species of wildlife, provide conservation and environmental education opportunities, provide an area for recreational uses for the Flagstaff public, and manage a portion of the area to give a quiet, almost primitive recreation experience. Page 206-108 thru 109		x		x								
601	Coconino		Walnut Canyon	MA37	Management Emphasis: Highlights include: -Per the <i>Objectives for Recreation Opportunity Spectrum</i> map, expand Primitive (Non-motorized) settings in and around the steepest portions of Walnut Canyon. Expand Semi-primitive Non-motorized settings on Campbell Mesa, around Walnut Canyon, in the Skunk/Fay Canyon area and northwest of Fisher Point. The Skunk/Fay Canyon areas and lands north of Fisher Point are classified as SPNM ROS settings with one or two SPM road corridors located to protect important habitat characteristics and soil and water needs of the canyon rim. Roaded Natural settings continue in some portions of the MA along the Lake Mary Road corridor.; - Balance recreation demands with sensitive resources such as sensitive species habitats, fragile riparian vegetation, and erosive soils on steep slopes; - MIS should be referenced by vegetation and landform type. For example, in ponderosa pine lands less than 40 percent slope, MIS are those listed for MA3... Page 206-108 thru 109		x		?								

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
602	Coconino		Walnut Canyon	MA37	Management Emphasis: Highlights include: ...Reduce the risk of catastrophic fire especially in the Urban/Rural Influence Zone. There is concern for wildfire losses to the National Monument from fires starting southwest of the park. Balance the need to reduce wildfire risk in these areas with desired conditions for Primitive and Semi-primitive ROS settings and disturbance sensitive species habitat. Reference FLEA area-wide direction and other the <i>Forest Plan</i> management direction related to vegetation and fire management. Per the area-wide FLEA direction: meet with specific communities, City and County officials and consider input for Forest road and trail management, discourage proliferation of unneeded trails, create a primary trail system that serves as a collector for trails that originate in neighborhoods, convert some roads that are not needed for the road system south and east of Walnut Canyon to motorized trails outside of SPNM areas. Page 206-108 thru 109		x		x							
603	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Camping	MA37	G Portions of this MA will be closed to camping as noted on the Camping Objectives Map. Page 206-110				1							
604	Coconino		West	MA38	Management Emphasis - In the remainder of the MA, re-introduce fire's natural role as much as possible, progress towards desired conditions described (MSO and goshawk guidelines), restore meadows, and promote healthy pine/oak forests. Minimize recreation impacts to disturbance sensitive species. Maintain wildlife travelways. Take actions to help protect and maintain high quality water in Oak Creek. Page 206-114 thru 115		x		x					x		

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
605	Coconino		West	MA38	Management Emphasis: Highlights include: -Along Woody Ridge there are large tracts of unfragmented habitat and remote recreation opportunities including Semi-primitive Motorized and Semi-primitive Non-motorized ROS settings with Roded Natural corridors. The challenge here will be to maintain remote characteristics as new residential development occurs on the west side of Flagstaff. Maintain Woody Ridge as a Semi-primitive Non-motorized ROS setting with walk-in hunting opportunities; - Reference the <i>Fort Valley Ecosystem Management Environmental Assessment</i> and the "A-1" <i>10K Ecosystem Management Environmental Assessment</i> for site-specific desired conditions and actions; - Per the <i>Objectives for Recreation Opportunity Spectrum</i> map, maintain Semi-primitive Non-motorized settings on portions of Woody Ridge, A-1 Mountain and west of A-1 Mountain. In the remainder of National Forest lands, maintain patches of Semi-primitive Motorized habitat with Roded Natural corridors along major roads or in smaller National Forest inholdings.... Page 206-114 thru 115		x		x					x		
606	Coconino		West	MA38	Management Emphasis: Highlights include:... In this MA, the Semi-primitive settings have higher numbers of people than occur in outlying MA's; - Per the area-wide FLEA direction: meet with specific communities and County officials and consider input for Forest road and trail management, discourage proliferation of unneeded trails, create a primary trail system that serves as a collector for trails that originate in neighborhoods, convert some roads that are not needed for the road system into motorized trails; - MIS should be referenced by vegetation and landform type. For example, in ponderosa pine less than 40 percent slope, MIS are those listed for MA3. Page 206-114 thru 115		x		x					x		
607	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Camping	MA38	G Per the <i>Objectives for Camping</i> map (Appendix M) there should be designated dispersed camping along the Highway 89A corridor and the Freidlein Prairie Road. Expand the area where camping and campfires are prohibited. General dispersed camping should continue in the remainder of the MA. Page 206-115				1					y		
608	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Non-motorized and Motorized Trails	MA38	G Focus road and trail rehabilitation work in the steep drainages, such as Pumpphouse Wash, that flow into Oak Creek Canyon and contain fragile plants and rare species. Locate trails and manage recreation use to reduce impacts of woody riparian vegetation and riparian habitat in Pumpphouse Wash. Page 206-116				-1					0		

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standard and Guidelines	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Cliff-rose, Arizona
609	Coconino	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Special-Uses	MA38	G Per the FLEA Area-wide direction, focus special use permits away from urban/residential areas. Generally, do not place additional outfitter/guide activities or group activities in Pumphouse Wash, any spring or perennial stream site, except in support of approved research and/or to improve safety or provide site rehabilitation. Page 206-116				0					1		
610	Coconino	Watershed	Watershed	MA38	G In the Oak Creek watershed, high priority is given to minimizing soil erosion and sedimentation from Forest system roads and trails. Proper maintenance and drainage will be emphasized as well as relocating roads from meadows and obliterating unnecessary roads. Page 206-116			1						1		
611	Coconino	Watershed	Watershed	MA38	G Where perennial stream flow is present, riparian communities should have adequate in-stream flows and adequate plant cover to protect stream banks and dissipate energy during high flows. Channel characteristics and water support natural biodiversity. Ensure adequate instream flow water rights to maintain aquatic communities and water sources for wildlife. Page 206-116									1		

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Bat, Mexican Long-nosed	Squirrel, Mount Graham Red	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Rattlesnake, New Mexico Ridge-nosed	Salamander, Sonora Tiger	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Catfish, Yaqui	Chub, Gila	Chub, Yaqui	Chub, Sonora	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Apache	Minnow, Leach	Spinedace	Trout, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Water umber, Huachuca	Cactus, Pima Pineapple	
612	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	1. Develop operational plans for all areas that are receiving resource damage because of recreation activities.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
613	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	2. Determine use capacities and manage to those capacities at less than standard or standard.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
614	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	5. Caves will be evaluated under provisions of the Federal Cave Protection Act of 1988. Caves determined to be significant under the Act or those being evaluated are exempt from locational disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.	2	2																					
615	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	6. The location and resources of caves will be kept confidential when needed to protect important archeological resources, habitat for endangered wildlife, sensitive cave biota, and unique geological features. This confidentiality also includes information provided by cooperators under signed agreements.	2	2																					
616	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	7. Specific management prescriptions will be prepared for caves with high resource, educational, or recreational values; hazardous conditions; or heavy use. These prescriptions will include guidelines for appropriate use, necessary restrictions, and monitoring requirements. Planning priority is for those caves currently under permit.	2	2																					
617	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	8. Inventory, map, and monitor caves Forestwide to determine visitor capacity, condition, and further management needs. Evaluation of this information will help identify priority caves that may require protection measures such as gating, entry permits, or education emphasis.	2	2																					
618	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	9. Surface-disturbing land management decisions will include consideration of potential impacts to delicate cave ecosystems.	2	2																					
619	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. Measures for protection of caves will be incorporated into project planning. These may include avoidance of the alteration of cave entrances, limitation of management activities within and area draining into a cave if they may affect the cave ecosystem, avoidance of diversion of surface drainage into caves, and limitation of public access if required to prevent damage to cave resources or if there are safety hazards.	2	2																					

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Bat, Mexican Long-nosed	Squirrel, Mount Graham Red	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Rattlesnake, New Mexico Ridge-nosed	Salamander, Sonora Tiger	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Catfish, Yaqui	Chub, Gila	Chub, Yaqui	Chub, Sonora	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Apache	Minnow, Leach	Spinedace	Trout, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Water umber, Huachuca	Cactus, Pima Pineapple
620	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	11. Identified bat roosts will be managed as a sensitive resource and for the enhancement of populations. Protection measures may include seasonal closures, education, and gating. Management of roosts will include consultation with State and Federal wildlife agencies.	3	3																				
621	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	12. Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan. Potential impacts to cave resources will be considered in reviewing proposed mining operating plans.	0	0																				
622	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	13. Withdraw from mineral entry those areas needed to protect caves from mining activities.	2	2																				
623	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	14. Excavation to locate caves will be analyzed and permitted on a case-by-case basis. Exploration inside caves, including excavation, will be commensurate with identified resource values and permitted on a case-by case basis.	0	0																				
624	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	16. All management direction will be accomplished with involvement of interested publics. Encourage management of specific caves through the use of a Memorandum of Understanding with caving organizations.	1	1																				
625	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	17. Entry permits will be required for caves, based upon specific resource considerations.	1	1																				
626	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed & Developed Recreation Management - Wilderness Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	18. Transportation and recreation planning will consider existing and future needs for both motorized (vehicular) and non-motorized recreation opportunities. Appropriate users will be contacted prior to closing roads or trails to existing uses. The following criteria will be applied to each area of the Forest when considering changes in motorized vehicle use: (a) The type of recreational uses to be accommodated and the appropriate maintenance levels for each road or trail. (b) Safety of both non-vehicle users and vehicle users. (c) Minimization of conflicts between vehicle users and non-vehicle users. (d) Protection of the natural resource base.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
627	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	1. Maintain or improve occupied habitat of commonly hunted species, listed threatened and endangered species, and management indicator species through mitigation of Forest activities with cooperation of New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and US Fish and Wildlife Service. Where applicable, consult with other wildlife and plant oriented groups and affected agencies. (See Appendix H [attached as Table IV] for minimum desired habitat acres.)	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Bat, Mexican Long-nosed	Squirrel, Mount Graham Red	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Rattlesnake, New Mexico Ridge-nosed	Salamander, Sonora Tiger	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Catfish, Yaqui	Chub, Gila	Chub, Yaqui	Chub, Sonora	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Apache	Minnow, Leach	Spinedace	Trout, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Water umber, Huachuca	Cactus, Pima Pineapple	
628	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Maintain or improve current vegetative diversity (numbers of plant associations and species occurrence) by mitigation of Forest activities. (See Appendix H [attached as Table IV] for desired acres.)	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
629	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	4. With cooperation of Federal, Arizona, and New Mexico wildlife agencies, develop overall direction for listed threatened and endangered species. (See Appendix G [attached as Table V] for species list). Delist Federally- and State-listed threatened and endangered species in accordance with species recovery plans. Reoccupy historical habitat Forestwide with other identified species.	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	
630	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	5. Reintroduce extirpated native species into historical habitats in accordance with cooperative interagency plans.				1		1			1			1			1	1	1	1		1			
631	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	6. Consult with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, New Mexico Department of Natural Resources, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and US Fish and Wildlife Service during the environmental analysis process on projects significantly affecting wildlife and threatened and endangered plant habitats. Specific agency responsibilities are described in FSM 2610 (Wildlife and Fish Cooperative Relations) and 2670 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) in the Endangered Species Act. Where applicable consult with other wildlife and plant oriented groups (such as State Heritage Programs) and affected Federal agencies.	z	z		z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
632	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	7. Determine presence of Federally and State listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species in project areas through on-site inventory and consultation with existing databases as part of environmental analysis completion. Recommendations for habitat needs will be made on a project-by-project basis.	1	1		1	z	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
633	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	8. In cooperation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, develop a general activity plan for State and Federally listed threatened and endangered species. This directional plan would guide habitat management on the Coronado National Forest by: (1) determining critical habitat for threatened and endangered species and prescribing measures to prevent the destruction or adverse modification of such habitat; (2) recommending appropriate conservation measures including the designation of special areas to meet the protection and management needs of such species; (3) prioritizing completion of recovery plans on Memorandums of Understanding by species; and (4) establishing a timeframe for (3) above. Habitat requirements, research needs, and transplant goals with completion dates would be outlined for each species within its recovery plan. (See Appendix G [attached as Table V] for species list.)	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
634	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	9. Develop management plans for designated endangered species critical habitat on site-by-site basis as species recovery plans are completed. Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species.				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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635	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. In cooperation with Arizona and New Mexico wildlife agencies develop an activity plan for transplanting other native species into historically occupied habitat. This directional plan would guide habitat management on the Coronado National Forest by: (1) prioritizing relocation sites Forestwide by species; (2) developing habitat management plans and Memoranda of Understanding for relocation sites; (3) establishing a schedule for completion of (1) and (2) above.	1	1		1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	y	y	
636	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	11. Evaluate through consultation with Arizona Game and Fish, New Mexico Departments of Game and Fish and Natural Resources, along with other wildlife and plant oriented groups where appropriate, population viability of management indicator species through determination of: (1) amount of suitable habitat; (2) distribution of suitable habitat; (3) number of individuals that support regional population goals; and (4) likelihood of continued existence.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	y	y	
637	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	12. Mitigate impacts on wildlife and plant diversity by applying the following standards and guidelines to the appropriate management activities. Wildlife species to be featured are shown for each individual management area.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
638	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	a. Mineral entry and oil and gas exploration. (1) leave buffers around watering and feeding areas for escape and hiding cover. Buffer widths vary with the site but must be wide enough to screen affected wildlife from the project site. (2) Rehabilitate site after entry using mixture of forage and cover plant species. (3) Within occupied habitat of threatened and endangered species. (a) specific recommendations made on site by site basis. Recommendations vary from seasonal limitations to no construction permitted or mineral withdrawal.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y	y	
639	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	b. Recreation. (1) Trails (a) New construction: 1. Leave one mile buffer around peregrine falcon eyrie locations and other critical raptor nesting sites. 2. Route around rock talus slopes. (b) Maintenance of existing trails: 1. Minimum maintenance within one mile of peregrine falcon eyrie location. 2. limit maintenance to between October 1 and February 1 within one mile of peregrine falcon. (2) Recreation Use (a) Establish species tolerance levels on a project site by site basis.								1	1														
640	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. Fuelwood Harvest. (1) Follow old growth standards and guidelines per the regional standards and guidelines depicted at the beginning of Chapter 4 (plan pages 22 to 23). Old growth characteristics have been placed in tabular form (plan page 24). (a) Retention areas will emphasize hiding, escape, bedding and thermal cover around feeding and watering areas, in drainages, and along roads. Leave strips vary in size from 50 to 200 feet depending on density by exiting vegetation. (b) Retention areas will emphasize leaving mast and berry producing trees in the same mixtures of mature and overmature species as in pre-treatment stand. (c)																	y	y					
641	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. Fuelwood Harvest. (2) In Mexican spotted owl and northern goshawk habitat, manage other tree age classes per region-wide guidelines depicted at the head of Chapter 4 (plan pages 15 to 22). In other areas manage other tree classes as follows: Poles: greater than or equal to 20% of the stand. Sapling and seedling: less than or equal to 60% of the stand.			0				1	1															

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Bat, Mexican Long-nosed	Squirrel, Mount Graham Red	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Rattlesnake, New Mexico Ridge-nosed	Salamander, Sonora Tiger	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Cattfish, Yaqui	Chub, Gila	Chub, Yaqui	Chub, Sonora	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Apache	Minnow, Leach	Spinedace	Trout, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Water umber, Huachuca	Cactus, Pima Pineapple		
642	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. <u>Fuelwood Harvest.</u> (3) Maintain 3 or more cavity bearing live trees and 3 or more snags or decadent trees per acre. Tree diameters at breast height will be at least 12 inches through rotation period, where feasible.		1						1																
643	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. <u>Fuelwood Harvest.</u> (5) In fuelwood stands yielding less than 4 cords per acre at end of rotation, leave 50% of trees with diameter breast heights less than 4 inches for thermal, hiding and escape cover and as growing stock.			1				y	1																
644	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. <u>Fuelwood Harvest.</u> (6) Retain all age classes of riparian species (defined in FSM 2526, Riparian Watershed Management) and madrone.				1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
645	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. <u>Fuelwood Harvest.</u> (7) Control livestock and recreation use in stands for two growing seasons or more after harvest to establish vegetative regeneration.				1		1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
646	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. <u>Fuelwood Harvest.</u> (9) Leave at least two slash piles as cover or nest sites within one half mile of water. In turkey and Mearn's quail habitats, lop and scatter the slash.							1	1																
647	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. <u>Fuelwood Harvest.</u> (10) Retain 150 foot vegetation buffers around raptor nests and colonial turkey vulture and owl roost sites.							1	1																
648	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. <u>Fuelwood Harvest.</u> (12) In identified threatened and endangered species habitat, the above standards and guidelines will be modified, if necessary, on a site by site basis.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y	y	
649	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	d. <u>Roads.</u> (1) Limit density of existing and new road construction to one mile of road or less per square mile.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	
650	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	d. <u>Roads.</u> (2) Close and reseed temporary fuelwood roads after harvest.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
651	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	d. <u>Roads.</u> (3) Establish tolerance levels for state and federally listed threatened and endangered species for new construction and maintenance of roads on project by project basis.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	
652	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	e. <u>Range Management.</u> (1) Provide wildlife input into allotment management plans in order to: (a) Maintain wildlife and livestock utilization of perennial vegetation at levels established in FSM 2209.21, R-3 (Range Analysis and management Handbook). (b) Provide for one water per section available to wildlife yearlong. (c) Provide for wildlife escape ramps in water developments. (d) Allow for wildlife passage through fences by: 1. Building fences with 4 wires or less with bottom wire 16 inches off ground, top wire 12 inches above second wire, and fence height less than or equal to 42 inches. 2. Providing crossings at established antelope travel routes.	1	1		1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
653	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	f. <u>Range and watershed rehabilitation projects.</u> (1) Leave strips of existing vegetation in drainages and around waters. Width varies with density of existing vegetation but adequate hiding, escape, bedding and thermal cover is usually provided with strips of 50 to 150 feet wide.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y		
654	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	f. <u>Range and watershed rehabilitation projects.</u> (3) Retain all non-targeted plant species, (such as cacti and agaves) within limits of treatment method.	1	1						1													y	1		
655	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	g. <u>Other forest products harvest.</u> (2) Yucca, cactus, ocotillo, etc. (a) Harvest permitted on site by site basis.	-2	-2							-2													y		
656	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	h. <u>Timber harvest.</u> (1) Maintain basal area and age class distributions as shown in silvicultural guidelines for timber harvest in Management Area 2.							y	0																

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657	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (2) Retain current acres of meadows (a) Route timber haul roads around meadows. (b) Restrict off-road vehicle use to designated roads. (c) Leave 50 to 150 feet buffers around meadows to provide thermal, escape and hiding cover.				1				1															
658	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (3) Leave 3 or more snags of at least 20 inches diameter breast height per acre through rotation period.								1															
659	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (5) Retain all ages classes of riparian species (defined in FSM 2526. Riparian Watershed Management) and madrone.				1			1	1	1								1	1					
660	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (6) Control livestock and recreation use in stands for 2 or more growing seasons after harvest to allow vegetative regeneration.							1	1	1								1	1			1		
661	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (7) Leave 50 to 150 foot or more vegetation buffers around waters and along roads and drainages to provide thermal, escape, bedding and hiding cover. Width varies with density of existing vegetation.				1			1	1	1	1							1	1			1		
662	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (8) Retain 150 foot buffers around raptor nests.							1	1															
663	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (10) In harvest stands lop and scatter slash within one half mile of water.								1									1	1				1	
664	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (11) Manage aspen as follows: (a) 40% of stand has aspen and conifer basal area greater than or equal to 161; 30% greater than or equal to 81 but less than 160; 30% less than or equal to 80. (b) 20% of canopy cover retained in overmature or mature age classes. (c) Leave 3 cavity bearing overmature and mature trees and 3 snags with diameter breast heights greater than 10 inches per acre during the 80 year rotation period. (d) Regeneration areas will be less than 6 acres.								1															
665	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>h. Timber harvest.</u> (12) Gambels oak. (a) Retain 40% of canopy cover (compared to total enclosure) as mature and overmature; less than or equal to 30% as poles; and less than or equal to 30% as seedlings/saplings.								1															
666	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forest-Wide S&Gs	1. Maintain wildlife structures to the following guidelines. They are intended to meet specific wildlife habitat objectives as shown for each Management Area. Structures may not exist in every Management Area. a. Maintain all water developments every 4 years. b. Maintain study plots once every 10 years. c. Maintain other structures once every 4 years.	1	1		1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y	y
667	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>The following structural and nonstructural improvement guidelines are intended to meet the specific wildlife habitat objectives as shown for each Management Area. They may not be applicable for every Management Area. Nonstructural Wildlife Improvements</u> (a) Prescribe burn feasible areas on a 20-year cycle. (b) Seed suitable wildlife forage species as needed in fuelwood and timber areas. (c) Transplant listed threatened and endangered and other identified species into suitable habitat following guidelines of species recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding. (d) Revegetate wildlife areas with wildlife forage, cover, and riparian species. Native species should be used when available. (e) Thin or patch cut an average of 10 acres of aspen, gambel oak, and timber species per year.	0	0		1*	1*	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	2	

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668	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	Forest-Wide S&Gs	The following structural and nonstructural improvement guidelines are intended to meet the specific wildlife habitat objectives as shown for each Management Area. They may not be applicable for every Management Area. Structural Wildlife Improvements. a. Construct water developments or potholes to accomplish 1 per section within 4 decades. b. Consider structural improvements and maintenance for threatened and endangered species as technology develops. c. Construct fish habitat improvement structures as needed for threatened and endangered species. d. Fence riparian areas where prescribed by approved allotment management plans. Miles of fence constructed will vary with management plan.	1	1		1*	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	y	y
669	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	1. Priority for allotment management planning will be given to areas with opportunity to reverse range deterioration or to increase permitted numbers.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
670	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	4. Discontinue livestock grazing in Redfield Allotment (Galiuro Mountains) due to economic and ecological reasons.	1						1					1			1		1	1					
671	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Timber management priorities are to enhance wildlife and recreational resources.			1*					1*							0		0	0					
672	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	2. First priority for watershed improvement projects goes to unsatisfactory watershed condition.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
673	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	5. Through management services, provide information to minimize disturbance and improve already-disturbed areas. Best management practices will be used to minimize the time of recovery to a satisfactory erosion level, minimize soil productivity loss, improve water quality, and minimize channel damage.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
674	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	7. Restrict equipment use to terrain and climatic conditions where soil damage will be minimal.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
675	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	9. Manage riparian areas to protect the productivity and diversity of riparian-dependent resources by requiring actions within or affecting riparian areas to protect and, where applicable, improve dependent resources (FSM 2526). Emphasize protection of soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife and fish resources prior to implementing projects (FSM 2526).			1		1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
676	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. Give preferential consideration to resources dependent on riparian areas over other resources. Other resource uses and activities may occur to the extent that they support or do not adversely affect riparian-dependent resources.				1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
677	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	11. By the end of the first time period, complete classifications and inventories of all riparian areas, and complete action plans to improve all unsatisfactory riparian areas. Improve all riparian areas to satisfactory or better condition by the end of Period 5. Such satisfactory conditions are specified below, expressed as a percentage of "natural" conditions (that is, what each site can produce if not further disturbed by man). Twenty-five percent of all riparian areas must be in satisfactory condition by Period 2.				1*	1	1				1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1		
678	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	a. Aquatic resource: (1) Maintain at least 80 percent of natural shade over water surfaces in fish bearing streams. (2) Maintain at least 80 percent of natural bank protection. (3) Maintain the composition of sand, silt, and clay within 20 percent of natural levels in fish bearing streams.				0	1	1				1	-2	-3	-2	-2	-1	-3	-2	-2	-3	-1	1		

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679	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	b. Vegetative resources (where the site is capable of supporting woody plants): (1) Maintain at least 60 percent of the woody plant composition in three or more riparian species. (2) Maintain at least three age classes of riparian woody plants, with at least 10 percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, seedlings, and saplings of riparian species. (3) maintain at least 60 percent of natural shrub and tree crown cover.				1		1	1			-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
680	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	c. Wildlife resources: Maintain at least 60 percent of natural shade over land surfaces.				1		1	1			-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
681	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance	Forest-Wide S&Gs	12. On a site-specific basis, identify riparian-dependent resources and develop action plans and progress to bring about conditions essential to supporting those dependent resources.				1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
682	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	1. To the extent possible, avoid construction of roads across sensitive soils and scenic lands. Prohibit the construction of roads across mountain meadows.	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
683	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	5. The powerline serving the Mt. Graham International Observatory will be buried. The astronomical observatory permittee will provide electric power capability to Columbine Administrative Site.								1									y						
684	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Maintain existing electronic and astrophysical sites and complete site management plans for all sites with cooperation of user groups. Continue to establish user groups or organizations for each site. Consolidation of existing and new facilities and uses shall be given high priority over opening new sites. Group uses according to compatibility.																							
685	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	9. Within the Pinaleno Mountains, High Peak (Mt. Graham) will no longer be considered for electronic site development. Any development of the West Peak electronic site will be deferred until further analysis is completed as part of the recovery for the Mt. Graham red squirrel.																							
686	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. Electronic sites will be managed to the following standards: a. Maximize joint use of existing buildings.																							
687	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. Electronic sites will be managed to the following standards: b. Lot plans as presently established will be eliminated. Sites allocated on a total required facility basis.																							
688	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. Electronic sites will be managed to the following standards: d. Clearing of vegetation will be limited to that which poses a hazard to facilities and operational efficiency.																							
689	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. Electronic sites will be managed to the following standards: f. VHF transmitters will be permitted if frequencies are compatible with those of previous users. (Authorize only specified frequencies and not wide range bands on 2700-10 Technical Data Sheets.)																							
690	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. Electronic sites will be managed to the following standards: g. All new and replacement towers must be self-supporting.																							
691	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	10. Electronic sites will be managed to the following standards: i. All utility lines will be placed underground.																							
692	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Lands Administration	Forest-Wide S&Gs	9. Emphasize acquisition of water-oriented property inside the National Forest boundary. This property provides much needed high quality public recreation use, as well as high value wildlife and fish habitat.				1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	y	1	1	1	1	2		

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693	Coronado	Engineering	Transportation System Planning	Forest-Wide S&Gs	2. Develop the minimum transportation system to adequately meet management, protection, and utilization needs, but in locations that will minimize damage and maximize the values of all resources.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
694	Coronado	Engineering	Transportation System Planning	Forest-Wide S&Gs	4. Road maintenance activities will be conducted primarily for protection of our road investment, resource protection, user safety, and user economy. Funding will continue to be the primary constraint on the intensity of road maintenance efforts. When roads in need of maintenance cannot be serviced because of budget constraints, they will be closed if unacceptable resource damage is occurring. Maintenance agreements with local government and private organizations will be sought to supplement Forest Service funding.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
695	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Conduct fire suppression activities in a way to protect watershed and visual resource values.	1*	1*		y		1*	1*	1*		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	2	-2	
696	Coronado	Forest Health	Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	2. Conform to Department of Agriculture standards in the use of all pesticides and promote development of acceptable alternatives for the use of pesticides.	z	z		z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	
696	a	Coronado	Forest Health	Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	1. Safeguard water, people, animals, pets, and property in connection with use of pesticides and fire retardants (pg 45)			z													1	1					
697	Coronado	Forest Health	Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Chemicals may be used within guidelines approved by other agencies for the following purposes: a. Insecticides and rodenticides in recreation areas and administrative sites (pg 45).	-2	-2		-3	y		-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3				-3			
698	Coronado	Forest Health	Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Chemicals may be used within guidelines approved by other agencies for the following purposes: b. Herbicides for aquatic weed control in fishing lakes. Requests normally come from State Game and Fish Departments (pg 45).				-3		-2	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
699	Coronado		Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Chemicals may be used within guidelines approved by other agencies for the following purposes: c. Insect and disease control on timber and rangelands. Proposals for insect control on rangelands (i.e. grasshoppers, etc.) normally come from outside agencies (45).				-3					-2	-2							-2	-2				-2	
700	Coronado		Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Chemicals may be used within guidelines approved by other agencies for the following purposes: d. Small research studies from universities or governmental research agencies.				0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
701	Coronado		Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Chemicals may be used within guidelines approved by other agencies for the following purposes: e. Herbicides to control brush and herbaceous plants along State and Federal highways. Requests normally come from State highway Departments as part of annual highway maintenance.																	0	0				-2	
702	Coronado		Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Chemicals may be used within guidelines approved by other agencies for the following purposes: g. Cyanide leaching as part of mining operations.	-3	-3		-3	-3	-3	-3		-3								-3	-3					
703	Coronado		Chemical Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	3. Chemicals may be used within guidelines approved by other agencies for the following purposes: h. Herbicides to control invading plants that reduce herbaceous forage production on rangelands. Not all of the control would be done by use of herbicides. Depending on individual site circumstances, the control might be by mechanical means, prescribed fire, fuelwood harvest, herbicides, or some combination.				-3		-3				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2

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704	Coronado	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	1. Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat requirements will take precedence over vegetation manipulation to control insects and disease. All silvicultural examinations will integrate insect and disease considerations in the final stand prescriptions to maintain stand vigor and composition in resistant conditions. Special attention will be given to removal of mistletoe-infected trees during intermediate harvests and regeneration harvests.	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y	1
705	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA1-primitive areas	2. Use of motorized vehicles is restricted to existing trails and roads. Some trails may be closed to motorized vehicles for safety, resource protection, and user conflict reasons. All trails on the Santa Catalina Ranger District are closed to motorized vehicles.	1	1		1			1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1			
706	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA1	3. Emphasize semi-primitive motorized and semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities. When roads are no longer needed, close them in order to create more opportunities for semi-primitive nonmotorized or primitive experiences.	1	1		1			1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1			
707	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA1	Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: 1. Maintain and improve current habitat for Federally listed plant and animal species and work toward delisting. 2. Maintain current levels of occupied habitat for: mule deer, white-tailed deer, javelina, bighorn sheep, pronghorn, cottontail, white-sided jackrabbit, black bear, raptors, Merriam's turkey, Gould's turkey, scaled quail, Mearn's quail, Gambel's quail, waterfowl, Baird's sparrow, Five-striped sparrow, Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Twin-spotted rattlesnake, Western massassauga, Gila topminnow.	2	2		2			2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		y
708	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat Maintenance	MA1	1. Maintain wildlife structures based on guidelines shown in Forestwide prescription. The objective is to maintain current levels of occupied habitat for: mule deer, white-tailed deer, javelina, bighorn sheep, pronghorn, cottontail, black bear, Merriam's turkey, scaled quail, waterfowl, Gila topminnow	1	1		1*		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		y
709	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA1	Structural and nonstructural habitat improvement projects will be based on guidelines shown in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: 1. Improve quality and availability of forage and availability of water for commonly hunted species: mule deer, white-tailed deer, javelina, bighorn sheep, pronghorn. 2. Maintain horizontal and vertical plant diversity at current level. 3. Delist threatened and endangered species and reoccupy historic habitat with other identified species following guidelines in approved species recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding. 4. Maintain and improve current nesting habitat for endangered species as directed by approved recovery plans.	3	3		3		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
710	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA1	1. Manage rangeland at level A (no assigned permitted use for livestock).	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
711	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA1	1. Restore to satisfactory watershed condition, on an emergency basis, watersheds or portions of watersheds when damaged. Watershed treatment is a low priority in this Management Area. Water and soil resources improvements may consist of channel stabilization and revegetation using native or nonnative species. See Appendix D for appropriate activities.	1	1		1*		1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*		

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712	Coronado	Engineering	Road Maintenance	MA1	2. Close, drain, and revegetate existing roads that are determined to be unneeded for further use. This should be a cost of the initiating resource element.	1	1		1*		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y	
713	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire and Fuels Management	MA1	3. Prescribed fire will be used to reduce fuel hazards, enhance wildlife values, and enhance visual resources.	1*	1*	1*	1*		1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	y	y
714	Coronado	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	MA1	1. Maintain surveillance for insect and disease outbreaks. Where opportunities exist, attempts will be made to reduce or prevent damage from insects and diseases. Use integrated pest management techniques which are compatible, economical, and environmentally acceptable.							0	0															
715	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2	2. Use of motorized vehicles is restricted to existing trails and roads. Some roads and trails may be closed to motorized vehicles for safety, resource protection, and user conflict reasons. All trails on the Santa Catalina Ranger District are closed to motorized vehicles.	1	1		1			1		1		1	1	1	1	1					1		y	
716	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2	3. Road 507 will be closed to public motorized vehicles at the junction with Swift Trail. Nonmotorized activities will be permitted along the first 1.8 miles to the red squirrel refugium boundary.				1																			
717	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2	4. Within the Pinaleno Mountains, snowmobiles are restricted to roads and trails designated (signed) for their use.				1																			
718	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2	5. Facilities for snow play activity (tubing/sledding) could be developed outside suitable habitat for the Mt. Graham red squirrel. Consider as part of other recreational sites development in MA 3A/3B.				1																			
719	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 1. Maintain and improve current habitat for Federally listed threatened and endangered plants and animals and work toward delisting.							2	2								2			2				
720	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 2. Maintain 80% or more of primary and secondary cavity nester habitat in timber, aspen, and Gambel's oak stands.							y	1								y			y				
721	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 3. Maintain or improve current levels of occupied habitat for: white-tailed deer, black bear, Mt. Graham red squirrel, Other squirrel species, Merriam's turkey, buff-breasted flycatcher, raptors, Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Twin-spotted rattlesnake, rock rattlesnake, Arizona trout, Mexican spotted owl, Northern goshawk.							1	1								1			1				

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722	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 4. Studies to define the life history and ecology of the red squirrel and the spruce-fir and mixed conifer forest will be conducted for at least a 10-year period. Studies will also include human/wildlife encounters and potential impacts. Specific studies to be conducted will be determined by appropriate agencies and the University of Arizona. Funding responsibilities will be part of the final study determination..			1				y	1								y								
723	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 5. Monitor squirrel population and habitat annually through inventory and analysis. Red squirrel habitat needs will supercede the needs of all other species.			1				y	y								y								
724	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA2	Maintenance of structural and nonstructural habitat improvements will be based on guidelines shown in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: 1. Maintain and improve occupied habitat for: Mt. Graham red squirrel, white-tailed deer, black bear, Merriam's turkey, buff-breasted flycatcher, Arizona trout, Mexican spotted owl, Northern goshawk. 2. Maintain horizontal and vertical plant diversity. 3. Delist threatened and endangered species and reoccupy historical habitat with other identified species following guidelines of approved recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding. 4. Improve old growth spruce-fir and mixed conifer forest habitat conditions for the Mt. Graham red squirrel. 5. Reforest existing fuelbreaks, clearcuts, and roadbeds as needed to increase habitat for Mt. Graham red squirrel.	3		3				3	3								3		3						
725	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA2	1. Silviculturally manage the tree resource under uneven or even-age management, as appropriate, with emphasis upon recreation, visual quality, wildlife, and watershed. Complete stand examinations of all suitable acres.			3					0																
726	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA2	2. The removal of timber is based on a 240-year rotation using group selection and small-patch shelterwood cuts to feature four age classes, plus wildlife openings. The desired age class structure is as follows: seedling-sapling, 0-60, 40%; poles-sawtimber, 61-120, 20%; Mature sawtimber, 121-180, 20%; Old growth sawtimber, 181-240, 20%. Within the 0 to 60 and 61 to 121 year old stands, maximum basal areas should be maintained for thermal cover. Stocking should not be so high as to cause stand stagnation and decreased tree vigor (less than 120 BA). In the two older age classes, basal area should vary so that 25 to 50% of the stands are opened up (40 BA) and the other 50 to 75% are dense (up to 120 BA). Existing meadows in the mixed conifer and spruce-fir types are not included in the suitable timber landbase. They will be maintained as open meadows. Additional wildlife openings will be created through timber harvest practices. These will normally rotate as part of the harvest cycle.								-1																

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727	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA2	3. Reduce slash from wood harvest by offering logging residue as fuelwood. Residual slash will be treated within two years. Within suitable habitat for the Mt. Graham red squirrel (Pinaleno Mountains), dead and down material will not be removed for fuelwood, except for on-site recreational use.			y		y	y	0	y	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0			y	y
728	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA2	4. Within suitable habitat for the Mt. Graham red squirrel (Pinaleno Mountains), Christmas trees will not be harvested.			1				1	y														
729	Coronado	Engineering	Road and Trail Maintenance	MA2	3. Between approximately November 15 and April 15 each year, Swift Trail (State Road 366), beginning at its intersection with Forest Road 507 to its terminus, will be closed to all motorized vehicles except those officially authorized.			1																			
730	Coronado	Engineering	Road and Trail Maintenance	MA2	All access roads leading off Swift Trail above Forest Road 507 and including Road 352 (Heliograph Peak Road) will be closed to all motorized vehicles except those officially authorized. This does not include access roads into developed public recreation sites.			1																			
731	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire and Fuels Management	MA2	5. Prescribed fire will be used to reduce fuel hazard and enhance wildlife habitat.			1*																			
732	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2A	1. Trails and trailheads will be closed and not maintained for public use within the red squirrel refugium. Those that provide access to trails outside the refugium will be relocated.			1																			
733	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2A	2. Hiking will be allowed along the observatory access road and in other areas outside the refugium. Trails will be maintained to level 2 (near primitive). See Glossary, Trail Maintenance.			1																			
734	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2A	3. Use of motorized vehicles is allowed only on the new observatory access road. No public or private vehicles will be allowed except by permit. Workers will be shuttled to the observatory. Road 669 will be gated closed to all but official vehicles beyond the observatory boundary.			1																			
735	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2A	4. Road 507 will be closed to public motorized vehicles at the junction with Swift Trail. Nonmotorized activities will be permitted along the first 1.8 miles to the red squirrel refugium boundary.			1																			
736	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2A	5. No snowmobiles are permitted except for approved administrative activities. Facilities for snow play activity (tubing/sledding) will not be provided.			1																			
737	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2A	6. Manage dispersed use at the following service levels: 1,750 acres at less than standard (red squirrel refugium). No public use permitted except as part of shuttle tour. 863 acres at less than standard. Nonmotorized public uses permitted.			1																			
738	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA2A	9. The following applies to the 16 -acre astrophysical permitted use area: Prohibit all hunting, camping, hiking, and campfires. Limited daylight public access. Roadway closed at night. Radio transmissions controlled. Fencing may be used to limit access to the area. Pets are required to be kept on a leash within all areas of the refugium where there is public access.			1																			
739	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2A	1. Within the red squirrel refugium (1,750 acres) the general objective is to reduce human/wildlife conflicts and improve the habitat of the red squirrel. Red squirrel habitat needs will supercede the needs of all other species.			1																			

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740	Coronado		Wildlife and Fish	MA2A	2. Studies to define the life history and ecology of the red squirrel and the spruce-fir and mixed conifer forests will be conducted for at least a 10-year period. Studies will also include human/wildlife encounters and potential impacts. Specific studies to be conducted will be determined by appropriate agencies and the University of Arizona. Funding responsibilities will be part of the final study determination.			1																				
741	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2A	3. Monitoring of red squirrels within and adjacent to the observatory and associated roads will be done during the life of the operation. This will be the responsibility of the observatory permittee with guidance from appropriate agencies.			1																				
742	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2A	4. Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Coronado National Forest Plan under the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to the Management Area. These are intended to meet the following objectives: (a) Improve current habitat for the endangered Mt. Graham red squirrel and work toward delisting. Emphasize establishment and maintenance of old growth forests within the entire Management Area. (b) Assist in the establishment and implementation of recovery plans for all Federally listed threatened or endangered species. (c) Inventory and analyze population levels and habitat quality for all appropriate management indicator species in order to monitor plan objectives. (d) In spruce-fir, mixed conifer, and aspen stands maintain at least 80% of the existing primary and secondary cavity nesting habitat during any activity.			3																				
743	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2A	5. Construction activities will utilize methods to minimize windthrow or blowdown in spruce-fir and mixed conifer forests. Small trees that would be destroyed by construction activities will be salvaged for use in reforestation efforts.			1																				
744	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2A	6. Implement an effective environmental education program (See Dispersed Recreation Management guidelines) to lessen the impacts of recreation uses on the area.			1																				
745	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA2A	7. Monitor squirrel population and habitat annually through inventory and analysis.			1																				
746	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat Maintenance	MA2A	1. Maintenance and improvement of structural and nonstructural improvement activities will be commensurate with the Wilderness Act and guidelines shown in the Coronado National Forest Plan Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Improve habitat for the endangered Mt. Graham red squirrel. Develop a recovery plan to identify specific habitat improvement measures. (2) Improve old growth spruce-fir and mixed conifer forest habitat conditions. (3) Reforest existing fuelbreaks, clearcuts, and roadbeds to increase habitat for old growth dependent species including the Mt. Graham red squirrel. Reforestation efforts in red squirrel habitat will be initiated immediately with the objective of completing initial efforts in 5 years. The University of Arizona will share in the cost of this effort.			2																				
747	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA2A	1. Manage rangeland at level A (no livestock). Exclude livestock grazing including recreational animals to protect wildlife values.			1																				
748	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA2A	2. Use of down woody material for firewood is restricted to on-site recreational use within areas open to public use (863 acres).			1																				

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Bat, Mexican Long-nosed	Squirrel, Mount Graham Red	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Rattlesnake, New Mexico Ridge-nosed	Salamander, Sonora Tiger	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Catfish, Yaqui	Chub, Gila	Chub, Yaqui	Chub, Sonora	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Apache	Minnow, Leach	Spinedace	Trout, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Water umber, Huachuca	Cactus, Pima Pineapple	
749	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA2A	1. Maintain satisfactory watershed condition.			1													1			1				
750	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA2A	4. Manage all programs to eliminate or minimize on-site and downstream water pollution. Wastewater (sewage and gray water) will be handled with approved septic tank/drain field systems. During construction phases, areas will be cleared only for construction planned for in that year. All toxic waste chemicals and materials will be hauled off the Forest to a suitable treatment or disposal facility. Garbage and trash will be hauled off Forest to a suitable disposal site. Topsoil will be stockpiled and redistributed to provide a fertile base, and slopes will be revegetated with native species. Cut material (soil and rock) from construction not used as fill or for revegetation will be hauled off the Forest to a suitable disposal site. Significant construction and operation activities will not be allowed within the cienega watersheds.			0														1			1			
751	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA2A	6. The character of the cienegas will be maintained naturally (including annual free water fluctuations, channel characteristics, water quality, and composition and density of riparian vegetation). Surface water flows will not be diverted or impounded within the cienegas.																1			1				
752	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	MA2A	2. Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry and mineral leasing on 2,629 acres to protect essential habitat for Federal and State listed threatened and endangered species and astronomical research operations. Mineral withdrawal is automatic with wilderness designation for the remaining 442 acres.			1																				
753	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Special Use Management	MA2A	5. A management plan for the construction and operation of the observatory and associated road systems will be developed in a way to least likely have adverse effects on the red squirrel. The plan will include standards and guidelines for human activities on the site and adjacent areas. If additional facilities are approved after the 10-year study period, the management plan will be revised to include the additions.			1*																				
754	Coronado	Engineering	Road Maintenance and Construction	MA2A	3. Close, drain, and revegetate all unneeded roads as they are identified. Funding will be provided by the observatory permittee to the extent closures provide additional habitat for the red squirrel.			1																				
755	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire and Fuels Management	MA2A	2. Utilized prescribed fire to reduce risk from wildfire and enhance wildlife values with emphasis on red squirrel habitat. Allow fire to assume its natural role in wilderness.			1*																				
756	Coronado	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	MA2A	2. Within other areas, outbreaks of insects or disease will be controlled using integrated pest management concepts when there is a significant danger to the vegetation needed to sustain habitat for the Mt. Graham red squirrel and astronomical research activities.			1																				
757	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA3	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 1. Maintain and improve current habitat for Federally listed threatened and endangered plants and animals and work toward delisting.	2	2		2			2					2											

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Bat, Mexican Long-nosed	Squirrel, Mount Graham Red	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Rattlesnake, New Mexico Ridge-nosed	Salamander, Sonora Tiger	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Catfish, Yaqui	Chub, Gila	Chub, Yaqui	Chub, Sonora	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Apache	Minnow, Leach	Spinedace	Trout, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Water umber, Huachuca	Cactus, Pima Pineapple																						
758	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA3	Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: 2. In fuelwood stands, maintain 80% or more of occupied habitat (compared to untreated stands) for primary and secondary cavity nesters. In other areas, maintain 100% of occupied habitat for these species.							y																																					
759	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA3	Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: 3. As part of allotment management planning, complete riparian management plans by the second period.				1			1					1																																
760	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA3	Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: 4. Maintain or improve current levels of occupied habitat for: Apache fox squirrel, white-tailed deer, mule deer, javelina, pronghorn, cottontail, raptors, Mearns's quail, Merriam's turkey, coppery-tailed trogon, sulphur-bellied flycatcher, beardless flycatcher, thick-billed kingbird, Bell's vireo, blue-throated hummingbird, Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Mexican stoneroller, Gila topminnow, Sonora chub, Gila chub, Arizona trout.												1																																
761	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA3	Maintain wildlife structures based on guidelines as shown in the Forestwide prescription. The objective is to maintain current levels of occupied habitat for species listed above. Structural and nonstructural habitat improvements will be based on guidelines as shown in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: 1. Improve quality of forage for: white-tailed deer, mule deer, pronghorn, Merriam's turkey, Gould's turkey. 2. Delist threatened and endangered species and reoccupy historical habitat with other identified species following approved species recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding. Also improve Federally endangered species habitat following these same guidelines.	3	3	3				3					2																																
762	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA3	<p>1. Manage suitable rangeland at Level A (no livestock), Level B (some livestock), Level C, and Level D. See Appendix C for definitions of range management levels.</p> <p><u>Range Management Levels</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Acres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>716</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>4,840</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>2,395</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>6,821</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Manage controls livestock numbers so that livestock use is within present grazing capacity. Improvements are constructed to the extent needed to protect and maintain the other resources in presence of grazing. Riparian areas in Cave Creek are grazed only during period November 1 to June 30. No grazing in Madera Canyon and Carr Canyon Reef Area.</p> <p><u>Projected Range Condition</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>Period 1</th> <th>Period 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfactory</td> <td>14,181</td> <td>14,181</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory</td> <td>591</td> <td>592</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Acres	A	716	B	4,840	C	2,395	D	6,821	Condition	Period 1	Period 5	Satisfactory	14,181	14,181	Unsatisfactory	591	592	-2		-3		0	-2	-2		-2					-2											
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763	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA3	3. Restrict removal of other vegetation, including beargrass, ocotillo, and cactus to salvage operations.	1	1																				
764	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA3	1. Restore damaged watersheds to a satisfactory watershed condition. Watershed treatment is a high priority in this Management Area. Watershed maintenance and improvement may consist of channel stabilization, activities to increase water infiltration, and revegetation using native or non-native species. See Appendix D for appropriate activities.	1	1		1*			1	1	1			1*			1*					1*		
765	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA3	2. Manage all programs to eliminate or minimize onsite and downstream water pollution.				1								1			1					1		
766	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA3	3. Remove slash and clearing debris from drainages, as needed, whether perennial or ephemeral, so that it is above the high water line.																						
767	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA3	4. Provide, to the extent possible, conservation pools and minimum streamflows in authorizing or developing water storage impoundments and diversion projects.												1*										
767	a	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA3	2. Use of motorized vehicles is restricted to existing trails and roads. Some trails may be closed to motorized vehicles for safety, resource protection, and user conflict reasons. All trails on the Santa Catalina Ranger District are closed to motorized vehicles (pg 55)																					
767	b	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA3	5. Initiate or continue environmental education programs in Sabino, Madera, and Cave Creek Canyons (pg 55)																					
767	c	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire and Fuels Management	MA#	3. Prescribed fire will be used to reduce fuel hazard and to maintain or improve wildlife habitat and watershed conditions (pg 58)																					
768	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Developed Recreation Management	MA3A & MA3B	14. Specific standards and guidelines for the Sabino Canyon Recreation Area are: a. Prohibit hunting, fishing, and trapping in, and the removal of, native animals and plants for the Sabino Canyon Recreation Area. b. Refrain from the introduction of non-native animals or plants into the Sabino Canyon Recreation Area. Through information and education, discourage the public from releasing non-native species in the area. c. Study the feasibility of eliminating all species of non-native fishes from the portion of Sabino Creek within the Sabino Canyon Recreation Area and reintroducing the native longfin dace (<i>Agosia chrysogaster</i>). d. Encourage research to increase available information concerning the flora and fauna of the Sabino Canyon Recreation Area. Emphasis should be on inventory of species present and evaluation of their status. e. Continue to prohibit camping, pets, and glass containers in the Sabino Canyon Recreation Area.	1	1					1	1			1				1					1		
769	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA3A & MA3B	1. Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to maintain and improve current levels of occupied habitat for appropriate indicator species groups and threatened and endangered species (61).	1	1					1	1			1				1					1		

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770	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA3A & MA3B	Nonstructural habitat improvement will be based on guidelines shown in the Forestwide prescription. The objective is to: (1) Delist threatened and endangered species following guidelines of approved recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding.	3	3		3			3	3	3			2			3					3			
771	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA3A & MA3B	1. Manage suitable rangeland at Level A (no assigned capacity for livestock). Some livestock grazing is permitted for the purpose of reducing the fire hazard from grasses. Some sites may be closed to grazing to meet recreation objectives (pg 61).	1	1		1*			1	1	1			1			1					1			
772	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA3A & MA3B	1. Manage all programs to eliminate or minimize on-site and downstream water pollution (pg 61).				1			1					1			1					1			
773	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA3A & MA3B	2. Manage all programs to maintain satisfactory watershed conditions. Watershed treatment is a high priority in this Management Area. See Appendix D for appropriate activities (pg 61).				1*			1	1	1			1			1					1			
773	a	Coronado	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	MA3A & MA3B	1. Maintain surveillance for insect and disease outbreaks. Where opportunities exist, attempts will be made to reduce or prevent damage from insects and diseases. Use integrated pest management techniques which are compatible, economical, and environmentally acceptable (pg 61)																						
774	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA4	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 1. Maintain and improve current habitat for Federally listed plant and animal species and work toward delisting.	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	y	3	
775	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA4	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 2. In fuelwood stands (as compared to an unharvested stand) maintain 80% or more of the occupied high density habitat and 60 to 80% of the low density habitat for Mearn's quail. Maintain 80% or more of the occupied habitat for cavity nesters.							y	1															
776	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA4	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 3. Outside fuelwood areas, maintain 100% of occupied habitat for quail and cavity nester species.							1	1															
777	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA4	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 4. Maintain or improve current levels of occupied habitat for: mule deer, white-tailed deer, javelina, desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn, cottontail, white-sided jackrabbit, black bear, raptors, Merriam's turkey, Gould's turkey, scaled quail, Gambel's quail, waterfowl, Baird's sparrow, Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Twin-spotted rattlesnake, Western massassauga, Gila topminnow.							1	1							1					1			

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778	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat Maintenance	MA4	1. Maintain wildlife structures based on guidelines shown in Forestwide prescription. The objective is to maintain current levels of occupied habitat for: mule deer, white-tailed deer, javelina, desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn, cottontail, black bear, Merriam's turkey, scaled quail, Gambel's quail, waterfowl, Gila topminnow.	1	1		1*	1	1	1	1	1							1					1	y	y
779	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA4	1. Structural and nonstructural habitat improvements projects will be based on guidelines in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Improve quality and availability of forage and availability of water for commonly hunted species: mule deer, white-tailed deer, javelina, desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn. (2) Maintain horizontal and vertical plant diversity at current levels. (3) Delist threatened and endangered species and reoccupy historical habitat with other identified species following guidelines in approved species recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding. (4) Maintain and improve current nesting habitat for endangered species as directed by approved recovery plans.	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3		3	3		3	y	3
780	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA4	2. Develop proper grazing systems to insure renewal of desired vegetative species for livestock forage, big and small game habitat, and to improve soil and water resources (pg 64).	1	1		1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	y	-1	
780	a	Coronado	Range Management	MA4	4. Structural and nonstructural improvements should receive high priority in these areas as needed for the desired level of management (pg 64)																						-1	
780	b	Coronado	Range Management	MA4	5. Vegetation manipulation will be used for range forage improvement and may consist of such activities as prescribed burning, mechanical removal, wood harvest use of approved herbicides, livestock grazing and reseeding of native or nonnative species (pg 64).																						-2	
781	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA4	4. Prohibit the removal of saguaro cactus, agave, yucca, and ironwood wildings unless it becomes necessary to remove these in order to accommodate a use of higher priority. The harvest of beargrass, ocotillo, and most cactus species will be permitted as long as there is no significant impact on other resources or uses.	0	0							0													y	
781	a	Coronado	Forest Health	MA4	1. Silviculturally manage the woodland resource under uneven age management. Fuelwood harvest will be limited to those lands which contain fuelwood species having a crown cover of 10% or more. Manage to sustain an average 40 to 50 year cutting cycle (pg 64)																						y	
781	b	Coronado	Forest Health	MA4	2. The removal of dead or green trees for wood products or Christmas trees will be by individual tree selection or group selection limited to maximum clearing size of two acres. Harvest will be restricted to removal of over-mature, mature, poor form, low vigor or over-crowded trees for the purpose of maintaining vigorous stands and desired wildlife habitat (pg 64).																						Y	
782	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA4	1. Restore damaged watersheds to a satisfactory watershed condition. Watershed treatment is a high priority in this Management Area. Watershed maintenance and improvement may consist of channel stabilization, activities to increase water infiltration, and revegetation using native or non-native species. See Appendix D for appropriate activities (pg 65).	1	1		1*	1	1	1		1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*		1*	y	-2	

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783	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA4	2. Manage all programs to eliminate or minimize onsite and downstream water pollution (pg 65).				1	1						1	1	1	1	1					1	y	
784	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA4	3. Provide, to the extent possible, conservation pools and minimum streamflows in authorizing or developing water storage impoundments and diversion projects (pg 65).				1	1						1*	1*	1*	1*	1*					1*	y	
785	Coronado	Engineering	Road and Trail Maintenance	MA4	2. Close, drain, and revegetate roads and trails that are determined to be unneeded for further use. This should be a cost of the initiating resource element (PG 65).	1	1		1*	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	y	1
785	a	Coronado	Engineering	MA4	1. Bring existing roads and trails that are to be retained on the system to a maintainable standard which is suitable for the planned use and provides for safety and resource protection (pg 65)																1	1					
786	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA7A	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 1. Maintain and improve current habitat for Federally listed plant and animal species and work toward delisting.				2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
787	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA7A	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 2. In fuelwood stands maintain 90% or more of occupied habitat (compared to untreated stands) for primary and secondary cavity nesters. In other areas, maintain 100% of occupied habitat for these species.							y		y													
788	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA7A	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 3. As part of allotment management planning, complete riparian management plans by the second period.				1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
789	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA7A	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> 4. Maintain or improve current levels of occupied habitat for: Apache fox squirrel, white-tailed deer, mule deer, pronghorn, cottontail, raptors, Mearns quail, Gould's turkey, Merriam's turkey, coppery-tailed trogon, sulphur-billed flycatcher, beardless flycatcher, thick-billed kingbird, Bell's vireo, blue-throated hummingbird, Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Mexican stoneroller, Gila topminnow, Sonora chub, Gila chub, Arizona trout.							1	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
790	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat Maintenance	MA7A	1. Maintain wildlife structures based on guidelines shown in Forestwide prescription. They are intended to maintain current levels of occupied habitat for species listed above.				1*	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y	

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791	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA7A	Structural and nonstructural habitat improvements projects will be based on guidelines as shown in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Improve quality and availability of forage and water for: white-tailed deer, mule deer, pronghorn, Merriam's turkey, Gould's turkey. (2) Delist threatened and endangered species and reoccupy historical habitat with other identified species following approved species recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding. Also improve habitat for Federally listed plants and animals following these same guidelines.				3	3	3	3			2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
792	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA7A	1. Manage suitable rangeland at Level D. If level D is not achievable, manage at Level A (no livestock). See Appendix C for definition of range management levels.				-3	1	0	-2			-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
792	a	Coronado	Range Management	MA7A	2. The following criteria will be considered when determining whether livestock should be excluded from riparian areas. Exclusion may be temporary or permanent; seasonal or yearlong. (a) Satisfactory riparian conditions as described in the Forest-wide prescription can not be achieved or maintained. (b) There is a need to protect natural or artificial regeneration of riparian species. (c) There is a need to protect Threatened and Endangered species habitat (pg 69)																	1	1	1				
792	b	Coronado	Range Management	MA7A	1. Structural improvements are minimal and constructed only to the extent needed to protect and maintain the unique resources in presence of grazing (69)																	1	1					
793	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA7A	1. Restrict removal of vegetation, such as beargrass, agave, yucca, ocotillo, and cactus to salvage operations and to remove invading species (pg 69).	1	1																					
794	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA7A	1. Restore damaged watersheds to satisfactory watershed condition. Watershed treatment is a high priority in this Management Area. Watershed maintenance and improvement may consist of channel stabilization and revegetation using native or non-native species. See Appendix D for appropriate activities (pg 69).	1	1		1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	-2
795	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA7A	2. Manage all programs to eliminate or minimize onsite and downstream water pollution (pg 69).				1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
796	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	MA7A	1. Consider mineral withdrawals as needed to protect essential habitats for threatened and endangered species (pg 69).	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
797	Coronado	Engineering	Road and Trail Planning and Maintenance	MA7A	3. Close, drain, and revegetate existing roads that are determined to be unneeded for further use. This should be a cost of the initiating resource element.	1	1		1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
798	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire and Fuels Management	MA7A	5. The prescribed use of fire will be used to reduce fuel hazard and enhance wildlife habitat.	1*	1*		1*	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	-2	
799	Coronado	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	MA7A	1. Maintain surveillance for insect and disease outbreaks. Where opportunities exist, attempts will be made to reduce or prevent damages from insects and diseases. Use integrated pest management techniques which are compatible, economical, and environmentally acceptable.	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	y	

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Bat, Mexican Long-nosed	Squirrel, Mount Graham Red	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Rattlesnake, New Mexico Ridge-nosed	Salamander, Sonora Tiger	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Cattfish, Yaqui	Chub, Gila	Chub, Yaqui	Chub, Sonora	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Apache	Minnow, Leach	Spinedace	Trout, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Water umbel, Huachuca	Cactus, Pima Pineapple											
800	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA7B	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> (1) Maintain and improve current habitat for Federally listed plant and animal species and work toward delisting.	2	2		2																													
801	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA7B	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> (2) In fuelwood stands (as compared to unharvested stands) maintain 80% or more of the occupied high density habitat and 60 to 80% of the low density habitat for Mearn's quail. Maintain 80% or more of the occupied habitat for cavity nesters. In other areas, maintain 100% of occupied habitat for quail and cavity nester species.							1	1																									
802	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA7B	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives:</u> (3) Maintain or improve current occupied levels of habitat for: white-tailed deer, mule deer, javelina, pronghorn, cottontail, raptors, Merriam's turkey, Gould's turkey, coppery-tailed trogon, sulphur-billed flycatcher, beardless flycatcher, thick-billed kingbird, Bell's vireo, blue-throated hummingbird, Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Mexican stoneroller, Gila topminnow, Sonora chub, Gila chub.							1	1				1		1	1		1	1		1													
803	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Habitat Maintenance	MA7B	1. Maintain wildlife structures based on guidelines shown in Forestwide prescription. They are intended to maintain current levels of occupied habitat for species listed above.	0	0		1*		1	X	y	y	y	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	y												
804	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA7B	Structural and nonstructural habitat improvements projects will be based on guidelines as shown in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Improve quality and availability of forage and water for: white-tailed deer, mule deer, pronghorn, Merriam's turkey, Gould's turkey. (2) Delist threatened and endangered species and reoccupy historical habitat with other identified species following approved species recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding. Also improve habitat for Federally listed plants and animals following these same guidelines.	3	3		3		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	y											
805	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management and Improvement	MA7B	1. Manage suitable rangeland at Level D. If level D is not achievable, manage at Level A (no livestock). See Appendix C for definition of range management levels. Management seeks full utilization of forage allocated to livestock. Cost-effective management systems and techniques, including fencing and water development, are designed and applied to obtain relatively uniform livestock distribution and use of forage and to maintain plant vigor. <u>Projected Range Conditions</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>Period 1 Acres</th> <th>Period 5 Acres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfactory</td> <td>15,412</td> <td>15,412</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unsatisfactory</td> <td>1,712</td> <td>1,712</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Condition	Period 1 Acres	Period 5 Acres	Satisfactory	15,412	15,412	Unsatisfactory	1,712	1,712	-2	-2		-3		y	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	y	
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806	Coronado	Forest Health	Timber Management	MA7B	3. Prohibit the removal of saguaro cactus, agave, yucca, and ironwood wildings unless it because necessary to remove them in order to accommodate a use of higher priority. The harvest of beargrass, ocotillo, and most cactus species will be permitted as long as there is no significant impact of other resources or uses.	0	0																					
807	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA7B	1. Watershed treatment is a high priority in this Management Area. Watershed maintenance and improvement may consist of channel stabilization, activities to increase water infiltration, and revegetation using native or non-native species. See Appendix D for activity selection criteria.	1	1		1*		1	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	y
808	Coronado	Watershed	Watershed and Soil Maintenance and Improvement	MA7B	2. Manage all programs to eliminate or minimize onsite and downstream water pollution.				1		1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y
809	Coronado	Lands and Minerals		MA7B	1. Consider mineral withdrawals as needed to protect essential habitats for Federally threatened and endangered species.	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	y
810	Coronado	Engineering	Road and Trail Planning and Maintenance	MA7B	1. Attempt to avoid these areas with new road development.	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	y
811	Coronado	Engineering	Road and Trail Planning and Maintenance	MA7B	3. Close, drain, and revegetate existing roads that are determined to be unneeded for further use. This should be a cost of the initiating resource element.	1	1		1*		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y
812	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire and Fuels Management	MA7B	4. Prescribed fire will be used to reduce fuel hazard and maintain or improve wildlife habitat, livestock forage, and watershed condition.	1*	1*		1*		1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	y
813	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA8	1. Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Maintain and improve occupied habitat for Federally and State listed animals. (2) Maintain or improve current populations of endangered and threatened plants.	1			1				1			1	1	1	1									y
814	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA8	1. Nonstructural habitat improvement projects will be based on guidelines in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Delist threatened and endangered species following guidelines of approved recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding.	3		1	3				3			3	3	3	3									y
815	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA8	1. Manage rangeland at Level A (no livestock). Management excludes livestock grazing to protect other values or eliminate conflicts with other uses.	1			1				1			1	1	1	1									y
816	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	MA8	1. There will no removal of mineral materials.	1		1	1				1			1	1	1	1									y
817	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	MA8	2. Maintain withdrawals from mineral entry for all areas.	1		1	1				1			1	1	1	1									y
818	Coronado	Engineering	Road Maintenance	MA8	2. Close, drain, and revegetate roads that are determined to be unneeded for further use.	1		1	1*				1			1	1	1	1									y
819	Coronado	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	MA8	1. Outbreaks of insects and disease will not be controlled, except where there is a clear and imminent danger to timber or other values outside the research natural area.	0			0				0			0	0	0	0									y

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820	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA8A	1. Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Maintain and improve occupied habitat for Federally and State listed animals. (2) Maintain or improve current populations of endangered and threatened plants.	1			1				1			1	1	1	1									
821	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA8A	1. Nonstructural habitat improvement projects will be based on guidelines in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Delist threatened and endangered species following guidelines of approved recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding.	3			3				3			3	2	3	3									
822	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA8A	1. Manage rangeland at Level A (no livestock). Management excludes livestock grazing to protect other values or eliminate conflicts with other uses.	1			1				1			1	1	1	1									
823	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	MA8A	1. There will no removal of mineral materials. Mineral withdrawals will be unnecessary because the segregative effect of wilderness designation exceeds that of a withdrawal.	1			1				1			1	1	1	1									
824	Coronado	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	MA8A	1. Outbreaks of insects and disease will not be controlled, except where there is a clear and imminent danger to timber or other values outside the research natural area.	0			0				0			0	0	0	0									
824	a	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	MA 9	3. Use of motorized vehicles is prohibited except as approved for emergency or other special needs (pg 80)																							
824	b	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	MA9	7. Permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness (pg 80)																							
825	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA9	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Maintain and improve current habitat for endangered and threatened plants and animals and work toward delisting.</u>	2			2				2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2				
826	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA9	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (2) As part of livestock grazing allotment and recreation management planning, complete riparian management plans by second period (pg 80).</u>				1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1					
827	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA9	<u>Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (3) Maintain current levels of occupied habitat for: mule deer, white-tailed deer, javelina, bighorn sheep, pronghorn, cottontail, black bear, Mt. Graham spruce squirrel, Apache fox squirrel, Arizona gray squirrel, raptors, Merriam's turkey, Mearn's quail, Gambel's quail, buff-breasted flycatcher, coppery-tailed trogon, sulphur-bellied flycatcher, N. tyrannulet flycatcher, thick-billed kingbird, Bell's vireo, blue-throated hummingbird, twin-spotted rattlesnake, Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake, rock rattlesnake, Gila topminnow, Arizona trout, Mexican stoneroller, Sonora chub, Gila chub (pg 80).</u>								1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

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828	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA9	Maintenance and improvement activities will be commensurate with the Wilderness Act and guidelines shown in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Maintain habitat for: mule deer, white-tailed deer, javelina, pronghorn, black bear, Merriam's turkey, Gould's turkey. (2) Improve habitat for: desert bighorn sheep, Gila topminnow, Sonora chub, Arizona trout, peregrine falcon and other species following guidelines of approved species recovery plans and Memorandums of Understanding. (3) Consider and implement as appropriate, structural improvement for native and game fish habitats (pg 81).	3			3			3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3		3	3	3	3			
829	Coronado	Range Management	Range Management	MA9	3. Riparian areas will be managed to achieve and maintain satisfactory riparian conditions as described in the Forestwide prescription. This may be accomplished through the use of structural improvements, movement of livestock, of the exclusion of livestock (pg 82).	1			1*			1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*		1*	1*	1*	1*			
829	a	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Lands Administration	MA9	1. Act on all land exchange offers involving acquisition of private land (pg 82).			y												1	1	y				
829	b	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire and Fuels Management	MA9	1. Utilize prescribed fire to reduce to an acceptable level, the risks and consequences of wildfire within the wilderness or escaping from wilderness (pg 82).																1	1	1			
830	Coronado	Forest Health	Insect and Disease Management	MA9	1. Outbreaks of insects and disease will not be controlled, except where there is a clear and imminent danger to timber or other values outside the wilderness, and then only by approval of the Regional Forester.	0		0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0			
831	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA14	6. Recommend the designation of the South Fork of Cave Creek (outside the wilderness area) as a zoological-botanical area and portions of Guadalupe Canyon as a zoological area. A ten-foot wide strip along each side of the South Fork Road, around South Fork Picnic Area, and around the existing recreation residences will be excluded from this designation. They will be part of Management Area 3A.	1	1		1			1	1		1												
832	Coronado	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation Management	MA14	9. A Forest Service permit will be required for plant collection and for research activities that involve placing anything on the National Forest. Collection permits will be locally available in the Cave Creek area within availability of personnel and volunteers to issue them. Permits will be used as a tool to monitor resource use and potential impacts.	0	0		0			0	0		0												
833	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA14	<u>Under this prescription, the general objective is to emphasize non-consumptive wildlife recreation activity. Management plans for designated national zoological areas will be completed in cooperation with State and Federal wildlife agencies and other wildlife and plant oriented groups and agencies. Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Maintain and improve current habitat for Federally listed plant and animal species and work toward delisting.</u>	2	2		2			2	2		2												

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834	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA14	<u>Under this prescription, the general objective is to emphasize non-consumptive wildlife recreation activity. Management plans for designated national zoological areas will be completed in cooperation with State and Federal wildlife agencies and other wildlife and plant oriented groups and agencies. Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (2) Maintain or improve current levels of occupied habitat for: Apache fox squirrel, white-tailed deer, mule deer, javelina, pronghorn, cottontail, raptors, Mearns quail, Gould's turkey, Merriam's turkey, coppery-tailed trogon, sulphur-bellied flycatcher, beardless flycatcher, thick-billed kingbird, Bell's vireo, blue-throated hummingbird, Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Arizona trout.</u>	0	0		1			X	1		1													
835	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	MA14	<u>Under this prescription, the general objective is to emphasize non-consumptive wildlife recreation activity. Management plans for designated national zoological areas will be completed in cooperation with State and Federal wildlife agencies and other wildlife and plant oriented groups and agencies. Specific standards and guidelines for management of wildlife are shown in the Forestwide prescription for activities appropriate to this Management Area. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (3) Allow nongame recreation use demand to occur while maintaining occupied habitat for species listed above. Future limits on nongame use may be avoided by implementation of an effective environmental education program (See Dispersed Recreation Management guidelines.)</u>	0	0		0			0	0		0													
836	Coronado	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife, Fish and Plant Habitat Improvement	MA14	Maintenance of existing structures and development of new structural and nonstructural improvements will be based on guidelines shown in the Forestwide prescription. They are intended to meet the following objectives: (1) Maintain quality of forage for: white-tailed deer, mule deer, Merriam's turkey, Gould's turkey. (2) Delist threatened and endangered species and reoccupy historical habitat with other identified species following approved species recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding. Also improve habitat for Federally listed plants and animals following these same guidelines.	3	3		3			3	3		2													
837	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	MA14	1. Recommend withdrawals from mineral entry to protect essential habitats for threatened and endangered species and recreational opportunities and facilities investments.	1	1		1			1	1		1													
838	Coronado	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	MA14	2. There will be no removal of mineral materials.	1	1		1			1	1		1													
839	Coronado	Fire Management	Fire and Fuels Management	MA14	8. Outbreaks of insects and disease will be controlled if there is a significant danger to the recreation uses or the unique vegetation or wildlife species, of it poses a threat to other uses outside the zoological area.	0	0		0			0	0		0													

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	FP Page	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Trout, Apache	Chub, Chihuahua		
840	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Aquatic Resources	Forestwide - Wilderness	In existing and potential Gila trout habitat pH of the water shall not be below 6.5. No limits recommended for biological indicators, but collection of information is recommended to protect the food base of trout.	44		1									1				1	
841	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Aquatic Resources	Forestwide - Wilderness	No decrease in riparian-dependent vegetative diversity in riparian areas that have a management objective of attaining late seral vegetation.	44		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1
842	Gila	Engineering	Facilities	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Road construction will be avoided in riparian areas	38		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1
843	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal Endangered Species - Gila Trout	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Continue recovery efforts with the objectives of delisting the species. Develop species into native game fisheries within selected areas identified in conjunction with the NMFG.	29											2					
844	Gila	Fire Management	Fire Management	Forestwide - Wilderness	Prescribed fire implementation plans (unplanned and planned ignition) will be initiated on vegetative types where the natural role of fire has been identified.	43		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*				1*
845	Gila	Fire Management	Fire Management	Forestwide - Wilderness	A decision to use prescribed fire in wilderness shall not be based on benefits to wildlife, maintenance of vegetation types, improvements [to] forage production, or enhancement of other resource values. *These can be additional benefits which may result from a decision to use prescribed fire but are not objectives for managing fire in wilderness.	43		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*				1*
846	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Management Riparian	Forestwide - nonwilderness	On a site specific basis, identify riparian dependent resources & develop action plans & programs to bring about conditions essential to supporting those dependent resources.	30		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1
847	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Management Riparian	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Manage riparian areas to protect the productivity & diversity of riparian dependent resources by requiring actions within or affecting riparian areas to protect & where applicable, improve dependent resources. Emphasize protection of soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife and fish resources prior to implementing projects.	30		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	FP Page	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Trout, Apache	Chub, Chihuahua	
848	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Management Riparian	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Within the first decade, complete classification & inventories of all riparian areas, & complete action plans to improve all unsatisfactory riparian areas. Improve all riparian areas to satisfactory or better condition by 2030. Such satisfactory conditions are specified [below] expressed as a percentage of "natural" conditions. Twenty-five % of all riparian areas must be in satisfactory condition by 2000. Aquatic Resources: 1) Maintain at least 80% natural shade over water; 2) Maintain at least 80% bank protection; 3) Maintain sand, silt, clay composition within 20% of natural levels. Vegetation Resources: 1) Maintain at least 60% woody plant composition in 3 or riparian species; 2) Maintain at least 3 age classes of riparian woody plants, with at least 10 % of the woody plant cover in sprouts, seedlings, and saplings of riparian 'species. 3) Maintain at least 60 % of natural shrub and tree crown cover. Wildlife Resource: Maintain at least 60% natural shade over land surface.	30		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	-2	-2	-2	-2			1*
849	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Management Riparian	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Manage riparian in accordance with legal requirements regarding floodplains, wetlands, wild & scenic rivers, and cultural and other resources	30		z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z			z
850	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Management Riparian	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Wildlife coordination and improvement efforts will include emphasis on riparian and aquatic area management.	30		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
851	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Management Riparian	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Give preferential consideration to resources dependent on riparian areas over other resources. Other resource uses & activities may occur to the extent that they support or do not adversely affect riparian-dependent resources.	30		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
852	Gila	Forest Health	Habitat Management Snags	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Provide snag recruitment for cavity nesting species. Maintain 3 snags/acre adjacent to waters & openings within woodland and coniferous habitats. Maintain at least 100 snags per 100 acres over the remaining coniferous & woodland areas.	31						1		1							
853	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Habitat Management Turkey	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Plan and administer disturbance activities in known elk calving, turkey nesting, and raptor nesting areas so as not to disrupt calving and nesting success.	29g						1		1							
854	Gila	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Acquisitions of fee lands by purchase will be limited to lands within classified wilderness and lands involved with threatened and endangered wildlife species and high value recreation lands.	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
855	Gila	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Require Rural Electric Administration specifications for raptor protection on permitted power lines during construction and reconstruction.	37						1		1							
856	Gila	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Mineral leasing category: Control surface uses in mineral operations through lease information notices, stipulations, Plans of Operations and permits which provide for reasonable protection of resource values.	37	1														
857	Gila	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Off Road Vehicle	Forestwide - RNAs	Off road vehicle use prohibited.	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	FP Page	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Trout, Apache	Chub, Chihuahua
858	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Grazing in riparian zones will be managed to provide for the maintenance and improvement of riparian areas.	32		1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*		1*
859	Gila	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Recreation use of riparian zones will be managed to avoid damage to riparian resources.	22		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
860	Gila	Watershed	Riparian	Forestwide	Improve all riparian areas to satisfactory or better conditions	12		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
861	Gila	Watershed	Soil & Water	Forestwide	Protect and improve soil resource	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
862	Gila	Watershed	Soil & Water	Forestwide	Restore lands in unsatisfactory watersheds.	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
863	Gila	Watershed	Soil & Water	Forestwide	Provide long term quality water flow	12		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
864	Gila	Watershed	Soils	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Through the use of best management practices, the adverse effect of planned activities will be mitigated and site productivity maintained. Soil loss due to management will not exceed soil loss tolerances.	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
865	Gila	Fire Management	Soils	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Analyze all wildfires for soil rehabilitation needs.	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
866	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Threatened & Endangered Wildlife - General	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Establish current baseline for TES indicator species habitats and monitor trends at 10-yr intervals. Cooperate with FWS & NMGF in monitoring indicator species populations.	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
867	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Threatened & Endangered Wildlife - General	Forestwide - nonwilderness	When management practices are proposed in or likely to affect listed species habitat, a Biological Assessment/Evaluation will be conducted to assess impacts and determine needs for consultation or conference with the FWS or NMDGF. Consultation will be initiated for situations where listed or proposed listed species may or is likely to be affected.	28	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z		z
868	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Threatened & Endangered Wildlife - General	Forestwide - nonwilderness	TES species habitats found during project or management planning phases will be evaluated on the basis of best information available. Management requirements needed to maintain or enhance habitats for these species will be incorporated into implementation plans for individual areas. Habitat requirements for TES will take precedence over requirements for other species.	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
869	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Threatened & Endangered Wildlife - General	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Manage T&E animal, fish & plant habitat to achieve delisting in a manner consistent with the goals established with the USFWS & NMGF in compliance with approved recovery plans.	28	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2		3
870	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Threatened & Endangered Wildlife - General	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Studies will be conducted to ascertain suitability of reintroduction of TEP, & state listed native species into suitable habitats. This will be accomplished in conjunction with development & approval of recovery plans	28	3	3	y	y	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2		3
871	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Threatened & Endangered Wildlife - General	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Habitat management for Federally listed species take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over nonsensitive species	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1

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872	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Threatened & Endangered Wildlife - General	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Accomplish recovery projects included in approved recovery plans. Projects will be coordinated through integrated resource management plans.	28	3					3	3	3	3	3	3				3
873	Gila	Watershed	Water	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Maintain or improve watershed conditions to a satisfactory condition on 70 - 90 percent of the unsatisfactory watersheds by the end of the fifth decade. This should be accomplished through a combination of resource management and watershed structures.	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
874	Gila	Watershed	Water	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Plan fire rehabilitation where necessary to protect water resources from intolerable losses or to prevent unacceptable downstream damage.	36		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
875	Gila	Watershed	Water	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Implement watershed restoration projects where emergency fire rehabilitation and watershed condition analyses have identified needs.	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
876	Gila	Watershed	Water	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Provide for management of sensitive soils in all surface disturbing activities to minimize or control erosion. Recognizing increased cost associated with the management of sensitive soils.	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
877	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wilderness	Forestwide - Wilderness	Stabilize and restore native Gila trout fauna of the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness according to the Gila trout recovery plan	42											3				
878	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Manage for indigenous species. Exotic species capable of reproducing in native habitats will not be introduced or allowed to invade National Forest System lands.	27-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
879	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Cooperate with state & other agencies to maintain population levels within habitat capability objectives in stated in management area emphasis direction.	28															
880	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	Forestwide	Manage for a diverse, well-distributed pattern of habitats for wildlife populations and fish species in cooperation with states and other agencies.	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1
881	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	Forestwide	Maintain and/or improve habitat for T&E species & work toward the eventual recovery/delisting of species through recovery plans.	12	3	3				3	3	3	3	3	3				3
882	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife Conflicts	Forestwide - nonwilderness	Animal damage control activities will be accomplished in the Gila National Forest in accordance with the Interagency Animal Damage Control Guidelines.	31															
883	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2A, 6A	Primary wildlife planning emphasis is on game species and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved	52, 172		2				2		2	2	2	2				
884	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2A	Non-wilderness: Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions as needed to stabilize habitat levels. This treatment may consist of protection fencing, seeding, and/or planting.	52		1			1	1		1	1	1	1				
885	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2A	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish	52		-3							-3	-3	1*				

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886	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2A	Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis	52					2	3			3	3	3				
887	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2A	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain existing habitats. Maintenance priority is as follows: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.	52		1				1		1	1	1	1				
888	Gila	Watershed	Water, Soil and Air	2A	Provide for the protection of sensitive soils in all surface disturbing activities.	53		1			1	1		1	1	1	1				
889	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2B: North Black Range	Primary wildlife planning emphasis is on game species and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved	57		2	Y			2		2	2	2	2				
890	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2B: North Black Range	Non-wilderness: Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions. This treatment may consist of protection fencing, seeding, and/or planting.	58		1	1			1		1			1				
891	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2B: North Black Range	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish	58			-2									1*			
892	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2B: North Black Range	Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis. T&E and sensitive species within this area include the Bald Eagle, the roundtail Chub, and the Mountain Silverspot Butterfly.	58		3	Y			3		3	3	3	3				
893	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2B: North Black Range	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain existing habitats. Maintenance priority is as follows: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.			1	-2			1		1	1	1	1				
894	Gila	Watershed	Water, Soil and Air	2B: North Black Range	Provide for protection of sensitive soils in all surface disturbing activities	60		1	1			1		1	1	1	1				
894	a	Gila	Range Management	2B: North Black Range	Priority for expenditure of funds includes New Construction: springs 10 each	60			-2												
895	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2C:	Primary wildlife planning emphasis is on game species and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved	64		3				3		3							
896	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2C:	Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions as needed to stabilize habitat levels. This treatment may consist of protection fencing, seeding, and/or planting.	65		1				1		1							
897	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2C:	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain existing habitats. Maintenance priority is as follows: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.	65		1				1		1							
898	Gila	Watershed	Water, Soil and Air	2C:	Provide protection of sensitive soils in all surface disturbing activities	66		1				1		1							
899	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2D	Planning emphasis is placed on big game, small game, and threatened and endangered species	69		1				1		1							
900	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2D	Riparian treatments (planting, seeding, protection fencing, etc.) is applied to areas of low condition to improve to levels meeting Regional riparian standards	70		1				1		1							

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901	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2D	Maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain existing and improved habitats. Maintenance priority is: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.	70		1				1		1							
902	Gila	Watershed	Water, Soil and Air	2D	Provide protection to sensitive soils in all surface disturbing activities	71		1				1		1							
903	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2E	Primary wildlife planning emphasis is on game species and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved	74		3				3		3			3				
904	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2E	Non-wilderness. Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions as needed to stabilize habitat levels. This treatment may consist of protection fencing, seeding, and/or planting	75		1				1		1			1				
905	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2E	Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis	75		3				3		3			3				
906	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2E	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain projected habitat levels. Maintenance priority is: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.	75		1				1		1			1				
907	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2E	Within wilderness - Continue to maintain natural and recovered habitats for T&E species	76											2				
908	Gila	Watershed	Water, Soil and Air	2E	Provide for the protection of sensitive soils in all surface disturbing activities.	77		1				1		1			1				
909	Gila	Watershed	Watershed	3A	Identify and implement channel and land treatment structures on 120 acres within the first decade in conjunction with other resource activities	99		1*				1	1*	1	1*	1*					
910	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	3B	Riparian treatments (planting, seeding, protection fencing, etc.) are applied to areas of low condition to improve to levels meeting Regional riparian goals	103						1	1	1	1	1			1		
911	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	3B	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish while maintaining populations of all other native fish species present	103									0	0			0		
912	Gila	Watershed	Watershed	3B	Special emphasis should be placed on any management decision to provide protection for fragile soils during the evaluation and implementation processes.	104		1				1	1	1	1	1			1		
913	Gila	Watershed	Watershed	3B	Identify and implement channel and land treatment structures on 1,640 acres within the first decade in conjunction with other resource activities	104		1*				1	1*	1	1*	1*			1*		
914	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	3D	Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions as needed to stabilize habitat levels.	115						1	1	1	1	1					
915	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	3D	Accomplish threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis	115						3	3	3	3	3					
916	Gila	Watershed	Watershed	3D	Special emphasis will be placed on any management decision effecting fragile soils during the evaluation and implementation processes	116						1	1	1	1	1					

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917	Gila	Watershed	Watershed	3D	Identify and implement channel restoration and stabilization structures on 7,000 acres within the first decade.	116						1	1*	1	1*	1*					
918	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4A, 6D, 7F	Planning emphasis is placed on big game, small game, and threatened and endangered species. T&E species will receive priority over other species where needs are identified through approved recovery plans	121 194 229		1				1		1	1	1	1				
919	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4A, 6D	Riparian treatments (planting, seeding, fencing, etc.) are applied to areas of low condition to meet Regional riparian goals	121 195						1		1	1	1	1				
920	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4A	Accomplish threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved management and recovery plans.	122						3		3	3	3	3				
921	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4B	Planning emphasis is placed on game species and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be address as recovery plans are completed and approved	128		3			2	3	3	3	3	3					
922	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4B, 7A	Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions to mee Regional riparian goals. This treatment may consist of fencing, seeding, and/or planting.	129 202		1			1	1	1	1	1	1					
923	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4B	Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis	129						3	3	3	3	3					
924	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4B	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain projected habitat levels. Maintenance priority is: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.	129		1			1	1	1	1	1	1					
925	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4C	Wildlife planning emphasis is on game species and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved.	135		3			2	3	3	3	3	3			2		
926	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4C	Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis	136						3	3	3	3	3					
927	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4C	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain projected habitat levels. Maintenance priority is: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species. Habitat maintenance is projected at the following levels: Water developments (trick tanks, rockheaders, spring developments, etc.) - 1 structure; Wetland developments - 1 structures; Protection fencing - 1 mile; Control of habitat access - 1 mile; Opening Maintenance - 25 acres.	137					1	1	1	1	1	1		1			
928	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4C	During transportation planning, road and trail densities will be evaluated, maintaining emphasized carrying capacity within these key habitat areas.	137		0			0	0	0	0	0	0			0		
929	Gila		Description	4D	This management area has no grazing allotments	140															
930	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4D	Wildlife planning emphasis is on game species and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved.	141		3			2	3	3	3	3	3	3				

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931	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4D	Integrate habitats to provide the following levels of primary components: Old Growth - 17, 368 acres; Cover Habitat - 8, 041 acres; Squirrel Habitat - 2 acres; Turkey Habitat - 227 acres; Herbaceous WL Forage/Cover - 2,166 acres.	141														
932	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4D	Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis	142						3	3	3	3	3	3			
933	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4D	Non-wilderness - Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain existing habitats. Maintenance priority is: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.			1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
934	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4D	Wilderness - Continue to improve Gila trout habitats within designated drainage according to the Gila trout recovery plan. Utilize methods that reduce the appearance of man's impact on the environment until recover is complete. Restore to sport fisheries population levels. Designated areas include portions of Dry Creek and Spruce Creek	143											3			
935	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4D	Wilderness - Continue to maintain natural and recovered habitats for threatened and endangered species	143		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
936	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5A, 6C	Planning emphasis is on big game, small game, game fish and threatened and endangered species. T&E species will receive priority over other species where needs are identified through approved recovery plans.	146 187		1	1			1		1	1	1	1			
937	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5A	Integrate habitats to provide the following levels of primary components: Old Growth - 3,472 acres; Cover Habitat - 6,294 acres; Squirrel Habitat -717 acres; Turkey Habitat - 580 acres; Herbaceous WL Forage/Cover - 4,174 acres.	147														
938	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5A, 7F	Riparian treatments (planting, seeding, fencing, etc.) are applied to areas of low condition to meet Regional riparian goals	147 230		1	1			1		1	1	1	1			
939	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5A	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish while maintaining existing populations of all other native fish species present. Habitat areas and primary species emphasized include: 1) Taylor Creek - Trout; 2) Gila River - both trout and warm water species; 3) Indian Creek - Trout; 4) Beaver Creek - Warm Water Species. Fish habitat improvements will include the following wildlife activity levels: Stream Improvement Structures - 10 structures, Planting Riparian etc - 20 acres, and Stream Cover Structures - 2 structures.	148		-3	-2						-2	-2	1*			
940	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5A, 6C	Accomplish maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain existing and improved habitats. Maintenance priority is: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.	148 189		1	-2			1		1	1	1	1			
940	a	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5A	Known T&E and sensitive species within this area include: Wildlife: Bald Eagle, Black Hawk, Narrowhead Gartersnake, Roundtail Chub, Sonora Mtn. Kingsnake, Spike Dace, and Mountain Silver-spot Butterfly.	148		x											

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940	b	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	5A	Reconstruct range improvements needed to manage at Level C on a 40 year cycle. If a more cost effective alternative to replacement is available, it may be implemented. Priority for expenditure of funds is as follows:....Water Developments, Springs - 5.	149		-2												
940	c	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	6A	Game species are emphasized along with maintenance of existing populations of all other wildlife species present.	173								-2	-2					
940	d	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	6A	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game and fish. Areas and species emphasized include: 1. Tularosa Creek - trout and warm water game species; 2. Apache Creek - Trout and warm water game species	174								-3	-3					
940	e	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	6A	T&E and sensitive species within this area include: wildlife - bald eagle, narrowhead gartersnake. Montane vole, sonoran mountain kingsnake, and loach minnow.	174								x	x					
940	f	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	6A	Threatened and endangered species habitat developments are projected as follows for the first decade: Protection fencing - 1 mile; Planting - 20 acre	174								1	1					
940	g	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	6A	Grazing allotments generally will be managed to a level of D or above. Lands classified as full capacity rangelands equal 94,464 acres of which 14,170 acres are currently unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory acres are estimated to be 11,412 by the end of the fifth decade.	175								-2	-2					
940	h	Gila	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	7A	Maintain ORV closure on the Gila River Bird Management Area	201						1		1	1					
940	i	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7A	Implementation plans and inventories will be conducted to meet the objectives indicated in the management emphasis. Wildlife planning emphasis is on game species and T&E species. Projects involving T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved.	201						1		2	2					
940	j	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7A	Within Gila River Bird Management Area, manage toward quality riparian and associated habitats to maintain unique wildlife species present	202						1		1	1					
940	k	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7A	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish with maintenance of native fish species. Areas and species emphasized include: 1. Gila River - warm water game species.	202						1		-2	-2					
940	L	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7A	Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case-by case basis. T&E and sensitive species within this area include: Wildlife - Albert's towhee, Bald eagle, Black hawk, Bell's vireo, Coatimundi, Costa's hummingbird, Gila monster, Gila woodpecker, Grey vireo, Loach minnow, McCown's longspur, Narrowhead gartersnake, Roundtail chub, Sonora mountain kingsnake, and Spikedace.	202						1		3	3					

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	FP Page	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Trout, Apache	Chub, Chihuahua	
940	m	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	7A	Grazing allotments generally will be managed to a level of C or above	203						-2		-2	-2					
940	n	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	7A	Lands classified as full capacity rangelands equal 93,387 acres of which 27, acres are currently unsatisfactory. Approximately 24, 847 acres are estimated to be unsatisfactory by the fifth decade	203						-2		-2	-2					
940	o	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7F	Plans will specifically identify game and T&E species habitat improvement and maintenance needs	229						1		1	1					
940	p	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7F	Accomplish fish habitat improvement projects needed to improve existing habitat levels. Areas and species emphasized include: 1. Sapiillo Creek - warm water species and trout; 2. Mogollon Creek - trout; 3. Lower Gila River - warm water species; 4. Trout Creek - trout.	230						1		-2	-2					
940	q	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7F	Accomplish threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved management and recovery plans. Known T&E and sensitive species within this area include: Wildlife - Bald eagle, Bell's vireo, Black hawk, Coati mundi, Gila trout, Gila woodpecker, Grey Vireo, Loach minnow, Narrowhead gartersnake, Roundtail chub, Spikedace, Aberts Towhee, and Sonoran mountain kingsnake.	230						3		3	3					
940	r	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7F	The wildlife habitat increase will result from implementation of the Gila prescribed fire program.	231						1*		1*	1*					
940	s	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	7F	Grazing allotments generally will be managed to a level of B or above. Lands classified as full capacity rangelands equal 64,358 acres, of which 50,843 acres are unsatisfactory. About 47,295 acres are estimated to be unsatisfactory by the fifth decade	231						-2		-2	-2					
941		Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5B	Wildlife planning emphasis is on game species and T&E species while maintaining populations for all other species present. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved.	153		3				3		3	3	3				
942		Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5B	Integrate habitats to provide the following levels of primary components: Old Growth - 17,387 acres; Cover Habitat - 17,662 acres; Squirrel Habitat - 376 acres; Turkey Habitat - 1,267 acres; Herbaceous WL Forage/Cover - 4,918 acres.	154														
943		Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5B	Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions as needed to stabilize habitat levels. This treatment may consist of protection fencing, seeding, and/or planting.	154		1				1		1	1	1				
944		Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5B	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish while maintaining existing populations of all other native fish species present. Areas and species to be emphasized include: 1) Black Canyon - Trout; 2) South Diamond - Gila Trout; 3) E. Fork Gila - Trout; 4) Aspen Canyon - Trout.	155		-3						-2	-2	1*				

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	FP Page	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Trout, Apache	Chub, Chihuahua	
945	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5B, 6A	Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis	155 174						3		3	3	3	3				
946	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5B, 6A	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain existing habitats. Maintenance priority is: 1) T&E species, 2) Game species, and 3) other species.	155 174		1				1		1	1	1	1				
947	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5B	Wilderness - Continue to improve Gila trout habitat within designated drainage according to the Gila trout recovery plan until recovery is complete and the species is restored to fishable populations.	155											3				
948	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5C	Primary wildlife planning emphasis is on big game and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved. Plans and inventories will be conducted to meet the objectives indicated in the management emphasis	160- 01		3				3		3	3	3	3				3
949	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5C	Integrate habitats to provide the following levels of primary components: Old Growth - 15,308 acres; Cover Habitat - 16,474 acres; Squirrel Habitat - 677 acres; Turkey Habitat - 1,101 acres; Herbaceous WL Forage/Cover - 5,298 acres.	161															
950	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5C, 6A	Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions to meet Regional riparian goals. This treatment may consist of fencing, seeding, and/or planting.	161 174		1				1		1	1	1	1				1
951	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5C	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish while maintaining existing populations of native fish species present. Areas and species emphasized include: 1) Mibres River - Trout; 2) McKnight - Gila Trout.	162												1			
952	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5C	Non-wilderness: Continue threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. Objectives are to maintain T&E habitats and address recovery needs on a case by case basis.	162		3				3		3	3	3	3				3
953	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5C	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain projected levels of wildlife populations. Maintenance priority is 1) T&E species 2) game species, and 3) other species.	162		1				1		1	1	1	1				1
954	Gila	Forest Health	Timber	5C	Limit forage utilization in the upper Mibres and McKnight drainage bottoms to 10% for improved watershed condition	163												1			1
954	a	Gila	Watershed	Riparian	Riparian treatments (planting, seeding, protection fencing, etc.) are applied to areas of low condition to stabilize habitats	188									1	1					
954	b	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish with maintenance of native fish species. Habitat areas and primary species emphasized include: 1. Negrito Creek - Trout; 2. Tularosa Creek - Trout and warm water game species; 3. San Francisco River - Trout and warm water game species; 4. Cienega Creek - Trout	189									-2	-2					

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	FP Page	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Minnnow, Loach	Spikedace	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Trout, Apache	Chub, Chihuahua	
954	c	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	6C	Implement threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved management and recovery plans. T&E and sensitive species within this area include: Wildlife: Bald Eagle, Black Hawk, Loach Minnow, Narrow Headed, Garter Snake, and Sonoran Mountain King Snake	189								3	3					
954	d	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	6C	Lands classified as full capacity rangelands equal 108,012 acres, of which 68,048 acres are currently unsatisfactory. About 56,723 acres are estimated to be unsatisfactory by the fifth decade. Unsatisfactory condition rangelands will be treated through development of approved allotment management plans.	189								-2	-2					
954	e	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	6C, 6D	Grazing allotments generally will be managed to a level of B or above.	190 197								-1	-1					
954	f	Gila	Watershed	Watershed	6C	Identify and implement channel and land treatment structures on 5,500 acres within the first decade	190								1	1					
954	g	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	6D	Habitat improvement emphasis is placed on game fish while maintaining populations of all native fish species. Habitat areas and primary species emphasized include: 1. San Francisco - warm water species; 2. Tularosa Creek - warm water species; 3. Negrito Creek - Trout and Warm water species	196								-2	-2					
954	h	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	6D	Accomplish threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved recovery plans. T&E and sensitive species within this area include: Wildlife - bald eagle, black hawk, narrowhead gartersnake, and sonoran mountain kingsnake.	196								2	2					
954	i	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	6D	Provide maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain existing and improved habitats. Maintenance priority is 1) T&E species, 2) game species, and 3) other species	196								1	1					
954	j	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	6D	Lands classified as full capacity rangelands equal 63,290 acres, of which 42,404 acres are currently unsatisfactory. About 35,437 acres are estimated to be unsatisfactory by the fifth decade.	197								-2	-2					
954	k	Gila	Watershed	Watershed	6D	Identify and implement channel and land treatment structures on 1,000 acres within the first decade	197								1	1					
955		Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5D	Wildlife planning will be on game species and T&E species. Management plans for T&E species will be addressed as recovery plans are completed and approved.	167	3				3	3								
956		Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5D	Habitat inventories will be keyed to project areas as identified by other resource uses. Integrate habitats to provide the following levels of primary components: Old Growth - 6,139 acres; Cover Habitat - 5,796 acres; Squirrel Habitat - 381 acres; Turkey Habitat - 158 acres; Herbaceous WL Forage/Cover -1,577 acres.	167														
957		Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	5D	Riparian treatments will be applied to areas of low conditions to meet Regional riparian goals. This treatment may consist of protection fencing, seeding, and/or planting.	168	1					1								

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	FP Page	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Trout, Apache	Chub, Chihuahua	
957	a	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	8A	Projects will be designed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat to the extent possible, provided other resource management objectives can be met.	242		1	1											
957	b	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	8A	Implement threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved management and recovery plans. T&E and sensitive species within this area include: Wildlife: Bald Eagle, Black Hawk, Bells Vireo, Gila Springs Snail, Loach Minnow, Mountain Silverspot Butterfly, Narrowhead Gartersnake, New Mexico Hot Springs Snail, Roundtail Chub, Sonoran Mt. Kingsnake, and Spike Dace.	243		1	1											
957	c	Gila	Engineering	Facilities	8A	Relocation of the transportation system is authorized for health and safety, visitor use dispersement, resource protection, and to avoid rights-of-way acquisition across fee land. The system contains proposed and approved helispots and the following: Trail - 23.3 miles; Road - 5.0 miles.	244		1	1											
957	d	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	8A	Reconstruct range improvements needed to manage at Level B on a 40 year cycle. Priority for expenditure of funds for existing improvements is as follows:....Water Developments, Springs -8.	243		-2	-2											
957	e	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7B	Emphasis is placed on big game, small game, game fish and threatened and endangered species. T&E species will receive priority over other species where needs are identified through approved recovery plans.	207	1													
957	f	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7B	Include wildlife habitat improvement projects in fuelwood Sale Areas Improvement (SAI) plans.	208	1													
957	g	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7B	Construct threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved management and recovery plans.	208	3													
957	h	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	7B, 7F	Accomplish maintenance of habitat improvements to sustain projected population levels. Maintenance priority is 1) T&E species, 2) game species, and 3) other species.	208 231	1				1			1	1					
957	i	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	7B	Grazing allotments generally will be managed to a level of B or above. Based on existing data, this is projected to result in a long term capacity of approximately 6,025 AUMs. Any additional forage capacity that becomes available after Management Area emphasized levels for livestock and wildlife have been attained will generally be allocated according to the land term management emphasis ratio.	208	0													
957	j	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	7B	Lands classified as full capacity rangelands equal 56,937 acres, of which 41,452 acres are currently unsatisfactory/ Approximately 38,985 acres are estimated to be unsatisfactory by the fifth decade. Unsatisfactory condition rangelands will be treated through implementation of approved allotment management plans. Treatment will include: 1) Structural or non-structural range improvements necessary to implement or maintain the prescribed intensity level. 2) Adjust stocking levels as necessary to maintain the management emphasis.	208	0													

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	FP Page	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Minnow, Loach	Spikedace	Trout, Gila	Chub, Gila	Trout, Apache	Chub, Chihuahua	
957	k	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	7B	Reconstruct range improvements needed to manage at Level B on a 40 year cycle. Priority for expenditure of funds is the reconstruction on allotment boundary fences, water developments, interior fences, and all other improvements.	1														
						209															
957	L	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	7B	Total existing improvements in the Management Area are: Allotment Boundary Fence - 97.6 miles; Earthen Stock Tanks - 26; Wells - 10; Springs - 10; Allotment Interior Fences - 53.5 miles; Corrals - 11, Cattleguards - 19.	1														
						209															
957	m	Gila	Forest Health	Timber	7B	PJ Fuelwood harvest will not exceed 1,400 acres in the first decade. Volume control for fuelwood will be on the per acre basis.	y														
						209															
957	n	Gila	Range Management	Range Management	8A	Grazing allotments generally will be managed to a level of B or above. Lands classified as full capacity rangelands equal 12,009 acres. Of the full capacity acres, approximately 3,149 acres are currently unsatisfactory. About 2,963 acres are estimated to be unsatisfactory by the fifth decade									-2	-2					
						243															
957	o	Gila	Lands and Minerals	Lands	8A, 8B	By the end of the first decade, recommend for withdrawal from mineral entry all lands not currently withdrawn within the highway 15 corridor (2,500) acres. The corridor extends from the District boundary to the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument and includes the national Forest System lands outside the Wilderness boundary.									1	1					
						243															
						249															
957	p	Gila	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	8B	Implement threatened and endangered species habitat improvements as identified through approved management and recovery plans. T&E and sensitive species within this area include: wildlife -Gila trout, Black hawk, Bald eagle, Sonoran mountain kingsnake, Loach minnow, Roundtail chub, Spikedace, Narrowhead gartersnake, Mountain silverspot butterfly.									3	3					
						248															
957	q	Gila	Engineering	Facilities	8B	Relocation of the transportation system is authorized for health and safety, visitor use dispersement, resource protection, and to avoid rights-of-way acquisition across fee land.									1	1					
						250															

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
958	Kaibab	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	All	"Establish off-road vehicle [ORV] closures as needed to maintain other resource objectives. Manage ORV use to provide ORV opportunities while protecting resources and minimizing conflicts with other users."	0	0	1	0	1
959	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	All	"Improve wildlife habitats through expanding knowledge of species requirements, development of habitat quality and diversity, and the identification and protection of key habitats."	1	1	1	1	
960	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	All	"Improve habitats for listed threatened, endangered, or sensitive species of plants and animals and other species as they become threatened or endangered. Work toward recovery and de-listing of species."	2	2	1	2	2
961	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	All	"Identify and protect areas that contain threatened, endangered, and sensitive species of plants and animals. Consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when activities have the potential to impact protected species."	z	z	z	z	z
962	Kaibab	Watershed	Riparian Habitats	All	"Inventory all riparian areas. Woody riparian communities and riparian communities dominated by shrub and herbaceous species shall be in satisfactory or better condition."	1	1	1	1	
963	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	All	"Produce the maximum amount of forage, consistent with other resource values, for use by wildlife and livestock on a sustained yield basis. Benefits are improved watershed condition, range forage, wildlife habitat, and enhanced visual quality. "		1	1	1	
964	Kaibab	Watershed	Soil Water and Air Quality	All	"Maintain soil productivity and watershed condition. Rehabilitate non-productive lands on a planned basis to eliminate unsatisfactory watershed condition by 2020. Maintain a high quality sustained water yield for Forest users and others. Identify and protect wetlands and floodplains."	1	1	1	1	1
965	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Lands	All	"Minimize the number of electronic sites and utility corridors consistent with appropriate public services that require the use of Forest lands."	1*	1*	1		1

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
966	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	All	In reference to the table on pg. 89 of the ROD, text was clarified as follows - "MC BR-E RU1 1 Does not apply to the Kaibab NF." and "MC OTHER RU2 2 Applies to the Kaibab NF." and "PINE-OAK3 3 Applies to the Williams RD, Kaibab NF."		x			
967	Kaibab	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Provide off-road vehicle area closures to maintain recreation, visual, heritage, soil, water, wildlife, and other resource values."	1	1	1		1
968	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Provide for intensive management of wildlife and fish habitats. Make habitat surveys, analyses, and formulate plans in concert with the Arizona Game and Fish Department to ensure moderate level of habitat diversity and capability. Provide wildlife and fish resource integration and coordination in land and resource management planning. Formulate and execute habitat investments to improve habitat components and diversity through vegetative manipulations. Improved habitat diversity and capability accrue through the coordinated interaction of other planned resource practices with planned habitat vegetative manipulations. Develop resource habitat management plans for all threatened and endangered and sensitive plant and animal species. Maintain habitat inventory and management record system."	1	1	1		1

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
969	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Provide for extensive management of livestock use of the range resource. Make periodic inventory of range resource components on all National Forest System lands. Provide range resource integration and coordination in land and resource management planning. Structural improvements and physical movement are utilized in concert to control livestock use of range resources; provide for the periodic maintenance and replacement of structural improvements. Improved forage generally accrues through other resource investments, such as timber stand thinning, habitat improvement, soil improvements, or catastrophic agents. Long-term grazing use and capacity is kept in balance through the removal or addition of permitted livestock use. Maintain range resource inventory and information systems."	1	-2	1		-2
970	Kaibab	Watershed	Soil Water and Air Quality	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Provide for intensive management of soil and watershed resources. Make soil and watershed resource inventories and analyses to ensure the conservation of soil and water resources and to avoid significant and permanent impairment of site productivity. Provide soil and water resource integration and coordination in land and resource management planning. Changes in site productivity generally result from the interaction of other resource practices or catastrophic agents with the hydrologic condition present in the watershed. Formulate and execute land treatment measures to (1) close, revegetate, and thereby obliterate, system roads not needed for resource actions and (2) establish ground-cover improvements in degraded, unsatisfactory watersheds to return them to satisfactory condition. Provide for the long-term maintenance of vegetative ground-cover improvements. Maintain soil and water inventory and information systems."	1	1	1		-2

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
971	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Restrict or prohibit surface use in areas with habitat of threatened and endangered and sensitive plant and animal species." [The preceding does not apply to EMA 12, which is almost entirely withdrawn from mineral entry.] "Impose operating and occupancy restrictions on exploration, development, and operation activities associated with locatable and leasable mineral entry to protect visually sensitive road corridors and important wildlife habitat. Evaluate the need for creation or development of areas with substitute or surrogate habitats, facilities, structures etc., to replace areas of substantial loss or destruction from mineral activities. ... Allow development of new mineral material sources in accordance with the management direction for recreation, wildlife, and soil and water resources...."	0	0	0		0
972	Kaibab	Engineering	Transportation and Administrative Facilities	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"... Maintain local terminal roads that support intermittent and short-term resource actions in a closed-to-traffic mode except during said periods of intermittent use. ... Identify and obliterate unneeded system roads and facilities in accordance with the Management Direction for Soil and Water Resources."	1*	1*	1*		y
973	Kaibab	Fire Management	Fire Protection and Use	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Provide fire protection to restrict wildfire size to 200 acres. ... Long term average annual burned area should not exceed [2 % of the EMA] acres. Fires from natural ignitions may exceed these size limits when burning within an approved area and declared a wildland fire use action...."	1*	1*	1		-2
974	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Lands	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"... Minimize the amount of land allocated to electronic sites and utility corridors consistent with appropriate accommodation for these public services that can be met only on National Forest System lands. ... Identify property corners and boundaries to protect National Forest landownership by detecting and resolving unauthorized land occupancy and trespass. Administer the Small Tracts Act to resolve trespass and improve and consolidate National Forest landownership."	1*	1*			y

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
975	Kaibab	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Operate and maintain heavily used dispersed areas and facilities to standard service management by providing regular scheduled patrols throughout the recreation season. Provide control measures for areas where the following resource damage occurs: (1) soil compaction, (2) loss of vegetative cover, (3) tree damage and mortality, and (4) deterioration of water quality."		1	1		
976	Kaibab	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Prohibit off-road competitive events."	1	1	1		1
977	Kaibab	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Implement permanent, temporary or seasonal closures of areas to off-road vehicle traffic to protect soil, vegetation, visual, wildlife, wildlife habitat and cultural and historic resources."	1	1	1		1
978	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species."	1	1	y		1
979	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Survey, inventory, monitor, and evaluate habitat diversity; species composition; impact of management activities; and the distribution and density of management indicator species, threatened and endangered species, and sensitive species. Evaluate habitat for those species in Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona."	1	1	y		1
980	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Monitor management practices and evaluate their impact within occupied and potential habitats of Apache trout, bald eagle, and peregrine falcon. Determine need for consultation with USDI Fish and Wildlife Service. Implement recovery plans for threatened and endangered species. Prepare and implement an area management plan to conserve and protect the peregrine falcon in a manner consistent with recovery goals."	3	3			3

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
981	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Take all reasonable precautions, consistent with policies regarding jeopardy to human life and property, during fire suppression, search and rescue, or other emergency operations to conserve and protect threatened and endangered species, candidate species, sensitive species and their habitats."	1*	1*	y		-2
982	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"1. Forage. a. Provide forage cover ratios of 40:60 to 60:40. in areas where TES species habitat requirements do not conflict."	1	1	1		
983	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	" 1. Forage. c. Increase efforts to resolve conflict with livestock grazing in all critical wildlife habitats to achieve resource management objectives. In areas of conflict, new winter grazing use by livestock will be allowed when such use does not adversely affect wildlife objectives. Allocate forage to (a) maximize habitat capability for threatened and endangered species and (b) provide habitat capability for indicator and harvest species in the range specified in the State Comprehensive Wildlife Plan."	1				1
984	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"2. Cover. a. Provide for at least 40 percent cover where TES species habitat requirements do not conflict."	1	1	1		
985	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"3. Snags and cavity, cull, and damaged trees. a.) Provide for the following snag and other tree objectives. (1) Regionally consistent Standards and Guidelines apply for snag management in ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and spruce-fir cover types. (2) Pinyon-juniper type: not less than 100 snags et al., 9 inches and larger DRC and 12 feet in height, per 100 acres over 65 percent of the forested area."	1	1			
986	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"3. Snags and cavity, cull, and damaged trees. b.) Select larger trees for retention from the following categories in sequence: (1) Existing snags and dying trees. (2) Living trees with cavities. (3) Trees with dead tops, spike tops, and damaged tops. (4) Living cull and damaged trees. (5) Living diseased trees, excepting mistletoe infected trees, not accounted for in 1 through 4 above. (6) Living healthy trees."	1	1			

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spotted Owl	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
987	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"3. Snags and cavity, cull, and damaged trees. c.) Intensively manage emphasis areas (forest opening edges, water sources) to meet snag et al. objectives. "	1	1			
988	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"4. Personal -use fuelwood standards. a.) Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and spruce: (2) Any standing dead tree less than 12 inches DBH. (3) Any standing dead tree less than 15 feet in total height"	1	1			
989	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"4. Personal-use fuelwood standards. b.) Juniper: (2) Any standing dead tree without green foliage."	1	1			
990	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"4. Personal-use fuelwood standards. c.) Pinyon pine: (2) Any standing dead tree less than 12 inches DRC (10"DBH). (3) Any standing dead tree less than 12 feet in height."	1	1			
991	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"4. Personal-use fuelwood standards. d.) Gambel oak: (2) Any standing dead tree less than 8 inches in DBH."	1	1			
992	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"4. Personal-use fuelwood standards. e.) Quaking aspen: (2) Any standing dead tree less than 12 inches in DBH."		1			
993	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"7.Raptor habitat except northern goshawk and Mexican spotted owl. a.) Retain raptor nest tree-groups and a non-activity buffer around raptor nest sites as follows: (3) Bald eagle: (a) Provide a 10-chain uncut buffer zone around existing and potential bald eagle winter roosts, (b) Identify and protect foraging perches and potential roost sites. (4) Osprey: (a) Provide an 8-chain uncut buffer area around existing (occupied or unoccupied) nests, (b) Restrict logging activities within 20 chains of active nest sites between April 1 and August 15, (c) Provide, for every ten surface acres of water, not less than five acres of mature and overmature trees with not less than four snags, with heights, equal to, or no greater than, the surrounding trees, and not less than 20 inches in DBH, per acre, for potential osprey nesting sites, (d) Provide uneven-aged and, or irregular-aged stand conditions within a 10-chain zone around aquatic areas with five or more surface-acres of water, (f) Prohibit road construction in roost areas and buffer zones.	1	1	1		

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
994	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"10. Pronghorn antelope habitat. a.) In key antelope ranges, maintain existing openings and create additional openings as provided for in Wildlife Non-structural Habitat Improvement. Provide for high forb composition (25 percent)."		y			
995	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"11. Riparian Vegetation. Riparian areas are geographically delineable areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of aquatic and riparian ecosystems. Riparian ecosystem is a transition between aquatic ecosystems and adjacent terrestrial ecosystem identified by soil characteristics or distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbound water; terrestrial ecosystems characterized by hydric soils and plant species that are dependent on the water table (saturated zone) and, or its capillary zone. a.) Inventory all riparian areas; collect data regarding location, size, classification and condition of the riparian, b.) Maintain not less than three age classes of woody riparian species, with ten percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, suckers, seedlings, and saplings, c.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential stream shading from May to September along all perennial cold or cool water streams. Provide shade with tree and other vegetational cover, d.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential shrub cover in riparian areas,	1	1	1		
996	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"11. Riparian Vegetation Continued: e.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of total linear streambank in stable condition, f.) Woody riparian communities in addition to riparian communities which are dominated by shrub and herbaceous species are to rate in satisfactory or better condition, g.) Select riparian areas for treatment based on relative scorecard condition rating with the lowest rating assigned to first treatment"	1	1	y		
997	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Do non-structural wildlife habitat improvement as specified in project level analysis and the following guidelines using special cutting, burning, seeding, and planting."		1*	1		-2

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
998	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"1. Created openings in pinyon-juniper woodland. a.) Opening is not larger than 40 acres, b.) The maximum width of the opening is 10 chains, c.) The maximum sight distance within the opening is 15 chains, d.) The minimum distance between any two openings is 10 chains, e.) Retreat these areas by burning and seeding at 20 to 40 year intervals, f.) Coordinate identification and planning of treatment areas with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, h.) Exclude livestock from seeded areas for not less than two of three growing seasons immediately following treatment."	1	1			-2
999	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"2. Gambel oak. a.) Manage Gambel oak for increased hard mast production, cavities, and deciduous foliage volume to promote and enhance wildlife habitat, b.) Retain all standing oak trees eight inches and larger at DBH, c.) Personal and commercial cutting of oak will be done in designated areas only from May 15 to October 15 inclusive, d.) Consider age class distribution in project planning."		1			
1000	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Do structural habitat improvement as specified in project level analysis and the following guidelines: 4. Install structures to promote recharge of wet meadows and riparian areas, 5. Construct, improve, and, or stabilize lakes to improve aquatic habitat for desirable fish species, 6. Maintain or improve nesting cover and waterfowl forage on existing waterfowl islands and shorelines and in conjunction with construction of waterfowl islands."	1				
1001	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	1. Manage grazing allotments at the range management level determined on a project basis. Less than satisfactory range conditions are corrected through implementation of the range management program in the allotment management plan. Revise existing allotment management plans during first plan period. to bring permitted grazing use in line with grazing capacity on all grazing allotments by the end of the Forest Plan period."	1	1*	1		1

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1002	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"2. Manage livestock use in riparian areas to meet riparian area objectives. This normally will be by providing adequate rest. Fence to exclude livestock from riparian areas when alternative means are not feasible. In sheep allotments, sheep will be herded and may use riparian areas on a once through lightly basis (less than 20 percent of available forage) unless the permittee is instructed to not use an area; riparian areas will not be grazed more than one time during the grazing season."	1	1	1		
1003	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"4. Increase efforts to resolve grazing conflicts in all critical wildlife habitats to achieve resource management objectives. Consider season of use, forage improvements, deferred entry, and reductions in livestock and/or wildlife use to insure proper forage management. In areas of conflict, new winter grazing use by livestock will be allowed when such use does not adversely affect wildlife objectives. Allocate forage to (a) maximize habitat capability for threatened and endangered species and (b) provide habitat capability for indicator and harvest species in the range specified in the State Comprehensive Wildlife Plan. When determined that wildlife populations are damaging the range resource, the Forest Supervisor will advise the Arizona Game and Fish Department to address Wildlife population numbers and, or wildlife management to correct the problem."	1	1	1		y
1004	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"Administer all grazing permits annually. Make inspections on all allotments annually. Based on range studies and revised allotment management plans, adjust livestock numbers and grazing seasons to reflect actual capacity of the range. Bring permitted grazing in line with grazing capacity on overstocked for each allotment by the end of first planning the Forest Plan period."	1	1*	1		y
1005	Kaibab	Forest Health	Timber	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"5. Do not cut any tree larger than 40 inches at DBH."	-2	-2			

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1006	Kaibab	Forest Health	Timber	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"7. To provide for future snags requirements as specified in Wildlife Surveys, Planning, Prescriptions, Monitoring, Coop, and Administration, 3. a. (1) and (2), retain at least at least 400 live trees, 14 inches DBH and larger, per 100 acres, on 65 percent of the treatment acres in ponderosa pine stands; and at least 600 live trees, 14 inches DBH and larger, per 100 acres, on 65 percent of the treatment acres in mixed conifer stands. Select larger trees for retention from the following categories in sequence: a.) Living trees with cavities, b.) Trees with dead tops, spike tops, and damaged tops, c.) Living cull and damaged trees, d.) Living diseased trees, excepting mistletoe infected trees, not accounted for in a through c above, e.) Living healthy trees."	1	1			
1007	Kaibab	Forest Health	Timber	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"2. Designate stream courses in timber sale planning to protect watershed values. Include in this protection control on skidding in riparian areas and along or across designated stream courses."	1*	1*	1		
1008	Kaibab	Forest Health	Timber	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"5. Formulate resource management practices involving the application of pesticides using Integrated Resource Management. This formulation and review will take into account: c.) On-site and adjacent land uses and resource conditions such as wetlands, riparian areas, wildlife habitats, dispersed recreation uses etc."	1	1	1		
1009	Kaibab	Forest Health	Timber	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"7. Establish non-treatment buffer areas to separate treatment areas from wetlands and riparian habitats. The size, location, and other characteristics of these non-treatment areas are contingent on the specifics of the application and must be identified and evaluated in Integrated Resource Management."	1*	1*	1		
1010	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"2. Restrict use and occupancy within one-quarter mile of raptor nest sites and permanent waters from April 1 to August 15."	1	-2			
1011	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"5. Restrict use and occupancy yearlong in areas supporting populations of Threatened and Endangered and sensitive plants."	1	1	1		1

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1012		Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"6. Restrict use and occupancy within one mile of Threatened and Endangered raptor nest sites from March 1 to August 15."	1	-2			
1013		Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	1, 3, 8, 9, 12, 16	"9. Prohibit use and occupancy within one-quarter mile of turkey and raptor nest sites from March 1 to July 30."	1	-2			
1013	a	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	2	2. Identify habitat management territories for threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant or animal species that are consistent with the conservation strategy and the recovery plan established for the species through on-the-ground surveys or record searches.			1		
1013	b	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	2	5. Formulate and portray, describe, or quantify management objectives and desired conditions for the landscape. In landscapes that involve habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant or animal species, formulate management objectives and desired conditions for each designated management territory. Formulate, design, and implement resource operations or improvements that contribute to the achievement or maintenance of these management objectives and desired conditions.			1		
1013	c	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	2	7. Formulate, design, and proposed resource operations or improvements that contribute, over time, to the achievement or maintenance of desired resource or ecological conditions in landscapes. Consult when applicable: a.) Survey and inventory protocols for TE&S species; b.) Recovery plans and conservation strategies for TE&S species; c.) Formal Consultation Reports; d.) Guidelines for resource operations and improvements; e.) Intergovernmental agreements and memoranda of understanding; f.) Forest Service Manuals and Handbooks; g.) Management review and resource monitoring evaluation reports; h.) Technical reports and bulletins, research papers, handbooks, monographs, and other documents in the literature; i.) Tribal, state, and local government input; j.) Public input.			1		

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spinedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1013	d	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	2	9. Prepare a biological assessment and evaluation (BA&E) to document the effect of the selected action on the habitat and on each individual in the population of threatened or endangered species.			2		
1013	e	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	2	1. Identify, describe, and geographically locate existing conditions in the implementation land area, regarding:...t.) Management territories for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.			1		
1013	f	Kaibab	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	2	Guidelines for Recreation Resource Operations and Improvements:...3. Monitor off-road vehicle (ORV) use; prevent resource damage and user conflicts; 7. Formulate and implement control measures where and when the following damage occurs: a.) Soil Compaction; b.) Loss of vegetative cover; c.) Tree damage and mortality; d.) Deterioration of water quality; 8. Prohibit competitive ORV events; 9. Maintain trails to maintenance level 3 or better.			1		
1013	g	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	2	Guidelines for Rangeland Resource Operations and improvements: 1. Inventory noxious weeds. Coordinate noxious weed control activities with other agencies and adjoining land owners; 2. Favor native species in all revegetation activities; 3. Restrict livestock access to 30 percent of the shoreline of the stock tanks that have stable water levels with the capacity to grow emergent aquatic vegetation.			0		

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1013	h	Kaibab	Watershed	Air and Watershed	2	Guidelines for Air and Watershed Resource Operations and Improvements: 1. Define, geographically identifying and locate best management practices for the landscape during landscape planning and analysis. Apply best management practices to mitigate adverse effects of activities and maintain site soil productivity. These practices include: a.) installation of water control structures or seeding lands in poor and very poor condition where the revegetation potential is moderately high to high and the slope is less than 40 percent; b.) Designate stream courses during landscape planning and analysis process; c.) Rehabilitate areas impacted by wildfire; d.) Apply pesticides that are registered or otherwise permitted in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended; e.) Evaluate all applications of pesticides in terms of site response, social and environmental impacts, including public health and safety, and monitoring and evaluation requirements; determine and identify the extent, severity, and probable duration of any associated hazard;			1		
1013	i	Kaibab	Watershed	Air and Watershed	2	Guidelines for Air and Watershed Resource Operations and Improvements: 1. Define, geographically identifying and locate best management practices for the landscape during landscape planning and analysis. Apply best management practices to mitigate adverse effects of activities and maintain site soil productivity. These practices include: f.) Establish non-treatment buffer areas to separate treatment areas from wetlands and riparian habitats; g.) Incorporate pesticide spill contingency direction in resource management practices that involve the application of pesticides.			1		

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1013	j	Kaibab	Watershed	Air and Watershed	2	Guidelines for Air and Watershed Resource Operations and Improvements: 2. Exclude domestic livestock from treated areas for not less than two growing seasons; 3. Maintain not less than three age classes of woody riparian species with ten percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, suckers, seedlings, and saplings; 4. Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential stream shading from May to September along all perennial cold or cool water streams. Provide shade with tree and other vegetational cover; 5. Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential shrub cover in riparian areas; 6. Maintain not less than 90 percent of total linear streambank in stable condition; 7. Woody riparian communities in addition to riparian communities which are dominated by shrub and herbaceous species are rated in satisfactory or better condition; 8. Select riparian areas for treatment based on relative scorecard condition rating with the lowest rating assigned to first treatment.			1		
1013	k	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Geology and Minerals	2	Guidelines for Geologic and Mineral Resource Operations:... 4. Incorporate the following limited surface use stipulations in oil and gas leases: ...b.) Restrict use and occupancy yearlong on slopes of 15 percent or greater to prevent loss of soil productivity and vegetative cover. 8. Incorporate the following limited surface use stipulations in locatable mineral plans of operations for exploration: ...b.) Restrict use and occupancy yearlong on slopes of 15 percent or greater to prevent loss of soil productivity and vegetative cover.			1		
1013	L	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Realty Operations and Improvements	2	Guidelines for Realty Operations and Improvements: 7. Attempt to acquire the Bull Basin private land tract adjacent to Kendrick Mountain Wilderness, the Sunflower Flat, and the Tule private land tracts by purchase or exchange to reduce the potential for encroachment of nonconforming uses. Acquire key wildlife areas such as riparian areas through acquisition authorities/			y		

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Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spicedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1013	m	Kaibab	Engineering	Facility Operations	2	Guidelines for Facility Operations and Improvements:...2. Close local roads and skid trails to vehicular travel with signing and physical obstructions such as gates or barriers; 3. Obliterate all temporary roads and skid trails; restrict ORV use until revegetated; 4. Maintain commensurate share roads for intended commercial use;...6. Replacing surfacing at the rate of five percent per year; 7. Reestablish drainage and subgrade stabilization at the rate of two percent per year.			1		
1013	n	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Natural Fuel Operations	2	Guidelines for Activity and Natural Fuel Operations and Improvements:...3. In northern goshawk PFAs, preferred method for treating woody debris is, in order, fire use, lopping and scattering, hand piling, machine grapple piling, and lastly, crawler tractor piling; 4. In other forested areas, preferred method for treating woody debris is, in order, fire use, lopping and scattering, hand piling, machine grapple piling, and lastly, crawler tractor piling.			1		
1013	o	Kaibab	Fire Management	Fire Protection Operations	2	Guidelines for Fire Protection Operations and Improvements:...3. Provide fire protection to restrict wildfire size to 20 acres; 4. Minimize acreage burned by high intensity fires (200+BTU/FT/SEC);...7. Fire which exceed, or are expected to exceed, the size objective for the ecosystem management area are considered escaped and appropriate management response is determined by a wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA). The WFSA will consider at least the following: a.) The resource management emphasis of threatened ecosystem management areas; ...c.) Effects on air quality, aesthetics, soil, and watershed			1		
1014		Kaibab	Watershed	Riparian Habitats	4	"Survey habitat diversity, species composition, distribution and density of management indicator species, threatened and endangered species, and sensitive species. Evaluate habitat for those species in Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona."	1	1			

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1015	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	4	"Survey and monitor activities of bald eagle and peregrine falcon use and habitat annually to determine need for consultation with USDI Fish and Wildlife Service. Evaluate impacts of management activities."	1				
1016	Kaibab	Forest Health	Timber	4	"Where sensitive wildlife or plant habitats are present, make decisions on trails and trailheads, utilizing an interdisciplinary resource access travel management process. Encourage public involvement and consider public concerns."	0	0			
1017	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	6	"Survey habitat diversity, species composition, distribution and density of management indicator species, threatened and endangered species, and sensitive species. Evaluate habitat for those species in Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona."	1	1			
1018	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	6	"Use pesticides only after it has been determined, in conjunction with other Federal and State wildlife management agencies, that such use will not adversely affect either Threatened or Endangered Species or their critical habitat."	1	1			
1019	Kaibab	Range Management	Range	6	"Exclude livestock grazing. Do not assign grazing capacity to the area."	1	1			
1020	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	6	"Processing of Mineral Exploration Proposals. Impose the following operating constraint on leaseable mineral prospecting and exploration activities to protect sensitive plant habitat: 1. Prohibit surface use and occupancy yearlong."	1	1			
1021	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	6	"Processing of Oil and Gas Lease Applications. Incorporate the following limited surface use stipulation in oil and gas leases: 1. Prohibit surface use and occupancy yearlong to protect sensitive plant habitat."	1	1			
1022	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	6	"Processing of Site Specific Mineral Development Proposals. Prohibit the construction of oil and gas well surface facilities."	1	1			
1023	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	6	"Withdraw this area to locatable mineral entry."	1	1			
1024	Kaibab	Fire Management	Fire Protection and Use	6	"Direct attack and control all fires."	0	0			

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1025	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	7	"Processing of Mineral Exploration Proposals. Impose the following operating constraint on leaseable mineral prospecting and exploration activities: 1. Prohibit surface use and occupancy yearlong."		1			
1026	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	7	"Processing of Oil and Gas Lease Application. Incorporate the following limited surface use stipulation in oil and gas leases: 1. Prohibit surface use and occupancy yearlong to prevent disturbance of vegetation."		1			
1027	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	7	"Processing of Site Specific Mineral Development Proposals, Prohibit the construction of oil and gas well surface facilities"		1			
1028	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	7	"Withdraw this area to locatable mineral entry."		1			
1029	Kaibab	Fire Management	Fire Protection and Use	7	"1. Do not construct fire line or apply chemical retardant in the area."		0			
1030	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	11	"Survey, inventory, monitor and evaluate habitat diversity; species composition; impact of management activities; and the distribution and density of management indicator species, threatened and endangered species, and sensitive species to determine the need for consultation with USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service. Evaluate habitat for those species in Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona."	1	1			
1031	Kaibab	Watershed	Riparian Habitats	11	"2. Riparian Vegetation. b.) Maintain not less than three age classes of woody riparian species, with ten percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, suckers, seedlings, and saplings, c.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential shrub cover in riparian areas, d.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of total linear streambank in stable condition, e.) Woody riparian communities in addition to riparian communities which are dominated by shrub and herbaceous species are to rate in satisfactory or better condition by the end of decade one."	1	1			

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spinedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1032	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	11	"Impose the following operating constraints on locatable mineral prospecting and exploration activities to maintain wildlife habitat components and wilderness characteristics: 1. Prohibit surface use and occupancy within one mile of Threatened and Endangered raptor nest sites from March 1 to August 15; 2. Prohibit the construction of access roads to exploration sites; 3. Minimize the area of disturbance of exploration sites."	1	1			
1033	Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	11	"Prohibit the construction of mine surface facilities within the wilderness area."	1	1			
1034	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	19	"Survey, inventory, monitor and evaluate habitat diversity; species composition; impact of management activities; and the distribution and density of management indicator species, threatened and endangered species, and sensitive species to determine the need for consultation with USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service. Evaluate habitat for those species in Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona."	1	1		1	
1035	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	19	"Survey and evaluate assessment areas during project design and plan projects to achieve the following habitat standards: 1. Apache Trout. a.) Re-distribute Apache trout upstream in North Canyon Creek when appropriate, b.) Monitor aquatic macroinvertebrates biannually. Maintain a minimum Biotic Condition Index of 80, c.) Consider the establishment of other populations of this species at suitable introduction sites to promote and secure the genetic integrity and viability of this species."	1	y		2	

Kaibab National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spinedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1036	Kaibab	Watershed	Riparian Habitats	19	"3. Riparian Vegetation. a.) Inventory all riparian areas; collect data regarding location, size, classification and condition of the riparian, b.) Maintain not less than three age classes of woody riparian species, with ten percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, suckers, seedlings, and saplings, c.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential shrub cover in riparian areas, d.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of total linear streambank in stable condition, e.) Woody riparian communities in addition to riparian communities which are dominated by shrub and herbaceous species are to rate in satisfactory or better condition by the end of decade one, f.) Select riparian areas for treatment based on relative scorecard condition rating with the lowest rating assigned to first treatment.	1	1		-3	
1037	Kaibab	Watershed	Riparian Habitats	19	"Structural Habitat Improvement. Construct 20 single log structures, using primitive means, to improve and stabilize Apache trout habitat in North Canyon Creek."				1	
1038	Kaibab	Fire Management	Fire Protection and Use	19	"Fire Management Planning and Analysis. 2. Protect the aquatic habitat in North Canyon."		1*		1	
1039	Kaibab		Special Areas	20	"Management Direction for Franks Lake: Management is directed at preserving the natural features and perpetuating the natural ecologic processes affecting the area. Activities are designed to minimize the effects of human intervention. The area is closed to off-road vehicle use."	1	1			
1040	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	20	"Survey, inventory, monitor and evaluate habitat diversity; species composition; impact of management activities; and the distribution and density of management indicator species, threatened and endangered species, and sensitive species to determine the need for consultation with USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service. Evaluate habitat for those species in Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona."	1	1			

Kaibab National Forest

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1041		Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife & Fish	20	"Survey and evaluate assessment areas during project design and plan projects to achieve the following habitat standards: 1. Riparian Vegetation. a.) Inventory all riparian areas; collect data regarding location, size, classification and condition of the riparian, b.) Maintain not less than three age classes of woody riparian species, with ten percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, suckers, seedlings, and saplings, c.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential shrub cover in riparian areas, d.) Maintain not less than 90 percent of total linear streambank in stable condition, e.) Woody riparian communities in addition to riparian communities which are dominated by shrub and herbaceous species are to rate in satisfactory or better condition by the end of decade one, f.) Select riparian areas for treatment based on relative scorecard condition rating with the lowest rating assigned to first treatment."	1	1			
1042		Kaibab	Range Management	Range	20	"Exclude livestock grazing."		1			
1043		Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	20	"Processing of Exploration Proposals. Impose the following operating constraint on leasable mineral prospecting and exploration activities to protect sensitive plant and wildlife habitat: 1. Prohibit surface use and occupancy yearlong."	1	1			
1044		Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	20	"Processing of Lease Applications. Incorporate the following limited surface use stipulation in oil and gas leases: 1. Prohibit surface use and occupancy yearlong to protect sensitive plant and wildlife habitat."	1	1			
1045		Kaibab	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	20	"Prohibit the construction of oil and gas well surface facilities."	1	1			
1045	a	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Management Area Description	21	Most of the fishing use in the Forest occurs in this management area. All fish are stocked by Arizona Game and Fish Department. Lakes are treated periodically for algae and undesirable fish species.			y		

Kaibab National Forest

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Ecosystem Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Spikedace	Trout, Apache	Cactus, Fickeisen Plains
1045	b	Kaibab	Engineering	Dam Administration and Management	21	Inspect and maintain Cataract Lake, Dogtown Lake, Kaibab Lake and White Horse Lake dams annually			1		
1045	c	Kaibab		Management Area Description	22	None of the proposed sites are associated with an existing water impoundment. Construction of the Cougar Lake campground is predicated on the development of Cougar Lake.			x		
1045	d	Kaibab	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Management Area Description	22	Cougar Dam will provide fishing opportunities and waterfowl and bald eagle habitat.			-3		

Lincoln National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains
1046	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Management Direction - Goals	Provide for a diversity of plant and animal species through improved habitat management. (Page 11) Mgt. Dir.	1	1	1	1
1047	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Management Direction - Goals	Provide for the improvement of habitat for threatened and endangered species to meet the goals and intent of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (Page 11) Mgt. Dir.	1	2	2	2
1048	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Protect and enhance riparian habitat consistent with riparian area management policy set forth in the Regional guidelines. (Page 32) (All Areas)	1	1	1	y
1049	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Retain two trees with obvious wildlife cavities, live culls, or lightning scars per 5 acres, consistent with integrated resource management concepts. (Replacement Page 32) (All Areas)		y		
1050	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Retain all snags 18" or greater within the spruce-fir, mixed-conifer, or ponderosa pine habitat types unless removal is necessary for safety. (Replacement Page 32) (All Areas)		1		
1051	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Use indigenous species in revegetation of riparian areas. (Page 34)	1	1	1	1
1052	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Incorporate state-of-the-art specifications on powerlines and towers to prevent electrocution of wildlife species. (Page 34)		1		
1053	Lincoln	Range Management	Grazing Management	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Meet T&E species requirements in all range or grazing activities. (Page 35b)	1	1	1	1
1054	Lincoln	Lands and Mineral	Lands	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Suitable and/or occupied T&E habitat on private lands within Forest boundary will be recommended for acquisition or easement. (Page 45)	1	1	1	1
1055	Lincoln	Forest Health	Fire and Protection	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Use pesticides only when they are the most economical, biologically sound and environmentally acceptable means of preventing or suppressing pest outbreaks which threaten the attainment of objectives. (Page 55)	-3	-1	-2	-2

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains	
1056	Lincoln	Forest Health	Fire and Protection	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	When pesticides are used for pest control, project plans will contain appropriate and necessary monitoring procedures and mitigation measures. (Page 55)	-3	1*	1*	1	1
1057	Lincoln	Forest Health	Fire and Protection	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	The principles of integrated pest management (IPM) will be utilized to treat areas that are, or become, infested by insects or diseases, and to reduce susceptibility of host-types to future infestations. The IPM process will be used to evaluate the trade-offs between treatment versus TES habitat manipulation. TES habitat considerations are a higher priority than insect and disease considerations. (Replacement Page 55)	1	1	1	1	1
1057	a Lincoln	Fire Management	Fire and Protection	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines	Evaluate all prescribed burns for coordination with other resource activity needs (pg 48).					
1058	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Protect and manage essential and critical habitats of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species through ensuring that legal and biological requirements of designated plant and animal species are met; further identify data needs for threatened, endangered and sensitive species. (Page 205)	1	1	1	1	1
1059	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Identify, protect and enhance existing and potential habitat of all T&E and sensitive species. (Page 205)	1	1	1	1	1

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains
1060	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Activities likely to cause disturbance, including public use, will be prohibited in the vicinity of an essential habitat for T&E species. (Page 205)	1	1	1	1
1061	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Evaluate the need for consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when management practices are proposed which are likely to cause disturbance to T&E species and/or their habitat. (Page 205)	Z	Z	Z	Z
1062	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Manage T&E habitats in a manner consistent with all Interim Management, Recovery Plans and Action Plans. (Page 205)	1	2	2	2
1063	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Manage T&E species to attain total recovery levels over time. Existing and proposed T&E and Sensitive species that are known or suspected to occur on the Forest are continually identified by the Forest Biologist based on lists prepared by the U.S. Fish Wildlife Service and the Regional Forester. Evaluation will be made to ascertain desirability of re-introduction of endangered native species to suitable habitat not presently occupied. (Page 205 and Replacement Page 205)	1	3	3	3

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains
1064	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Habitat management for Federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species. (Replacement Page 205)	1	1	1	1
1065	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Protect and improve riparian and wetland areas to provide suitable aquatic environment for threatened and endangered species using measures such as log dams, rock fence structures, trees, shrubs, and hydrophyte plantings, etc. (Page 206)	1	1	1	1
1066	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Determine sources of water quality degradation when water quality may affect threatened and endangered species habitat. Remedy the situation where needed. (Page 206)		1	1	1
1067	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Prohibit the use of pesticides, herbicides or other contaminants harmful to any T&E species present on the project area or areas affecting prey base. (Page 206)	-3	1	1	1

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains
1068	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	In the event new species or new populations of known species are identified to occur in the planning area, the Forest Plan will be modified to accommodate protection or enhancement of such species and/or their habitats. (Page 206)	1			1
1069	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Facilities	Forestwide - Standards and Guidelines	Avoid new road development within essential bald eagle habitat which would increase public access and use from November 1 to March 31, whenever possible. Restrict public access and use on existing roads within each habitat during this period should adverse impacts on eagles occur. (Page 47)		1	y	
1070	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species - Bald Eagle	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Provide for bald eagle winter roost requirements in known eagle habitat by retaining or recruiting snags in those areas. (Page 205)	1			
1071	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species - MSO	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	In general, select for treatment 10 percent of the [Mexican spotted owl] protected activity centers (PAC) where nest sites are known or where a 100 acre "no treatment" area has been delineated (based on Ward and Salas, 2001) in each recovery unit having high fire risk conditions. Also select another 10 percent of the PACs where nest sites are known as a paired sample to serve as control areas. For the Rio Peñasco/La Luz Watershed, 38 PACs will have vegetative treatment and will be monitored as described in the Rio Peñasco II EA, Appendix C, August 2002. (Replacement Page 206C)		2		

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains	
1072	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Federal and State T&E Species - MSO	Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Federal and State Threatened and Endangered Species	Use combinations of thinning trees less than 9 inches in diameter, mechanical fuel treatment and prescribed fire to abate fire risk in the remainder of the selected protected activity center outside the 100-acre "no treatment" area (1996 amendment). The nine-inch diameter limit is exempted in the Rio Penasco/La Luz Watershed where scientific studies are designed to test fuel management prescriptions in MSO protected activity centers. (Replacement Page 206C)		2			
1073	Lincoln	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed, Cave, and Developed Recreation	Public Issues and Management Concerns	All vehicles will be restricted to system roads and trails signed as open, except they are allowed up to 300 feet from roads and trails for dispersed camping. (Page 4)	-3	-1	-1	y	-2
1074	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	Management Direction - Goals	Manage and enhance the vegetation resource and bring permitted grazing use in balance with the forage allocated for use by domestic livestock. Place all allotments under appropriate levels of management. (Page 12)	1*	1	1*	1	1
1075	Lincoln	Watershed	Water and Soil	Management Direction - Goals	Manage for a favorable flow of water for users by improving or maintaining all watersheds to a satisfactory or higher condition (Page 13)	1	1	1	y	1
1076	Lincoln	Watershed	Water and Soil	Management Direction - Goals	Manage riparian areas to provide optimum vegetation and ecological diversity (Page 13).		1	1	1	1
1077	Lincoln	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	A permit for competitive events shall be issued only when supported by an environmental analysis and appropriate documentation which determines the potential impacts of the event The analysis must also determine whether the specific event is appropriate or inappropriate in the National Forest setting (pg 30a).	0	0		0	0
1078	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Maintain and enhance fish habitat. Avoid causing disturbances to existing habitats (Page 34)		1	1		1

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains
1079	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Meet T&E species requirements in all range or grazing activities. (Page 35b)	1	1	1	1
1080	Lincoln	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Manage areas of unsatisfactory watershed condition to bring condition to the satisfactory level by the fourth period. (Page 40)	1	1	1	1
1081	Lincoln	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	b. <u>Chemical</u> treatments may be applied: 3. on areas that would benefit from selective control of plant species (Page 40)	-2	1*	-2	-2
1082	Lincoln	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	e. <u>Hand</u> treatment should be used on areas where the other methods: 2. would cause other unacceptable impacts. (Page 41)	1	1	1	1
1083	Lincoln	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	b. Stream courses will be designated within timber sales to protect watershed values. This protection will include controls on skidding within riparian areas and along or across designated stream courses. (Page 41)		1	1	1
1084	Lincoln	Lands and Mineral	Minerals	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Mineral Leasing Category. Control surface uses in mineral operations through plans of operation and permits which provide for: preservation of water quality, protection of watershed values, monitoring of pertinent water quality constituents when water quality is adversely affected by mining activities, reclamation to original or characteristic contours (when practical), or provide opportunities for new landforms that are beneficial for both human and animal populations, reforestation or revegetation with appropriate species to attain soil stability and protect Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive species (pg 42).	1	1	1	1
1085	Lincoln	Lands and Mineral	Lands	Forestwide - Standard and Guideline	Suitable and/or occupied T&E habitat on private lands within Forest boundary will be recommended for acquisition or easement. (Page 45)	1	1	1	1
1086	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	1D	Unsatisfactory condition range will be treated by implementing improved management and range improvements (pg 64).		1	1*	
1087	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	1E	Unsatisfactory range condition will be treated by implementing improved management (pg 67).		1	1*	

Lincoln National Forest

Code		Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains	
1088		Lincoln	Range Management	Range	1A, 1J, 2B, 2E, 4J, 4Q, 4U	Unsatisfactory range condition will be treated through improved allotment management including range improvements. (Page 57, 82, 87, 97, 133, 150, 153)		1	1*	1	1*
1088	a	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	1A, 1D, 1J, 3E, 4Q, 4U	Develop and replace structural improvements needed to attain levels C and D management (pg 57, 64, 82, 125, 151, 153)					
1088	b	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	1A	Retreat 290 acres of pinyon-juniper plant control project areas to retain forage production (pg 57).					
1088	c	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	3E	Treat 1200 acres of pinyon-juniper by fire and chemical treatments. Treatment will only occur on areas of 0-15 percent slope, which have a soil productivity rating of moderate or higher (pg 125).					
1088	d	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	3F	Develop or replace 8.3 miles of pipeline needed for Level C and D management (pg 128).					
1089		Lincoln	Range Management	Range	2A	Maintain level A management on La Luz watershed and Laborcita allotment. (Page 84)	1	1	1	1	
1089	a	Lincoln	Fire Management	Protection	2A	That portion of the management area that is part of the La Luz watershed is Zone D with a suppression objective of 10 acres or less. The remainder of the area is Zone C - suppression objective of 1000 acres or less (pg 85)					
1089	b	Lincoln	Fire Management	Protection	2A	Use prescribed fire with planned and unplanned ignitions to accomplish resource management objectives (pg 85).					
1089	c	Lincoln	Fire Management	Protection	2A	Manage unplanned ignitions which occur during the period from April 1 to July 15 as wildfires (pg 85)					
1090		Lincoln	Range Management	Range	2B	Unsatisfactory range condition will be treated through improved allotment management and range improvements. (Page 87)	1*	1	1*	1	
1091		Lincoln	Range Management	Range	2B	Maintain level A management on Alamogordo watershed. (Page 87)	1	1	1	1	
1092		Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2B	Protect and enhance T&E species habitat. Collect and plant seed. Protect riparian habitat. (Page 87)	1	1	1	2	
1093		Lincoln		Management Direction Excerpt	2D, 2H	A T&E plant will be protected. (Page 91/107)					1

Lincoln National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains
1094	Lincoln	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	2D, 2H	Manage dispersed sites along the Sacramento River to prevent degradation of riparian habitat in conjunction with other resources. (Page91)	1	1	1	1
1095	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	2D	Achieve management level A on wetlands in Sacramento River drainage by first period. (Page 92)		1	1	1
1096	Lincoln		Management Direction Excerpt	2E, 2G, 4Q	Habitat for a T&E plant will be improved and maintained. (Page 95/104/150)				2
1097	Lincoln	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	2E	Manage Bluff Springs for dispersed recreation while providing for T&E species management and maintenance of water quality. (Page 96)		1	1	1
1098	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2E	Develop the following nonstructural T&E improvements: Plant and seed (Ac.) 4 (Includes collection and planting of all T&E species.) (Page 97)				2
1099	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2E	Construct one mile of fence to protect and enhance T&E species habitat. (Page 97)				1
1100	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	1D, 2E, 3F, 4Q, 4U	Unsatisfactory condition range will be treated through improved allotment management along with both structural and non-structural range improvements. (Page 64, 97, 128, 150, 153)	1*	1	1*	1*
1100	a Lincoln	Fire Management	Protection	1J	Use prescribed fire with planned ignitions throughout the management area to accomplish resource management objectives (pg 83).				
1101	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2E	Develop and replace structural improvements needed for C and D management levels: Fence reconstr. (Mi.) 30, Corrals (Ea.) 5, Drinkers (Ea.) 5, Earthen Stock Dam (Ea.) 6. (Page 97)				-2
1102	Lincoln	Watershed	Soil and Water	2E	Maintain six watershed structural improvements, primarily channel stabilization, annually (pg 98)	1	1		1*
1103	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	2F	Develop and replace structural improvements needed for Level C and D management: Stock Tanks (Ea.) – 2 (Page 100)				-2
1104	Lincoln	Watershed	Soil and Water	2F	Maintain six watershed structural improvements, primarily channel stabilization (Page 101)		1	1	1*
1105	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2G	Seed and plant four acres of <u>Cirsium vinaceum</u> . (page 105)				2

Lincoln National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains Checkerspot Eagle, Bald	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Prickly	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains
1106	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	2G	Develop and replace structural improvements needed for Level C and D management. Fence reconst. (Mi.) – 10; Stock Tanks (Ea.) - 5 (Page 105)				-2
1107	Lincoln	Watershed	Soil and Water	2G	Maintain two watershed structural improvements per year, primarily channel stabilization. (Page 106)	1	1		1*
1108	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	2H	Build two miles of fence to protect and enhance T&E species habitat. (Page 108)				2
1109	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	2B, 2D, 2E, 2G, 2H	Develop and replace structural improvements as needed for (C) and (D) level management. Fence reconst. (Mi.) – 11; Earthen Stock Tank (Ea.) - 1 (Page 87, 92, 97, 105, 109)			-2	-2
1110	Lincoln	Watershed	Soil and Water	2H	Maintain watershed structural improvements, primarily channel stabilization (pg 109)	1	1		1*
1111	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	3F, 4O	Unsatisfactory range condition will be treated through improved allotment management including structural and non-structural improvements. (Page 128/148)	1	1*		
1112	Lincoln	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	3F	Develop waters needed to provide a maximum travel distance of one mile. Fence (Mi.) - .25; Road Closure (Mi.) - 15.0; Trick tank (Ea) – 1; (Page 130)			-2	-2
1113	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	3F	Develop and replace structural improvements needed for (C) and (D) level management. Fence (Mi.) – 3; Storage Tanks (Ea.) – 3; Pipelines (Mi.)- 4; Spring (Ea.) - 1 (Page 130)			-2	-2
1114	Lincoln	Range Management	Range	Carrizo Integrated Resource Area	Unsatisfactory range condition will be treated through development of improved allotment management including approximately 150 acres of non-structural range improvement. (Page 67)	1	1*		

Prescott National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1115	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish Habitat	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Threatened and endangered species habitat enhancement will increase over the current levels and recovery of species will be accomplished at a higher rate. The Arizona Wildlife and Fisheries Comprehensive Plan goals will be met at a high level. (Page 7)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1116	Prescott	Forest Health	General	Forest-Wide Management Direction	The Forest is managed with a primary emphasis on healthy, robust environments with productive soils, clean air and water, and diverse populations of flora and fauna. (Page 11)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1117	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Cooperate with other agencies and private range landowners to reduce impacts of livestock grazing. (Page 11)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1118	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish Habitat	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Manage for a diverse, well-distributed pattern of habitats for wildlife populations and fish species in cooperation with states and other agencies. (Page 12-1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1119	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish Habitat	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Maintain and/or improve habitat for threatened or endangered species and work toward the eventual recovery and delisting of species through recovery plan implementation. (Page 12-1)	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
1120	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish Habitat	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Support the goals and objectives of the Arizona Wildlife and Fisheries Comprehensive Plan as approved by the Southwestern Regional Forester and the Director of the Arizona Game and Fish Department. (Page 12-1)	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
1121	Prescott	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Avoid adverse impacts to the public, Government facilities and all uses in floodplains and wetlands. (Page 13)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1122	Prescott	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Restore all lands to satisfactory watershed condition. (Page 13)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1123	Prescott	Watershed	Riparian	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Riparian-dependent resources have preference over other resources. (Page13)	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
1124	Prescott	Watershed	Riparian	Forest-Wide Management Direction	Improve all riparian areas and maintain in satisfactory condition. (Page 13)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Prescott National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1125	Prescott	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Implement access restrictions to prevent unauthorized reopening of closed or obliterated roads. (Page 27)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1126	Prescott	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Implement appropriate measures to ensure that significant long-term resource damage does not occur. (Page 27)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1127	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Whenever conflicts between wildlife species exist, prioritization for structural and non-structural design will be threatened and endangered species, sensitive species, emphasis species and comprehensive plan goals. (Page 34)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1128	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Habitat management for federally listed species will take precedence over unlisted species. Habitat management for endangered species will take precedence over threatened species. Habitat management for sensitive species will take precedence over non-sensitive species. (Page 35)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1129	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Formal and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be implemented whenever the need is identified. (Page 36)	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
1130	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	All recovery plans will be implemented. (Page 36)	3		3	3	3	3		3
1131	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Maintain or Improve Wildlife Habitats	Forest-Wide Management Direction	The overall effect of the Forest Plan will be an improvement of wildlife habitat from current action. Species requiring early to mid-successional stages will gradually decrease over time but at a significantly slower rate than current projections. Increases in late successional species would correspondingly increase. Threatened and endangered species habitat enhancement will increase over the current levels and recovery of special will be accomplished at a higher rate. The Arizona Wildlife and Fisheries Comprehensive Plan goals will be met at a high level. (Page 7)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1132	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Structural maintenance on existing wildlife structures will be prioritized in the following manner: Threatened and Endangered Species, Sensitive Species, Emphasis species and comprehensive plan goals. (Page 34)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1133	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Continue to survey for threatened and endangered species. (Page 36)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Prescott National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1134	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	All Forest projects will be reviewed for Threatened and Endangered Species (Page 36)	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
1135	Prescott	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Motor vehicles are allowed only on forest roads indicated on the Forest visitor map and where signed on the ground. Where discrepancies occur, on-the-ground signing will prevail. (Page 26)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1136	Prescott	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Trail access is restricted to non-motorized use except where indicated on the Forest visitor maps and signed on the ground. Where discrepancies occur, on the ground signing will prevail. (Page 26)	1	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
1137	Prescott	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Access restrictions for roads, trails, or cross country travel may be year long or temporary to reduce erosion potential, protect roads, to protect cultural sites, and to provide for recreation settings without vehicle disturbance. (Page 27)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1138	Prescott	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Dispersed Recreation	Forest-Wide S&Gs	The following criteria are used to evaluate the need for future access restrictions: (Page 27) High erosion hazard areas likely to be or being damaged by off highway vehicle use. Habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species is jeopardized. Areas important to wildlife reproduction e.g., fawning or nesting areas, where the disturbance is causing or is likely to cause significant stress and reduction of reproductive success. Riparian areas, which are jeopardized or damaged.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1139	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	The following areas are designated essential habitat for spike dace (<i>Meda fulgida</i>): 1103Y050 1104Y026 1103Y075 1J04Y000 1G03Y075 1H03Y050 1H03Y000 (less the Hell Canyon portion) (Page 36)					1			
1140	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	The following capability area is designated essential habitat for bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>): 5L07Y025 (Page 36)	x	x		x				

Prescott National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1141	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	Forest-Wide S&Gs	No harvest activity will take place within 150 feet of any undifferentiated raptor nest. - Mexican spotted owl - refer to Appendix G. - Bald eagle - winter roost will be protected by a 300-foot unharvested buffer zone around the roost. - Roosts and active nest sites will be protected by prohibiting any road development within close proximity (100 feet) of any unharvested or buffer zone. (Page 36)	1		1					
1142	Prescott	Watershed	Old Growth - Riparian	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Management projects within riparian areas will be in accordance with legal requirements regarding floodplains, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, cultural and other resources and will be in accordance with standards and guidelines identified in the Southwestern Regional Guide. (Page 39)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1143	Prescott	Watershed	Old Growth - Riparian	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Projects impacting riparian areas will be designed to protect the productivity and diversity of riparian-dependent resources. Emphasize protection of soil, water, vegetation, wildlife and fish resources. (Page 39)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1144	Prescott	Watershed	Old Growth - Riparian	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Riparian dependent resources will have a preference over other resources. Other resource uses and activities may occur to the extent that they support the objective of riparian enhancement. (Page 39)	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
1145	Prescott	Watershed	Old Growth - Riparian	Forest-Wide S&Gs	No discretionary vegetation manipulation will occur within 200 feet of identified riparian capability area boundaries except the objective is to enhance downstream productivity. (Page 39)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1146	Prescott	Watershed	Old Growth - Riparian	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Riparian projects will be developed on a site-specific basis and in accordance with the Southwestern Regional Guidelines and Riparian Handbook. (Page 39)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Prescott National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1147	Prescott	Watershed	Old Growth - Riparian	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Meet the following riparian Standards in the Regional Guide for 80% of riparian areas by 2030: (Page 40) Maintain at least 80% to the potential overstory crown closure of obligate riparian species. Manage resources to create or maintain at least three age classes of woody riparian species with at least 10 percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, seedlings, and saplings where site potential exists. Maintain at least 80% of the potential stream shading along perennial cold-water streams. Maintain adequate emergent vegetation to ensure compliance with the goals of the strategic plan. Maintain 80 percent of spawning gravel surface free of occlusive inorganic sediment. Maintain at least 80 percent of stream bank linear distance in stable condition. Retain snags in riparian areas that are not a safety hazard.	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	-3	1*
1148	Prescott	Forest Health	Old Growth - Wildlife Habitat Improvements	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Rehabilitate areas in poor condition where natural processes are ineffective within the planning horizon. (Page 40)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1149	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Old Growth - Wildlife Habitat Improvements	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish Department on population control of aquatic plants and undesirable fish species. Permit fish stocking to meet State fisheries goals. (Page 40)	1				-3	-3	-3	-3
1150	Prescott	Range Management	Old Growth - Wildlife Habitat Improvements	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Construct adequate exclosures to protect key riparian areas from livestock grazing where rest rotation or time control grazing fails to provide adequate protection to the riparian areas. (Page 40)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1151	Prescott	Range Management	Old Growth - Wildlife Habitat Improvements	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Maintain riparian communities by providing water for wildlife and livestock away from sensitive areas. (Page 40)	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
1152	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Old Growth - Wildlife Habitat Improvements	Forest-Wide S&Gs	The following cover standards and guidelines will apply in areas where threatened and endangered habitat requirements do not conflict. Habitat requirements for threatened and endangered species will take precedence over cover requirements for other species. (Page 40)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1153	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Manage livestock grazing to achieve soil and water protection objectives. Make use of cost effective range improvements and management techniques. (Page 42)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1154	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Manage to bring all grazing allotments to satisfactory management by the end of the first decade. Satisfactory management occurs on allotments where management actions are proceeding according to a schedule (Allotment Management Plan), which lead to fair or better range condition with upward trend . Acres of satisfactory management are the total full capacity acres for a complete allotment within a management area being operated satisfactorily. Acres of unsatisfactory managed range are the total full capacity acres for complete allotments within a management area being operated unsatisfactorily. (Page 42)	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
1155	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to allow and favor: 1) adequate establishment of riparian vegetation, 2) elimination of overuse. (Page 42)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1156	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	No adjustment to grazing numbers will be undertaken that will allow for prolonged maintenance of unsatisfactory watershed conditions or degradation of wildlife habitat. (Page 42)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1157	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Eliminate yearlong grazing in riparian areas. (Page 45)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1158	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Implement grazing systems and/or methods that: (a) will advance the ecological objectives for riparian dependent resources. (b) require sufficient recovery rest to meet the physiological of the plants and plant associations. (Page 45)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1159	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Proper allowable use within riparian areas will not exceed 20 percent on woody species. (Page 45)	1	-2	1	-2	1	1	1	1
1160	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Salting within one-quarter mile of riparian areas for the purpose of management of livestock is prohibited; this includes the use of salt to gather livestock. (Page 45)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1161	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Meet T&E species requirements in all range or grazing activities. (Page 45)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1162	Prescott	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	When using pesticides, avoid direct application to water. Do not mix or load chemicals near streams or wet areas. (Page 45-1)	-2	-2		-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
1163	Prescott	Forest Health	Timber Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Plan, design and construct or reconstruct a road system that optimizes safety, economical access and resource protection. (Page 47)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Prescott National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1164	Prescott	Forest Health	Timber Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Detect and monitor insect and disease activities. Control if necessary to protect resources or uses. The method of control utilized will be determined through the NEPA process and cost analysis. (Page 48)			1					
1165	Prescott	Watershed	Soil, Water, & Air	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Implement watershed condition improvement plans to stabilize soils and improve stream flow characteristics. (Page 49)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1166	Prescott	Watershed	Soil, Water, & Air	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Minimize impacts to the soil and water resources in all ground disturbing activities. Where disturbance cannot be avoided, provide stabilization and revegetation as part of the project. (Page 49)	1	1*	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
1167	Prescott	Watershed	Soil, Water, & Air	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Designate stream courses within timber sales to protect watershed values. This protection will include controls on skidding within riparian and along or across designated stream courses. (Page 51)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1168	Prescott	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Require Rural Electrification Administration (REA) specifications for raptor protection and permitted power lines during construction and reconstruction. (Page 53)	1		1					
1169	Prescott	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Roads needed for private land access, special uses or mineral activities will be built and maintained by the permittee on permanent locations, to the minimum standards for the intended use, and will be closed, drained and revegetated after use. (Page 55)	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
1170	Prescott	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Allow only one access road for subdivision access unless natural features dictate otherwise and where there is no suitable private land alternative or where additional access is needed for public safety. (Page 55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1171	Prescott	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Respond to land exchange proposals as presented. Seek to acquire all private holdings meeting one or more of the following criteria: 2. Lands that contain vital threatened and endangered species habitat or vital wildlife habitat (i.e. eagle nesting sites) 4. Wetlands, riparian areas and other water-oriented lands. (Page 56)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Prescott National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1172	Prescott	Lands and Minerals	Lands	Forest-Wide S&Gs	The acquisition programs will be achieved through purchases, exchanges, and donation authorities. The purchase program centers around the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act that designates lands within the following categories which are eligible for acquisition utilizing L&WCF funds: Threatened and endangered species habitat. (Page 57)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1173	Prescott	Engineering	Facilities	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Emphasize relocating roads out of canyon bottoms during construction and reconstruction activities. (Page 58)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1174	Prescott	Engineering	Facilities	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Prohibit road construction on unstable soils and slopes greater than 40 % if it cannot be done in a manner that maintains or enhances water quality (sediment or chemical) and quantity objectives. (Page 58)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1175	Prescott		Management Emphasis	MA2	Woodland Management Emphasis - Improve all riparian areas and maintain in satisfactory condition. (Page 66)	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1
1176	Prescott		Management Emphasis	MA3	Chaparral Management Emphasis - Improve all riparian areas and maintain in satisfactory condition. (Page 70)	1	x		1	1	1	1	1
1177	Prescott		Management Emphasis	MA4	Pine Management Emphasis - ...timber management will produce commercial wood products using treatments that compliment the emphasis on wildlife and dispersed recreation management. (Page 74)			1		0			
1178	Prescott		Management Emphasis	MA4	Pine Management Emphasis - Improve all riparian areas and maintain in satisfactory (condition). (Page 74)	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1
1179	Prescott		Management Emphasis	MA5	Desert Grasslands Management Emphasis - Improve all riparian areas and maintain in satisfactory condition. (Page 78)	1	x		1	1	1	1	1
1180	Prescott		Management Emphasis	MA6	Improve all riparian areas and maintain in satisfactory condition. Emphasis Manage the wilderness resource to ensure its character and values are dominant and enduring. Refer to Appendix F for direction specific to an individual wilderness. (Page 82)	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1
1181	Prescott		Management Emphasis	MA7	Management Area 7 . Recreation Management Emphasis - Improve all riparian areas and maintain in satisfactory condition. (Page 91)	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1

Prescott National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Spikedace	Topminnow, Gila	Chub, Gila	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)
1182	Prescott	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA7	Management Area 7. Recreation: The Verde wild and scenic portion will be managed for the maintenance and enhancement of the Bald Eagle habitat. This will be accomplished by implementing the recommendations identified in the Action Program for Resolution of Livestock and Riparian Conflicts in Salt and Verde Rivers and The Bald Eagle Recovery Plan. (Page 91)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Santa Fe National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1183	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Manage habitat to maintain viable populations of wildlife and fish species and improve habitat for selected species. Coordinate habitat management with other resource activities. (p. 19)	1	1	1	y
1184	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Identify, protect and enhance habitat that contains threatened, endangered, and sensitive species of plants and animals to contribute toward the goal of species recovery. (p.19)	2	2	2	2
1185	Santa Fe	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forestwide	Provide direction and support to all resource management activities with emphasis on maintaining the soil resource, water quality and water quantity. (p.20)	1	1	1	1
1186	Santa Fe	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forestwide	Manage for a favorable flow of water for users by improving or maintaining all watersheds to a satisfactory condition. (p.20)	1	1	1	
1187	Santa Fe	Watershed	Soil and Water	Forestwide	Identify and protect wetlands and floodplains. (p. 20)	1	1	y	
1188	Santa Fe	Watershed	Riparian	Forestwide	Achieve satisfactory condition in riparian ecosystems. Maintain areas that are currently in good condition. (p.20)	1	1	1	
1189	Santa Fe	Watershed	Riparian	Forestwide	Minimize disturbance due to resource activities and other uses in the riparian zone. (p.20)	1	1	1	
1190	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation, Visual, Cultural Resources	Forestwide	When developed recreation facilities are proposed in threatened and endangered species (T&E) habitat, a biological assessment will be obtained and a no adverse effect determination made before project authorization. Existing facilities located in T&E habitat will be managed to protect that habitat. (p.51)	1	1	1	1
1191	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation, Visual, Cultural Resources	Forestwide	ORV closure and restrictions are indicated by management area... Criteria for restricted use or closure of an area may include: 1. Loss of vegetative cover; 2. Degradation of important wildlife habitat or wildlife harassment.; 3. Identifiable impacts on soils riparian ecosystems, or water quality... (p.52)	1	1	1	1
1192	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation, Visual, Cultural Resources	Forestwide	TES habitat needs will take precedence over visual resource management. (p.56)	1	1	1	1

Santa Fe National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1193	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Continue to emphasize threatened, endangered, and sensitive species for studies. (p.61)	1	1	1	1
1194	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	In cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, jointly review the threatened, endangered, and sensitive species program to identify species priority, direction, and joint opportunities. (p.61)	1	1	1	1
1195	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Manage at least 5 logs per acre in various stages of decomposition where consistent with visual quality and fuel loading objectives. Wildlife logs should be the largest diameter available and at least 15 feet in length. (p. 62)			0	
1196	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Inventory, evaluate, and improve areas of streams, lakes, and wetlands for cold-water fisheries, especially the Rio Grande cutthroat trout, water fowl and other water-related habitats. (p. 62)	1	1	y	
1197	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Adjust riparian plant composition or structure through coordination with other uses or direct manipulation in order to achieve riparian standards. (p.62)	1	1	1	
1198	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Consult and cooperate with New Mexico Natural Resources Department (Resource Survey Section) to achieve management objectives for threatened, endangered, and sensitive flora. (p.63)				1
1199	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	In the construction or reconstruction of campgrounds adjacent to fishing streams and lakes, keep the habitation improvements away from the streambanks and lakeshores. (p.62)	1	1	y	
1200	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Monitor management practices within occupied and potential threatened or endangered species habitat and evaluate impacts. (p.63)	1	1	1	1
1201	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Proposed activities which may disturb the integrity of prairie dog towns must be fully evaluated and managed to perpetuate the species. (p.64)	y			

Santa Fe National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1202	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Manage for indigenous fauna in cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Generally, exotic species will not be introduced. Exotics determined to be undesirable on National Forest System lands will be managed to obtain the goal of elimination in cooperation with appropriate State or Federal agencies. (p.64)	y	1	y	1
1203	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Cooperate with New Mexico Department of Game and Fish in monitoring indicator species populations. (p.64)			1	
1204	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Accomplish recovery projects included in approved recovery plans. (p.64)	3	3	3	3
1205	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Manage threatened and endangered animal, fish and plant habitats to achieve delisting in a manner consistent with the goals established with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish in compliance with approved recovery plans. (p.64)	3	3	3	3
1206	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Habitat requirement for TES species will take precedence over requirements for other species and habitat requirements for sensitive species will take precedence over nonsensitive species. Habitat requirements for endangered species take precedence over threatened species. (p.64)	1	1	1	1
1207	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Develop management plans for wintering bald eagle habitats as specified in approved recovery plans. Maintain bald eagle winter roost and perch trees. Accomplish riparian and fisheries improvements to maintain and enhance prey base for wintering bald eagles. (p.64)	3	1	1	

Santa Fe National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1208	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Studies will be conducted to ascertain suitability for reintroduction of endangered, threatened, proposed and state listed native species into suitable habitats. This will be accomplished in conjunction with development and approval of recovery plans. (p.65)	y	y	y	3
1209	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Monitor management practices within occupied and potential habitat for plants listed as threatened, endangered, or on the Southwestern Region sensitive list. Manage sensitive species to sustain viability and prevent the need for listing as threatened or endangered. Recovery activities will be pursued where pertinent. ... (p.65)				3
1210	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Review all planned or permitted programs and activities to develop biological evaluations and determine needs for consultation or conference with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Consultation will be initiated for situations where listed or proposed listed species may be affected. This process will be completed prior to project approval. (p.65)	z	z	z	z
1211	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Plan and administer activities in known turkey and raptor nesting areas so as not to disrupt nesting success in a manner which significantly effects the population. (p. 65)	1		1	
1212	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Include game and non-game habitat improvement projects in sale area improvement plans for timber sale areas, to benefit wildlife and fish. (p.66)	1	1	1	
1213	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife and Fish	Forestwide	Adequate perch and roost trees for raptors will be managed within a 2000-foot wide stand along cliffs, major ridges, and openings. Trees should be open crowned, both living and dead, and maintained over time. (p.66)	1		1	

Santa Fe National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1214	Santa Fe	Range Management	Range Management	Forestwide	Jointly develop annual permittee plans of work, including a salting plan that minimizes impacts to riparian zones, meadow ecosystems, and other Forest resources. (p.68)	1	1	1	y
1215	Santa Fe	Range Management	Range Management	Forestwide	Maintenance of range improvement projects will be evaluated and executed to have no adverse effect on T&E species. (p.68)	1	1	1	y
1216	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Management	Forestwide	Review classification of forest and woodland inventories as part of project planning. (p.68)	1		1	
1217	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Old Growth	Forestwide	Site specific identification of old growth will occur during ecosystem area analysis or project planning. Stands managed for old growth should be at least 40 acres in size, with a preference for larger stands. (p.68)	1		1	
1218	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Old Growth	Forestwide	Thinning is permitted in stands being managed for old growth when the result will enhance attainment of the old growth characteristics. No treatments should occur in a stand managed for old growth once the stand has achieved minimum structural characteristics of old growth. (p.69)	y		1	
1219	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Reforestation	Forestwide	Timber producing areas deforested by catastrophic events will be reforested to Regional standards or as prescribed by silviculturist as soon as practical. (p.70)	1		1	
1220	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Reforestation	Forestwide	Reforestation projects will not be planned in areas which exhibit characteristics of a self perpetuating meadow ecosystem. (p.70)	y	y	1	
1221	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Sale Prep	Forestwide	Uneven-aged management is the preferred system for managing timber resources. (p.72)			1	

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1222	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Sale Prep	Forestwide	Silvicultural treatments will leave sound snags (10"+ DBH). Manage for 220 natural snags per 100 acres on a minimum of 40% of the ecosystem area with emphasis on peripheral edges of openings. Areas unavailable for harvest are considered as part of the 40% as long as good spatial distribution is maintained. Additional criteria for snags are: 1. Unmerchantable trees selected for snag recruitment will be due to dead or broken tops, heart rot and lightning strikes and not primarily due to poor genetics. 2. Leave dwarf mistletoe-free unmerchantable trees for snag recruitment and all existing snags 10"+ DBH and above except those to be removed for public safety or fire management. 3. If unmerchantable trees are not available, then merchantable trees may be considered for snag recruitment. (p.72)	1		1	
1223	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Sale Prep	Forestwide	Stands within 200 ft. of canyon rims in peregrine falcon feeding zones will receive uneven age, deferral, or other silvicultural treatment which enhances this key habitat and its features. (p.73)	1		1*	
1224	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Sale Prep	Forestwide	Log landing areas will be located outside of designated sensitive land areas to the extent practical. These sensitive areas include: riparian areas, wetlands and natural meadows, archaeological sites, threatened and endangered or sensitive species habitat and along Level 1 roads requiring viewshed corridor plans. When landings must be located in these areas they will be coordinated to the sensitive resource. (p.73)	1	-2	-2	y
1225	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Sale Prep	Forestwide	Use road management to restrict use periods as needed for resource protection. (p.73)	1	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1226	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Sale Prep	Forestwide	Openings created through harvest of timber or firewood will not exceed 40 acres in size, except with regional approval to meet resource objectives. (p.73)	1		1	
1227	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Sale Prep	Forestwide	All firewood removal will be administered through a permit or sale system. Free use firewood for personal use will be restricted to dead and down material in designated areas to accomplish management objectives. (p.74)	1	y	1	y
1228	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber Sale Prep	Forestwide	Manage to perpetuate or maintain aspen stands along stream course reaches with less than a 6% gradient. (p.74)	1	1	1	
1229	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Plan and design activities and management strategies specifically for soil and water resources improvement where watershed condition is unsatisfactory. (p.75)	1	1	1	1
1230	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Plan watershed rehabilitation where necessary to protect water resources and soil productivity after wildfire. (p.75)	1	1	1	1
1231	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Select treatment methods for plant control or revegetation projects according to the NEPA process and the following criteria: 1. Large equipment may be used: a. on slopes less than 40 %, b. on soils with moderate or high revegetation potential, and c. when they will not adversely affect stream channels. 2. Prescribed fire may be used: a. on areas with suitable fuel types. b. on areas where the proper vegetative response can be expected, c. where the fire will not pose a threat to human safety or surrounding property, d. on slopes greater than 40 %, with careful resource consideration, e. on soils with moderate or high revegetation potential, f. soils with low revegetation potential, as long as 40% of the vegetative cover remains. (p.75)	1	1	1*	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1232	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Work toward improving unsatisfactory watershed condition to a satisfactory state on those acres that can be cost effectively improved. This should be accomplished through a combination of structural methods and management strategies, such as road closures, satisfactory allotment plans or ORV restrictions. (p.76)	1	1	1	1
1233	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Accomplish 100 acres (approximately 66 miles) of road obliteration each year for the first two decades. Priorities for road obliteration will be based on the following criteria: 1. damage to the riparian ecosystem. 2. unacceptable resource damage. 3. management area emphasis of low optimum open road density or protection of sensitive soils. (p.76)	1	1	1	y
1234	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Minimize the impacts to soil and water resources in all ground disturbing activities. (p.77)	1	1	1	1
1235	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Insure that the Best Management Practices (BMP) recommended by the State of New Mexico, the EPA and the Forest Service are utilized in all projects where water quality may be affected by non-point source pollution to insure compliance with the New Mexico water quality standards. (p.77)				
1236	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	BMPs for Road Design, Construction, and Management: 1. Locate roads away from watercourses. Determine the minimum distance between roads and watercourses after considering the following factors:...a-e. (p.77)	1	1	1	
1237	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	2. Use brush mulches or filter fences when necessary to mitigate impacts of roads near water courses. (p.77)	y	y	y	
1238	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	3. Locate necessary stream crossings at points where the stream channel is stable. Approach stream crossings at right angles. (p.77)	y	1*	y	

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1239	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	4. Provide for storm flows across the road prism when through-fills across water courses have been constructed. (p.77)				
1240	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	5. Design roads so grades are less than 10 %. If grades must exceed 10 %, reduce the distance between drainage dips so water concentrations cannot erode the road surface or fill slopes. (p.77)				
1241	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	6. Drain springs and seeps across roads with inslope road surfaces, ditches, and culverts. (p.77)				
1242	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	7. Minimize construction of midslope roads where side slopes exceed 60%. When this construction is deemed necessary, full bench the roads and dispose of excavated material at a suitable location. (p.77)	y	y	1*	
1243	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	8. Provide road surface drainage by frequent rolling of the road grade, construction of drainage dips, or construction of lateral ditches. (p.78)				
1244	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	9. Evaluate the need for aggregate surfacing for roads located on soils with low bearing strength or high plasticity. (p.78)				
1245	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	10. Minimize the period that disturbed areas are not vegetated by revegetating and/or mulching cuts and fill slopes. (p.78)	1	1	1	
1246	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	11. Maintain all roads to ensure proper function of drainage structures. (p.78)	1	1	1	
1247	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	12. Avoid location of temporary roads on unstable or sensitive soils, steep slopes, and watercourses. Revegetation should be accomplished as soon as temporary use is completed, using site adapted seed mixtures and planting during moist seasons. (p.78)	1	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1248	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	BMP'S for Timber Sale Preparation and Administration: 1. Protected stream courses will be designated on the sale area map. Stream courses include the designated area on each side of the stream which is given special management consideration. This area will be marked on the ground and will vary in width depending on the physical characteristics and management objectives.	0	0	0	
1249	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	a. Protected stream course crossings will be approved and designated by the Forest Service. (p.78)	x	x	x	
1250	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	b. Endlining will be used within protected stream courses unless the stream courses can be protected by other means. (p.78)	1	1*	1	
1251	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	2. Restrict skidding in areas having wet or highly erodible soil conditions. (p.78)	1	1	1	
1252	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	3. In the harvest units designated for skyline logging, yarding will be upslope or fully suspended if cross slope yarding is necessary. Skyline corridor widths will be limited to 15 feet. Require on end suspension during in-haul for all skyline operations. (p.78)	y	y	-2	
1253	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	4. All landings and skid trails will be properly drained using waterbars at proper spacing, and will be ripped and revegetated appropriately. (p.78)	1	1*	1*	1
1254	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	5. Use appropriate erosion control techniques when disking for site preparation. (p.79)	1	1	1	
1255	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	After riparian condition inventories are initiated, prioritize riparian improvement projects according to the following criteria: 1. Effect on T&E habitat. 2. Degradation of fisheries habitat. 5. Significant variance from Southwestern Regional riparian guidelines.	1	1	1	

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1256	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Manage riparian areas in accordance with legal requirements regarding floodplains, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, and cultural and other resources. Protect the productivity and diversity of riparian dependent resources and emphasize the protection of soil, water, vegetation, wildlife and fish resources prior to implementing projects. Give preferential consideration to resources dependent on riparian areas over other resources when conflicts among uses arise. (p.79)	1	1	1	
1257	Santa Fe	Watershed	Watershed Management	Forestwide	Riparian areas should be managed toward meeting the following guidelines: Ground cover- Provide average ground cover of plant and litter at 80% of natural levels. Shade- Provide shading over perennial and intermittent water surfaces that is 80% of natural levels considering unit reaches of about 2 miles in length. Bank cover- Provide shrub and tree cover along bank lengths that is 80% of natural levels. Give emphasis to the protection of streambank stability provided by woody plant roots, particularly on outside bends of stream channel meanders. Streambed Sedimentation- Composition of sand, silt, and clays within streambeds should not exceed 20% of natural levels. Plant Composition- Provide at least 60% of the woody plant composition in 3 or more riparian species. Plant Structure- Provide at least 3 age classes of riparian trees and shrubs, with at least 10% of the cover in the seedling sapling stages and 10% in the mature and overmature. Crown Cover- Provide crown cover of both trees and shrubs that is 80% of natural levels considering unit reaches of about 2 miles in length (p.79-80).	1	1	1	
1258	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	Control surface uses in mineral operations through plans of operation and permits which provide for: - preservation of water quality; - protecting watershed values; - T & E species and other wildlife habitats (p.81)	1	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1259	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	Forestwide	Ensure reclamation of mineral areas to restore resource damage and remove public safety hazards as needed. (p.82)	1	1	1	1
1260	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Utility Corridors	Forestwide	Specifications for raptor protection on permitted power lines during construction and reconstruction will follow "Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Powerlines", Report #4, by the Raptor Research Foundation. (p.86)	1		1	
1261	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Utility Corridors	Forestwide	Permits will not be issued until archaeological clearance and compliance with the Endangered Species Act is obtained. (p.86)	z	z	z	z
1262	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Landownership Management	Forestwide	Because conditions may change over time, classify lands that are desirable for acquisition according to the following criteria: 2. Contain essential or critical habitat for threatened, endangered, sensitive, or other key wildlife species. 4. Wetlands or riparian areas. 8. Need rehabilitation or stabilization to restore their productivity. (p.87)	1	1	1	1
1263	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Landownership Management	Forestwide	The purchase program centers around the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) that designates that lands within the following categories are eligible for acquisition with LWCF funds: 3. T & E species habitat. (p.88)	x	x	x	x
1264	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	Forestwide	Roads needed only for private land access, special uses, or mineral activities will be built and maintained by the permittee to minimum standards for the intended use. They will be closed, drained and revegetated after final use. (p.90)	0	0	0	0
1265	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	Forestwide	Avoid development of new roads within essential bald eagle and peregrine falcon habitat which would increase public access and use. Restrict public access and use on existing roads as necessary to protect these habitats. (p.90)	1		1	
1266	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	Forestwide	Consider fisheries management objectives in the design of stream crossings. (p.90)				

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1267	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	Forestwide	Construct new roads and trails at least ¼ mile from prairie dog towns where practical. (p.90)	y			
1268	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	Forestwide	Minimize the area of impact of new and existing roads and trails on riparian zones and wet meadows. Locate construction equipment service areas outside the riparian areas. (p.90)	1	1	1	
1269	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	Forestwide	Pursue an aggressive program for closure of unneeded roads. (p.91)	1	1	1	1
1270	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	Forestwide	Threatened and endangered species needs will be coordinated with the District Ranger to avoid negative impacts as safety and emergency conditions permit. (pp.93, 94)	1	1	1	1
1271	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	Forestwide	Air traffic will be coordinated to minimize impacts on peregrine falcon and bald eagle. (p.93)	1			
1272	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	Forestwide	Fires which exceed the suppression objectives are considered escape fires and appropriate response will be determined by an escape fire situation analysis. The analysis will consider at least the following: 7. Impacts on T & E species. (p.93)	1	1	1	1
1273	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	Forestwide	Fuels treatment will be coordinated with wildlife habitat needs. Prescribed fire will be utilized to minimize high intensity fire risk in essential T&E habitat. Existing and potential snags needed for wildlife habitat will be protected. (p. 94)	1	1*	1*	1
1274	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Insect and Disease	Forestwide	Habitat requirements for TES species will take precedence over disease/insect treatment needs and cover requirements for non-TES species. (p.95)	1	1	1	1
1275	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Insect and Disease	Forestwide	When pesticides are used for pest control, project plans will contain appropriate and necessary monitoring procedures and mitigation measures. Depending on the situation, monitoring procedures might include some or all of the following: 3. Determine effects on water quality. (p.97)	1	1*	1*	

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1276	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA A	Wildlife emphasis is on providing even distribution of age classes in forested communities and improved fisheries. Stands providing forage and cover will be spatially designed to enhance wildlife values. (p.100, MA A)			1	
1277	Santa Fe		Management Emphasis	MA B	This management area consists of those Forest lands that provide key deer and elk winter range, some of the essential habitat for threatened and endangered species, or other areas important to game and non-game wildlife... The emphasis in this area is on wildlife habitat improvement and key species habitat protection. Grazing and timber harvest activities occur where compatible with the primary emphasis of this area. (p.102, MA B)	x	x	x	x
1278	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA B	Manage 75% of the forested acreage to have a minimum of 220 snags per 100 acres. (p.104, MA B)	1		1	
1279	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA B, R	Firewood should be managed to retain snags and on-the-ground large diameter logs. (pp.104, 168)	1		1	
1280	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	MA B	Roads will be constructed, reconstructed, maintained or closed to enhance wildlife habitat effectiveness and support timber harvest activities. (p. 104 MA B)	0	0	0	
1281	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	MA B, G, S	Road use will be managed with the objective of limiting open road density to 0.3 to 1.5 miles per square mile. (pp. 104, 123, 173)	1	1	1	
1282	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	MA B	Air traffic will be coordinated to minimize impacts on T&E species. (pp.105, 111, 154, 169)	1			

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1283	Santa Fe		Management Emphasis	MA C	These are transportation corridors and areas which provide essential habitat for T&E species along with ... Emphasis is on enhancement of visual quality and developed recreation opportunities while protecting essential wildlife habitat and riparian zones. Grazing and timber activities occur where consistent with the primary emphasis of this area. (p.106 MA C)	x	x	x	x
1284	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA C	When developed recreation facilities are proposed in T&E habitat, a biological assessment will be obtained and a no adverse effect determination made before the project proceeds. Existing facilities located in T&E habitat will be managed to protect that habitat. (p.107 MA C)	1	1	1	1
1285	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA C, D	In addition to those criteria for ORV restriction or closure listed in Forestwide standards, the following priority criteria will apply: 2. Degradation of T&E or sensitive species habitat. 3. Degradation of the riparian ecosystem. (pp. 107-108, 113)	1	1	1	1
1286	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA C, D	Retain and encourage existing groupings of gambel oak, and other understory vegetation to promote visual diversity. Allow planting/seeding of indigenous understory species. (pp. 108, 114)			1	
1287	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA C, D	Dispose of activity-generated slash in the immediate foreground zone within one year of project completion, with the exception of a maximum of five logs per acre of minimum 12" diameter and 15' length of wildlife. (pp.109,114)	1		1	
1288	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA C, D	Wildlife emphasis is to enhance T&E habitat, riparian habitat, and fisheries. (pp. 109, 114)	1	1	1	
1289	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA C	Coordinate with recreation development and viewshed corridor planning to reduce impacts on T&E and sensitive species. (p.109 MA C)	1	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1290	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA C	T&E species habitat management will emphasize reducing human disturbance and enhancement of riparian communities. (p. 109 MA C)	1	1	1	1
1291	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA C	Plant cottonwoods where appropriate to enhance bald eagle winter habitat effectiveness. (p.109 MA C)	1	1	1	
1292	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA C	Vertical diversity will be emphasized over horizontal diversity. (pp. 109, 114)			0	
1293	Santa Fe	Range Management	Range	MA C, D	Within approved allotment management plans, emphasis will be given to proper utilization of the riparian zone. (p.109, 115)	1	1*	1	
1294	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA C	Reforestation activities will be designed to eliminate adverse effects on T&E species. (p.110 MA C)	1	1	1	
1295	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA C	TSI activity levels will be coordinated to eliminate adverse effects on T&E species. (p.110 MA C)	1	y	1	
1296	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA C	Manage 75% of the forested acres to have 300 snags per 100 acres. (p. 110 MA C)	1		1	
1297	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	MA C, D	Roads will be constructed, reconstructed, maintained or closed to support the objectives of high quality recreation access for a variety of vehicles, protection of riparian zones and protection of T&E habitat. (p. 111, 116)	1	1	1	1
1298	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA D	Manage timber stands under uneven-aged or extended rotation even-aged systems to provide or retain visual diversity and benefit non-game species. (p.115 MA D)	0		0	
1299	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA G, M, S	Evaluate these lands and identify opportunities to contribute to T&E species recovery objectives. (pp. 122, 151, 172)	1	1	1	2
1300	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA G, K, S	Manage for perches distributed throughout the area to meet songbird and raptor needs. (pp. 122, 144, 172)	1	1	1	
1301	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA G	In the Caja, manage prairie dogs to maintain viable populations. (p. 122 MA G)	y			

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1302	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	MA G	Protection will be provided to T&E plant inclusions from both wildfire and suppression efforts. (pp.124, 145)				1
1303	Santa Fe		Management Emphasis	MA H	These combinations provide important habitat for a wide array of T&E and other wildlife species. Management emphasis in these areas is to preserve wilderness character. Primitive recreation opportunities, wildlife habitat management, grazing, and fire management will occur only when consistent with these values and where historically established. (p.125 MA H)	x	x	x	
1304	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA H	Control measures may include closing areas, lake shores and lake basins to overnight camping, use by reservation, permit systems, etc. (p. 125 MA H)	1	1	y	
1305	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA H	Use trail system design to disperse recreationists away from wet meadows, riparian areas, and areas of concentrated use. (p. 126 MA H)	1	1	1	
1306	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA H	Manage wilderness use to maintain or enhance T&E species habitat. (p. 127 MA H)	1	1	1	
1307	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA H	Manage for native plant and animal species and allow for re-introduction of native species. (p. 127 MA H)	1	1	1	
1308	Santa Fe	Range Management	Range	MA H	Avoid management practices which tend to concentrate grazing livestock in sensitive areas such as riparian zones and wet meadows. (p. 127 MA H)	1	1	1	
1309	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Lands	MA H	Utility corridors are prohibited except in accord with Section 4(d)(4)(1) of the Wilderness Act. (p. 128 MA H)	z		z	
1310	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	MA H	Protect bald eagle winter roost areas from wildfire. (p. 128 MA H)	1			
1311	Santa Fe	Range Management	Range	MA H	Allotment management plans will be consistent with wilderness and T&E objectives. (p. 130 MA H)	1	1	1	

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1312	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Pecos Wilderness	MA H	Campfires and overnight camping are prohibited within the posted areas at Pecos Falls, Beatty's Flat, and within the lake basins of all lakes, due to loss of vegetative cover and soil. (p. 132 MA H)	1	1	1	
1313	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Pecos Wilderness	MA H	The Santa Fe Watershed portion of the wilderness is closed to recreation use. (p. 132,	1	1	1	
1314	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	San Pedro Parks Wilderness	MA H	Cienega Gregorio is closed to campfires and overnight camping due to loss of vegetative cover and soils and use levels inconsistent with wilderness values. (p. 134 MA H)	1	1	1	
1315	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Minerals	MA I	Extraction of mineral materials will not be permitted. (p. 137 MA I)	1	1	1	
1316	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Facilities	MA I, J, K, N	Roads will not be constructed except where necessary for permitted special uses, mineral activities, private land access, to access adjacent management areas where other reasonable access is not available or to support cultural resource management. Road management will be implemented with the objective of closing all unnecessary roads where they currently exist. (pp. 137, 142, 145, 154)	0	0	0	
1317	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA J	Timber harvest activities will be planned to limit the potential of catastrophic fire, and promote long term forest ad watershed health. (p. 141 MA J)	1	1*	1*	
1318	Santa Fe		Management Emphasis	MA K	The primary emphasis in this area is on protection of sensitive species, ecosystems and fragile soils. Consistent with this theme, ORV travel will be prohibited, and recreation, grazing, and firewood activities will occur only when compatible with the primary emphasis. (p. 143 MA K)	1	1	1	1

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Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1319	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA K	Wildlife management in the Erosion Pasture will feature the following: Riparian management and improvement of the Rio del Oso; Birds of prey nesting and feeding habitat; Increased non-game habitat values. (p. 144 MA K)	1	1	1	
1320	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA K	Manage to enhance suitable cover for ground nesting birds and rodents in deficient areas. (p. 144 MA K)	y		1	
1321	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	MA K	As a forestwide average for this management area, road use will be managed with the objective of limiting open road density to 0 to 1.0 miles per square mile. Road management priorities will be based on minimizing resource damage, eliminating unsafe conditions, or closing unneeded roads. (p. 145 MA K)	1	1	1	1
1322	Santa Fe	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	MA L	These areas are closed to motorized travel. (p. 147 MA L)	1	1	1	
1323	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA L	In White Rock Canyon, wildlife management should emphasize maintenance or enhancement of birds of prey habitat T&E species migration corridors, riparian areas, and mule deer habitat. (p. 147 MA L)	1	1	1	
1324	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA L	The riparian zone will be evaluated for enhancement opportunities with specific consideration of possible contribution to T&E species recovery. (p. 147 MA L)	1	1	1	y
1325	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA L	In the East Fork of the Jemez River, wildlife management should emphasize late forest seral stage habitat, T&E species, and fisheries. (p. 147 MA L)	1	1	1	
1326	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	MA L	T&E habitat needs will be evaluated in determining size constraints for individual low intensity (less than 4' flame length) wildfires. (p. 148 MA L)	1	1*	1*	
1327	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA M	Prohibit introduction of non-native plant or animal species. (p. 151 MA M)	1	1	1	1

Santa Fe National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1328	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	MA M	Low intensity wildfires will have no size limitations. (p. 151 MA M)	0		0	
1329	Santa Fe		Management Emphasis	MA N	These areas of land contain essential habitat for T&E species. The emphasis here will be on management that protects and enhances essential wildlife habitat. This land area will not be included in the suitable timber base. However, certain timber management activities as well as grazing, firewood, and fire management may occur when consistent with the protection emphasis of this area. (p. 152 MA N)	x	x	x	x
1330	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA N	Vegetation management will favor old growth forest conditions and vertical diversity for non-game after T&E species habitat needs are met. (p. 153 MA N)	1	1	1	
1331	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA N	Timber management may be used in these areas only to accomplish T&E habitat improvement objectives. (p. 153 MA N)	1	1	1	1
1332	Santa Fe	Forest Health	Timber	MA N	All vegetation management must be executed in a manner and time of year which is consistent with T&E species needs. (p. 153 MA N)	1	1	1	1
1333	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Lands	MA N	All powerlines 69Kv or less must utilize location, design, and construction practices to meet T&E habitat requirements and the appropriate VQO. (p. 154 MA N)	1		1	
1334	Santa Fe	Fire Management	Protection	MA N	Prescribed fire and fuelbreak design will be used to minimize the effects of wildfire on T&E or sensitive species habitat. (p. 154 MA N)	1	1*	1*	1
1335	Santa Fe		Management Emphasis	MA O	Management emphasis is on quality water production. This area will remain closed to all entry according to the original closure order. (p. 155 MA O)	x	x	x	
1336	Santa Fe	Lands and Minerals	Lands	MA O	Utility corridors will be excluded. (p. 156 MA O)	1	1	1	

Santa Fe National Forest

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost
1337	Santa Fe	Engineering	Facilities	MA O	Roads will not be constructed in this management area except as necessary to control wildfire which threatens life, property, or water quality. Any constructed roads will be closed or obliterated after use. (p. 156 MA O)	1	1*	1*	
1338	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA R	Wildlife management will emphasize T&E species habitat enhancement, access management, riparian enhancement and even distribution of seral habitats. (p. 167 MA R)	1	1	1	
1339	Santa Fe	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	MA S	Evaluate these lands and identify opportunities to contribute to T&E species recovery objectives. (pp. 122, 151, 172)	1	1	1	

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
1340	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Locate and survey all potential Gila Topminnow sites. Where feasible stock sites, monitor for success, and restock if necessary.									2			2				
1341	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Identify, survey, map, and analyze habitat for all Federally-listed species. Identify management conflicts and enhancement opportunities. Correct any management conflicts or problems.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1342	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Continue to clear all projects for threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plant and animal species. Clearances will be done by Wildlife Biologist and reviewed by Forest Biologist.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1343	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> New additions of listed, proposed, or candidate species by the US Fish and Wildlife Service will be protected.			1				1									
1344	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Maintain a minimum of 30% effective ground cover for watershed protection and forage production, especially in primary wildlife forage producing areas. Where less than 30% exists, it will be the management goal to obtain a minimum of 30% effective ground cover.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	y	y	y	
1345	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Habitat requirements for endangered species will have precedence over threatened species. Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over requirements for other species and habitat requirements for sensitive species will take precedence over nonsensitive species.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1346	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	The northern goshawk standards and guidelines apply to the forest wood-land communities described below that are outside of Mexican spotted owl protected and restricted areas. Within Mexican spotted owl protected and restricted areas, the Mexican spotted owl standards and guidelines take precedence over the northern goshawk standards and guidelines. One or the other set of standards and guidelines apply to all forest and woodland communities but the Mexican spotted owl standards always take precedence in areas of overlap.						2										
1347	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Where VSS 6 is deficit within the ecosystem management area, all VSS 6 will be maintained regardless of location. However, over time, the intent is to sustain a relatively even distribution (again based on site quality) of VSS 6 across the ecosystem management area.						1										

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona
1348	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Coordinate with range to achieve utilization in the riparian areas that will not exceed 20% of the current annual growth by volume of woody species.		1*	-1	1*	1*	1	-2	1	1	1	1	1			
1349	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Coordinate with range to achieve at least 50% of the cottonwood-willow and mixed broadleaf acres in structural Type 1 by 2030.		1	1*	1	1*	1		1	1	1	1	1			
1350	Tonto	Watershed			<u>Standard</u> Rehabilitate at least 80% of the potential shrub cover in riparian areas through the use of appropriate grazing systems and methods.		1*	1*	1	1*	1		1	1	1	1	1			
1351	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Identify and delineate the home range of all Bald Eagle breeding areas. Document and correct any resource conflicts and disturbances to Bald Eagles and their habitat. During portions of any year that a Bald Eagle's nest site is active, an appropriate area of land surrounding the nest will be closed to public entry if such closure is necessary.				1											
1352	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Manage the warm water non-game type streams to support Gila sucker and Longfin dace.		1						1	1	y	1	1			
1353	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Any surface or vegetation disturbing projects in riparian areas will be coordinated and will specify protection or rehabilitation of riparian-dependent resources. For example, the required planting of large cottonwood poles in 7 Mile Wash by Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT).		1*	1*	1	1*	1		1	1	1	1	1			
1354	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Guideline</u> Conduct surveys and write reports on allotments scheduled for re-analysis and possible stocking adjustments. Allow for forage to maximize Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species, management indicator species, and emphasis harvest species.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1355	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	All Riparian Areas- Rehabilitate and maintain, through improved management practices, mixed broadleaf riparian to achieve 80% of the potential overstory crown coverage. Natural regeneration is anticipated to achieve most of this goal. Artificial regeneration may be necessary in some areas.		1	1	1	1	1		1*	1*	1	1	1*			
1356	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Re-establish riparian vegetation in severely degraded but potentially productive riparian areas. Natural regeneration is anticipated to achieve this goal, but artificial regeneration may be necessary in some areas.		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			
1357	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Rehabilitate cottonwood willow Type 11 to achieve conversion to Type 1 by the year 2030. Natural regeneration is anticipated to achieve most of this goal, but artificial regeneration may be necessary in some areas.		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			
1358	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Bat roosts and other sensitive biological resources within cave will be managed using all appropriate means identified in the Cave Implementation Plan.	1														

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
1359	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Initiate informal or formal consultation, as required by the Endangered Species Act, with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on all actions that effect T&E plant and animal species	Z	Z														
1360	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Survey, study and assess the status of candidate species on a priority basis. Identify document and correct any management conflicts to the species or their habitats.			1				1									
1361	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Guideline</u> Manage riparian areas to the level needed to provide protection and improvement.		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				
1362	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff		<u>Guideline</u> Where possible, locate roads on natural benches, ridges, flat slopes near ridges J02, L04, F01 or valley bottoms, and away from stream channels.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	
1363	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff		<u>Guideline</u> Roads should be located on well-drained and stable ground, avoiding seeps and other unstable areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	
1364	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Guideline</u> Stream crossing approaches should avoid steep pitches and grades in order to prevent sedimentation.		1*	1	1	1*	0		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*				
1365	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Guideline</u> Where channel crossings are necessary, select an area where the channel is straight and cross the channel at right angles.		1*	1	1	1*	0		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*				
1366	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Guideline</u> In streams inhabited by fish, structures need to provide for fish passage. In addition, structures containing natural stream bottoms are preferred over culverts.		1					1	1	1	1	1	1				
1367	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff		<u>Guideline</u> Reduce road dimensions to that which will adequately fulfill anticipated needs and avoid large road cuts and fills.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1368	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	1996 Amendment - extra stuff	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Guideline</u> Avoid channel changes or disturbance of stream channels and minimize impacts to riparian vegetation.		1	1	1	1*	1		1	1	1	1	1				
1369	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	A. Recreation	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> All surface-disturbing activities planned near or within a known cave area will be examined to potential impacts to the cave(s) and the area around each cave entrance(s), (plus feeder drainages and surface areas immediately over cave passages). The cave area will be evaluated to determine protection measures needed.	1															
1370	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	A. Recreation	Forest-Wide S&Gs	<u>Standard</u> Protection measures for caves will be incorporated into project planning, and may include (but not be limited to) education, seasonal closures, and installation of entrance gates.	1															

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona
1370 a	Tonto	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Specific allotment goals and objectives, utilization guidelines, grazing systems or methods, structural and non-structural improvement needs, and specific monitoring methods will be documented in allotment management plans for each allotment. Specific objectives documented in allotment management plans will be attainable within a period of 5 to 10 years. Allotment management plans will be updated, revised, or amended on 5 to 10 year increments to ensure they accurately reflect allotment goals and objectives and the method of grazing management being employed on the allotments. Prescribed monitoring will be sufficient to determine if allotment management objectives are being met at a reasonable level. If it is determined through allotment monitoring that objectives are not being achieved, necessary changes in permitted numbers and/or management will then be made. In extreme cases, exclusion of livestock by fencing may be necessary (pg 43).	0														
1370 b	Tonto	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Pesticide proposals will be handled through additional environmental analysis and documentation to ensure project objectivity and public safety (pg 43).	0														
1370 c	Tonto	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Assure permittee maintenance of existing structural improvements on an annual basis to assure full life of project (pg 43).	1*														
1370 d	Tonto	Range Management	Range	Forest-Wide S&Gs	Forage use by grazing ungulates will be maintained at or above a condition which assures recovery and continued existence of threatened and endangered species (pg 42).														2	2
1371	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Special Uses	1C	Rehabilitate Bald Eagle nesting habitat by planting large cottonwood poles on alluvial benches.			1	1	1	1		1	1						
1371 a	Tonto	Watershed		1C, 1D	Preserve the free-flowing condition of this river (free-flowing is defined by law as: existing or flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modifications of waterway). Retention of minor structures which existed at the time of designation may be permitted (pg 56, 59)					1						1				
1371 b	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		1C	Coordinate with Arizona Game & Fish Department on maintenance of viable populations of Razorback suckers and River otters. Study to identify and correct any management conflicts (pg 57).					1						1				
1371 c	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1C	Manage suitable rangelands at Level B. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management. Projected changes in range condition acreages: Satisfactory range condition - 0 acres (current) to 615 acres (decade 1); Unsatisfactory - 6,148 acres (current) to 5,533 acres (decade 1) (pg 57).					-2						-2				

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
1371	d	Tonto	Watershed	Watershed	1C	Cooperate fully with the State Department of Health Services (Division of Environmental Health), and with the Arizona Water Quality Control Council to reduce or eliminate pollution of the river (pg 57, 60)				1						1					
1371	e	Tonto	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	1C	Administer the withdrawal from appropriation under mining laws and from leasing under the mineral leasing laws of all public lands constituting the bed, bank, and also the acreage within one-quarter mile of the bank of this wild river (Verde River) (pg 57)				1						1					
1371	f	Tonto	Engineering	Roads	1C	No roads will be built in this area (pg 58)				1						1					
1371	g	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Trails	1C, 1D	Construct or reconstruct trails in either former or new locations to prevent resource degradation and provide public safety (pg 58, 60)				1*						1*					
1371	h	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Trails	1C	Planning and work for administration and operation of existing trails to prevent resource degradation and provide for public safety and utilization (pg 58)				1						1					
1371	i	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	1D	Coordinate with Arizona Game & Fish Department on reintroduction of Razorback suckers and River otters. Study to identify and correct any management conflicts (pg 60).				1						1					
1371	j	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1D	Manage suitable rangelands at Level B. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management. Projected changes in range condition acreages: Satisfactory range condition - 0 acres (current) to 28 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 544 acres (current) to 526 acres (decade 1) (pg 60).				-2						-2					
1372		Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Wilderness	2B	River-running outfitter/guide activities are restricted to no more than two groups entering this Management Area per day.			-3	-1						y					
1373		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wilderness	2B, 6G, 6H, 6I	No non-indigenous species of animal not now found in this wilderness will be introduced or utilized within it.				1				1			1				
1374		Tonto	Watershed	Wilderness	2B, 6G	Soaps and detergents may not be introduced into sidecreeks.				1				1			1				
1375		Tonto	Range Management	Wilderness	2A, 2B, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3F, 4A, 4B, 4C, 5A, 6G, 6H, 6I	Minimal range improvements, i.e., boundary and essential interior division fences deemed necessary for Level B management. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management.	1	1*	1*	1	1*	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	y	-1	y
1376		Tonto	Range Management	Grazing Management	2D	Manage suitable rangelands at Level C. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management.		-3			-2			-1			-1				
1376	a	Tonto	Fire Management	Fire	1F, 4F, 5G	Integrate habitat needs through prescribed fires within fire suppression objectives (pg 68-1, 140-1, 166)										1*					
1376	b	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1F	Projected changes in range condition acreages: satisfactory range condition - 65,047 (current) to 87,744 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 226,864 acres (current) to 204,167 acres (decade 1) (pg 69)										1*					

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona
1376	c	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Trails	1F, 4A, 4C, 4D, 4F, 5B, 5D, 5G, 6A, 6J	O&M of entire trail system to provide for a variety of user experience levels, resource protection, and public safety. Includes trail condition surveys and maintenance plans (pg 70, 121, 126, 136, 143, 148, 159, 168, 170, 197).				0						0				
1376	d	Tonto	Fire Management	Fire	1F, 4D, 4F	Use prescribed fire to treat vegetation for water yield, forage, and wildlife habitat improvement (pg 71, 136, 143)										1*				
1377		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Recreation	3F	Protect and enhance Yuma Clapper Rail habitat. Identify, document, and correct management conflicts with, or other disturbances to, Yuma Clapper Rail or their habitat.								1			1			
1378		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Recreation	3F	Rehabilitate Bald Eagle nesting habitat by planting large cottonwood poles on alluvial benches.		1	1					1			1			
1379			Range Management	Lower Salt	3F	Assess and study the effects of grazing on the endangered Hedgehog cactus by fencing plots.														Y
1379	a	Tonto	Range Management	Range	2F	Study and assess the effects of grazing on the endangered hedgehog cactus by fencing plots. Correct management conflicts in hedgehog cactus range (pg 87)														1
1380			Range Management	Lower Salt	3F	Manage suitable rangelands at Level B, except Goldfield allotment manage at Level A. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management.	-2		-1											y
1381		Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Goldfield	3G, 4A, 4C, 4E, 5B, 6A, 6E	ORV use prohibited (pg 119, 124, 137, 147, 169, 178).	1		1	1	1					1				Y
1382		Tonto	Range Management	Goldfield	3G	Manage suitable rangeland at Level A. Level A to be established through fencing. Fencing responsibility to be established in memorandum of understanding with Desert Botanical Garden. Little change in range condition is expected.	1			1				1			1			Y
1383		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		3H	Protect and enhance Yuma Clapper Rail habitat. Identify document, and correct management conflicts with or other disturbances to Yuma Clapper Tail or their habitat.														
1384		Tonto	Range Management		3H	Manage suitable rangeland at Level A for Blue Point Cottonwood Natural Area and Level B for Sycamore Creek Natural Area. Little change in range condition is expected.	1			1				1			1			y
1384	a	Tonto	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	2A	Closely monitor all mineral activity and ensure that notices of intent and Plans of Operation are filed. Determine validity on all claims on which surface disturbing activities are planned. If validity is sustained on claims filed prior to January 1, 1984 or August 28, 1984, as applicable, complete the NEPA process on the plan, ensuring appropriate mitigation and reclamation measures are employed. Closely monitor activities of the approved Plan of Operations, utilizing wilderness ranger and technical assistance (as required) (pg 74).														-2

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
1384	b	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1E, 2A Minimal range improvements necessary for Level B management and protection of the forage and soil resources commensurate with wilderness values. Maintain utilization at acceptable levels within key forage producing and wilderness use areas (pg 74).					2										y	0
1385		Tonto	Lands and Minerals		3H Process withdrawals for locatable and leasable minerals by 1988. Issue no surface occupancy stipulations for leasing activities.	0		0	0	0				0			0			y	
1385	a	Tonto	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs Process notices of intent and operation plans as needed (pg 45)																0
1385	b	Tonto	Lands and Minerals	Minerals Management	Forest-Wide S&Gs Protect Forest Service surface rights as needed, including preparation of EA/EIS, title searches, litigation, etc. (pg 45)																0
1386		Tonto	Forest Health		3I Manage the pinyon-juniper type in a sustained yield evenflow basis. Horizontal diversity will be provided by a mix of successional stages within 5,000 acre wildlife management units. Ten percent of the type will be maintained as permanent openings with suitable ground cover for specific site conditions. Powerlines, natural openings or meadows count toward the standard. Where natural openings or powerlines do not meet this standard openings will be created. The scheduling of fuelwood harvest will produce a distribution of successional stages as follows: 1 Permanent openings (2-40 acres) 10% 2 Fresh cut areas (0-20 years) 10% 3 Immature (20-100 years and 3-6" dbh) 40% 4 Mature (100-175+ years and 6-11" dbh) 40%						0			0			0	y			
1387		Tonto	Forest Health		3I, 1F, 4F, 5G, 6J The following cover standard and guidelines will apply in areas where threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat requirements do not conflict. Provide a ratio of 60:40 percent forage to cover in pinon-juniper for mule deer. Permanent openings, fresh cut areas, and immature stands qualify as forage producing areas (pg 69, 115, 142, 167, 196)	y					y					y		y			
1388		Tonto	Forest Health		3I Maintain a minimum of 100 snags per 100 acres. A preferred snag is 12" dbh and 20 feet tall over at least 50% of the pinyon-juniper type.				1	0											
1388	a	Tonto	Range Management	Range	4A Manage suitable rangeland at Level B to maintain permitted use within forage capacity. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management. Satisfactory range condition - 4,382 acres (current) to 6,133 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 35,020 acres (current) to 33,269 acres (decade 1) (pg 120)											-1					
1388	b	Tonto	Range Management	Range	4C Manage suitable rangeland at Level B to maintain permitted use within forage capacity. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management. Satisfactory range condition - 943 acres (current) to 1,367 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 8,486 acres (current) to 8,062 acres (decade 1) (pg 125)											-1					

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona		
1388	c	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	4D	ORV use allowed (except as noted above) unless posted as closed (pg 129)											-1					
1388	d	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Wildlife	4D, 5D	Wildlife habitat improvement needs will be integrated into range forage improvement projects identified in approved AMPs. Habitat improvement opportunities will also be integrated with timber management activities (pg 130, 154).											1*					
1388	e	Tonto	Range Management	Range	4D	Manage suitable rangelands at Level D. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management. Projected changes in range condition acreages: satisfactory range condition - 20,886 acres (current) to 33,418 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 83,544 acres (current) to 71,012 acres (decade 1) (pg 131).											-1					
1388	f	Tonto	Range Management	Range	4D	Maintenance performed on revegetation acres as determined in Allotment Management Plans to retain optimum forage production. Methods could include prescribed fire, chemical and/or mechanical means (pg 131)											1*					
1389		Tonto	Forest Health		4D	The oak component of the conifer types and the encinal oak type will be maintained. Oak may be cut to improve spacing and sprouting. Thickets can be cut to thin but retain at least 40% of the stand. When thinning stands retain large trees contributing the bulk of the mast crop. Manage oak to enhance Band-tailed pigeon and whitetail deer habitat, especially within 1/2 mile of water.					1											
1390		Tonto	Forest Health		4D	Retain all raptor nest tree groups.			1		1											
1391		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		4D, 5D	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over requirements for other species (131, 155).	1		1		1			1	1	1	1	y			y	
1392		Tonto	Forest Health		4D	The timber harvest schedule will produce a mix of vertical and horizontal structural diversity. Within management units (averaging 5,000 acres) vertical diversity will be provided by: (1) Twenty percent of each unit will have old growth characteristic (age classes 121-240 years). (2) The twenty percent will be in at least 50 acre stands averaging 12 trees per acre that are more than 20" dbh. (3) The stands will have at least two canopy levels with at least 60 gsl in the lower canopy and an overall basal area of 80 in trees 10" dbh and larger. (4) Within the stands, an average of 10 tons per acre of down woody material in logs greater than 12" in diameter is desirable.		1	1		-2			1	1			1				
1393		Tonto	Forest Health		4D	Existing stand conditions will not allow full implementation of this prescription until the first rotation in the regenerated stand. Ten percent of the existing pole stands will be set aside to provide horizontal diversity requirements and will be allowed to develop into the old growth component of the regenerated stand.	y		0		0			0	0			0				
1394		Tonto	Forest Health		4D	Provide a minimum of 180 snags per 100 acres in the Ponderosa pine/mixed conifer type. A preferred snag is at least 15" dbh and 35 feet tall.			1		1											

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
1395	Tonto	Forest Health		4D	Where snags are not present, they will be provided by leaving 2-3 trees from re-generation cuts to become potential snags.				1		1										
1396	Tonto	Forest Health		4D	Integrate dwarf mistletoe surveys into stand examinations. Remove infected overstories as soon as regeneration is accomplished. Thin understories to densities which will maximize fiber production, and therefore stand vigor, using yield simulation models as guides. Eradicate infected stands by clear-cutting and regenerate artificially when yield simulation models indicate that they will not reach maturity because of mistletoe				1		-2										
1397	Tonto	Forest Health		4D	Manage noncommercial species within the pine type to maintain their representation in the vegetative diversity.				1		1										
1398	Tonto	Forest Health		4D, 5D	Timber sale road systems should be designed to minimize impacts on stream channels and water quality. Roads should be located on slopes less than 60%, and should have sustained gradients of less than 8%. Roads should not be located on unstable slopes where mass movement is likely to occur (pg 134, 158).		1*		1		-2			1*	1*	1*	1*				
1399	Tonto	Forest Health		4D, 5D	An Interdisciplinary (I.D.) team will evaluate the need for buffer strips adjacent to water bodies within proposed commercial sawtimber sale areas. Where a buffer strip is deemed necessary, the I.D. team will recommend the width of strip needed to achieve adequate protection of aquatic and riparian resources. The width of the buffer strip will depend upon such factors as channel stability, side-slope steepness, erodibility of soils, existing ground cover conditions, and existing aquatic conditions. Logging vehicles will not be allowed to operate within any such designated buffer strips, except at designated crossings (pg 135, 158).		1		1		0			1	1	1	1				
1400	Tonto	Forest Health		4D	Restrict tractor skidding to those areas that have sustained slopes of 40% or less (pg 135).		-3		y		0			-3	-3	-3	-3				
1401	Tonto	Forest Health		4D, 5D	Skidding and hauling should be restricted to soil moisture conditions which do not cause excessive soil compaction, displacement, or puddling (pg 135, 158).		1*		y		0			1*	1*	1*	1*				
1402	Tonto	Forest Health		4D, 5D	Slash and debris should be kept out of protected stream channels (pg 135, 159).		1		1		y			1	1	1	1				
1403	Tonto	Forest Health		4D	Raise lead end of logs when skidding to minimize gouging. Restrict skidding during wet weather if necessary to prevent watershed damage. Rehabilitate skid trails and landings when logging is completed (provide drainage, repair ruts and gullies, and seed if necessary) (pg 135).		1*		1		0			1*	1*	1*	1*				
1404	Tonto	Range Management		4E	Manage suitable rangeland at Level A. Little change in Range condition will occur during the first decade (PG 137).		1	1	1	1							1				
1404 a	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	4E	Manage dispersed recreation at low intensity, reduced service level (pg 137)												1				

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona
1404	b	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	4E	Post all boundaries and close road at Fossil Springs (pg 137).										1				
1404	c	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	4F	Manage the East Verde River and Tonto Creek to assure that their river recreation attributes are maintained (pg 139)										1				
1404	d	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	4F, 5D	ORV use allowed unless posted as closed (pg 140, 153)										-1				
1404	e	Tonto	Range Management	Range	4F	Projected changes in range condition acreages: satisfactory range condition - 35,859 (current) to 48,874 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 130,154 acres (current) to 117,139 acres (decade 1) (pg 141)										-1				
1404	f	Tonto	Range Management	Range	5B	Manage suitable rangeland at Level B to maintain permitted use with forage capacity. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management. Projected changes in range condition acreages: satisfactory range condition - 2, 863 acres (current) to 2,969 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 2,124 acres (current) to 2,018 acres (decade 1) (pg 148)										-1				
1404	g	Tonto	Range Management	Range	5D	Manage suitable rangelands at Level D. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improve grazing management along with the installation of structural and non-structural improvements. Projected changes in range condition acreages: satisfactory range condition - 5,215 acres (current) to 20, 018 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 98,689 acres (current) to 83,886 acres (decade 1) (pg 154)										-1				
1405		Tonto	Forest Health		5D	The oak component of the conifer types and the encinal oak type will be maintained. Oak may be cut to improve spacing and sprouting. Thickets can be cut to thin but retain at least 40% of the stand. When thinning stands retain large trees contributing the bulk of the mast crop. Manage oak to enhance Band-tailed pigeon and whitetail deer habitat, especially within 1/2 mile of water.					0									
1406		Tonto	Forest Health		5D	Retain all raptor nest tree groups.			1		1									
1407		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		5D	Where necessary for restocking of Arizona trout, pesticides will be used to remove or control undesirable or competing fish species.								y			y			
1408		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		5D	Evaluate need for additional planting of large cottonwood poles to aid in rehabilitating Bald Eagle nesting habitat.			1											
1409		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		5D	Coordinate with Arizona Game & Fish Department on maintenance of viable populations of Razorback suckers and River otters. Study to identify and correct any management conflicts.														

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
1410	Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		5D	Habitat requirements for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will take precedence over requirements for other species.		1		1					1			1				1
1411	Tonto	Forest Health		5D	The timber harvest schedule will produce a mix of vertical and horizontal structural diversity. Within management units (averaging 5,000 acres) vertical diversity will be provided by: (1) Twenty percent of each unit will have old growth characteristic (age classes 121-240 years). (2) The twenty percent will be in at least 50 acre stands averaging 12 trees per acre that are more than 20" dbh. (3) The stands will have at least two canopy levels with at least 60 GSL in the lower canopy and an overall Basal area of 80 in trees 10" dbh and larger. (4) Within the stands an average of 10 tons per acre of down woody material in logs greater than 12 inches in diameter is desirable.					0											
1412	Tonto	Forest Health		4D, 5D	Exclude cable logging along the face of the Mogollon Rim (pg 132).						1					y					
1413	Tonto	Forest Health		5D	Provide a minimum of 180 snags per 100 acres in the Ponderosa pine/mixed conifer type. A preferred snag is at least 15" dbh and 35 feet tall.						1										
1414	Tonto	Forest Health		5D	Integrate dwarf mistletoe surveys into stand examinations. Remove infected overstories as soon as regeneration is accomplished. Thin understories to densities which will maximize fiber production, and therefore stand vigor, using yield simulation models as guides. Eradicate infected stands by clearcutting and regenerate artificially when yield simulation models indicate that they will not reach maturity because of mistletoe.						-2										
1415	Tonto	Forest Health		5D	Manage noncommercial species within the pine type to maintain their representation in the vegetative diversity.						1										
1416	Tonto	Forest Health		5D	Slash and debris should be kept out of protected stream channels.									1				1			
1417	Tonto	Forest Health		5D	Raise lead end of logs when skidding to minimize gouging. Restrict skidding during wet weather if necessary to prevent watershed damage. Rehabilitate skid trails and landings when logging is completed (provide drainage, repair ruts and gullies, and seed if necessary).									1				1			
1418	Tonto	Range Management		5F	Manage suitable rangelands at Level A. Little change in range condition is expected during the first decade.						1			1				1			
1418 a	Tonto	Range Management	Range	5G	Manage suitable rangeland at Level D. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management along with the installation of structural and non-structural improvements. Projected changes in range condition acreages: satisfactory range condition - 24,593 acres (current) to 27,249 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 146,194 acres (current) to 131,575 acres (decade 1) (pg 166).												-1				

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spikedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
1418	b	Tonto	Range Management	Range	6A	Manage suitable rangeland at Level B to maintain permitted use with forage capacity. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management. Projected changes in range condition acreages: satisfactory range condition - 237 acres (current) to 237 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 0 acres (current) to 0 acres (decade 1) (pg 170)											-1				
1418	c	Tonto	Range Management	Range	6E	Manage suitable rangeland at Level A. Little change is expected in range condition during the first decade (pg 178)				1						1					
1419		Tonto	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants		6F	Rehabilitate Bald Eagle nesting habitat by planting large cottonwood poles on alluvial benches.		1	1	1											
1420		Tonto	Range Management		6F	Manage suitable rangelands at Level C except: Three-Bar Wildlife/Watershed Area Windy Hill Recreation Area Burnt Corral Campgrounds Apache Lake Watershed bounded by Apache Lake on the north, the Tonto Basin District Boundary and SR 88 on the south, and the Roosevelt Allotment Boundary fence on the east side of Davis Wash. That portion of Roosevelt Wildlife Area bounded by Roosevelt Lake on the east, Theodore Roosevelt Dam on the south, SR 188 on the west, and Bumblebee Creek on the north. Manage these at Level A.	-2	-2	1	-2	0	0		1		1	1	y	y		
1421		Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Wilderness	6G	A group size limitation of not more than 15 people will be enforced.			-3	-1				y			y				
1422		Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Wilderness	6G	Soaps and detergents may not be introduced into sidecreeks.			1	1				1			1				
1422	a	Tonto	Recreation, Heritage, Wilderness	Recreation	1E, 6J	ORV use is prohibited unless posted as open (pg 194)				1						1					0
1423		Tonto	Range Management	Range	6J	Manage Suitable rangelands at Level D, except South Thompson Mesa manage at Level A unit the area returns to satisfactory productivity. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management along with the installation of structural and non-structural improvements. Projected changes in range condition acreages: satisfactory range condition - 44,664 acres (current) to 67,599 acres (decade 1); unsatisfactory range condition - 229,350 acres (current) to 206,415 acres (decade 1) (pg 195).	-2		1	-2				-1		-1	-1	Y	y		
1423	a	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1F, 4F	Manage suitable rangelands at Level D. Rangeland in less than satisfactory condition will be treated with improved grazing management along with the installation of structural and nonstructural improvements (pg 68-1, 140-1).										-1		-2			
1423	b	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1F, 2F, 6J	Manage the chaparral type on a 30 year prescribed fire rotation on those sites managed intensively for forage production and water yield (pg 69, 88, 195).										1		-2	-2	-2	

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Frog, Chiricahua Leopard	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Chub, Gila	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Gila	Spinedace	Pupfish, Desert (reintro)	Agave, Arizona	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cliff-rose, Arizona	
1423	c	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1F, 2F, 4F, 5G, 6J Use of approved herbicides on a selective basis where brush encroachment is clearly inhibiting forage production for wildlife and domestic livestock. Possible treatment areas will be identified in Allotment Management Plans and will involve areas of limited size and extent where other management practices (i.e. prescribed burning) cannot be effectively or economically utilized to achieve management objectives or economically utilized to achieve management objectives. Projects of this nature will be subject to environmental assessment and public involvement to insure project objectivity and public safety (pg 69, 88, 141, 166, 195).					-2											
1423	d	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1F, 2F, 4F, 6J Develop structural improvements in association with Allotment Management Plans (AMP) to maintain utilization at levels appropriate with management intensity and AMP objectives (pg 69, 88, 141, 196).					0								-1	-1	-1	
1423	e	Tonto	Range Management	Range	1F, 2F Maintenance performed on revegetation acres as determined in Allotment Management Plans to retain optimum forage production. Methods will be appropriate to vegetation and terrain of treatment areas and could include prescribed fire, chemical and/or mechanical means (pg 69, 88).					-3										-2	-2
1424		Tonto	Forest Health		6J Maintain a minimum of 100 snags per 100 acres. A preferred snag is 12' dbh and 20 feet tall over at least 50% of the Pinyon-juniper type.					0											

Code	Forest	Consultation Resource Program	LRMP Resource Program	Management Area	Standards and Guidelines	Page	Agave, Arizona	Bat, Lesser Long-nosed	Bat, Mexican Long-nosed	Butterfly, Sacramento Mountains checkerspot	Cactus, Arizona Hedgehog	Cactus, Fickelsen Plains	Cactus, Pima Pineapple	Cattfish, Yaqui	Chub, Chihuahua	Chub, Gila	Chub, Sonora	Chub, Yaqui	Cliff-rose, Arizona	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	Eagle, Bald	Flabane, Zuni	Flycatcher, Southwestern Willow	Frog, Chiricahua leopard	Ipomopsis, Holy Ghost	Minnow, Joach	Owl, Mexican Spotted	Poppy, Sacramento Mountains	Pupfish, Desert	Pygmy-owl, Cactus Ferruginous	Rattlesnake, New Mexican ridge-nosed	Salamander, Sonora tiger	Spikedace	Spinedace, Little Colorado	Springsnail, Gila	Springsnail, New Mexico	Springsnail, Three Forks	Squirrel, Mount Graham red	Thistle, Sacramento Mountains	Topminnow, Gila	Trout, Apache	Trout, Gila	Water-umbel, Huachuca			
1505	All	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Ecosystem Management in Northern Goshawk Habitats - Guidelines, Vegetation Management Landscapes Within Goshawk Post-fledgling Family Areas	1996 Amendment of Forest Plans	Woodland: Maintain existing canopy cover levels.	93							0	0	0			0			y	y		0		0																0	y			
1506	All	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Ecosystem Management in Northern Goshawk Habitats - Guidelines, Vegetation Management Landscapes Within Nesting Areas	1996 Amendment of Forest Plans	Spruce-fir, Mixed Conifer and Ponderosa Pine Cover Types: The nesting area contains only mature to old forest (VSS 5 & 6) having a canopy cover (measured vertically) between 50-70% with mid-aged VSS 6 trees 200-300 years old. Non-uniform spacing of trees and clumpiness is desirable.	93			1				1	1	1			1			1	y		1	-1	1	1																	1	1	y
1507	All	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Ecosystem Management in Northern Goshawk Habitats - Guidelines, Vegetation Management Landscapes Within Nesting Areas	1996 Amendment of Forest Plans	Woodland: Maintain existing canopy cover levels.	93							0	0	0			0			y	y		0		0																		0	y	
1508	All	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Ecosystem Management in Northern Goshawk Habitats - Guidelines, Vegetation Management Landscapes Within Nesting Areas	1996 Amendment of Forest Plans	Low intensity ground fires are allowed at any time in all forested cover types, but high intensity crown fires are not acceptable in the post-fledgling family area or nest areas. Avoid burning the entire home range of a goshawk pair in a single year. For fires planned in the occupied nest area, a fire management plan should be prepared. The fire management plan should minimize the risk of goshawk abandonment while low intensity ground fire burns in the nesting area. Prescribed fire within nesting areas should be planned to move with prevailing winds away from the nest tree to minimize smoke and risk of crown fire developing and driving the adults off or consuming the nest tree.				1*				1*	1*	1*			1*		1*	1*	1	1*	1*	1	1*	1*																1*	1*		
1509	All	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Ecosystem Management in Northern Goshawk Habitats - Guidelines, Ground Surface Layer	1996 Amendment of Forest Plans	Manage road densities at the lowest level possible. Where timber harvesting has been prescribed to achieve desired forest condition, use small skid trails in lieu of roads.	93			0	y	y		0	0	0			0		0	0	y	0	0	0	0	0																0	0	y	
1510	All	Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants	Grazing Management - Standards	1996 Amendment of Forest Plans	Forage use by grazing ungulates will be maintained at or above a condition which assures recovery and continued existence of threatened and endangered species	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	y	1	1	y	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

