

- 1 management relative to vegetation impacts, (3) stocking during and after drought, and (4) early
2 and effective communications with the grazing permittee, livestock industry, other Federal and
3 State agencies, Tribes, and local governments.
- 4 ■ Recognize that livestock could be used as an immediate pre- and/or post-fire management tool
5 (coordinated with burned area emergency rehabilitation) to facilitate seed dispersal and seed
6 penetration into soils that have experienced high burn severity.
 - 7 ■ Livestock can be used as a management tool for the control and / or management of invasive
8 weed species.
 - 9 ■ Ensure unauthorized uses such a non-permitted livestock grazing and the presence of feral
10 animals is minimized and or eliminated.
 - 11 ■ Coordinate planning and development of newly constructed and reconstructed projects (such as
12 recreational trails) to benefit the needs of recreation and livestock desired conditions.
 - 13 ■ Consider unique collaborative approaches with range specialists to address conflicting uses
14 between livestock permittees and recreation users of range improvements such as corrals and
15 drinkers, etc.

16 Forest Products

17 Background and Description

18 There is congressional intent to allow forest products to be removed from National Forest System
19 lands (Multiple use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
20 1976, National Forest Management Act of 1976). Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2460 provides
21 direction on removal and disposal of forest products. FSM 2404.2 describes the delegation of
22 authority and limitation to sell and dispose timber and forest products.

23 On the Cibola, forest products include, but are not limited to, posts, poles, latillas, vigas, fuelwood,
24 pellets, and rough-cut dimensional lumber (typically used for pallet production). This material
25 primarily provides local subsistence and livelihood to rural communities, with small quantities sold
26 across State lines and a portion of the dimensional lumber sold to Mexico for pallet production.

27 Desired Conditions

- 28 ■ Forest products, such as wood pellets for home and industrial heating, oriented strand board,
29 animal bedding, wood molding, pallets, structural lumber, firewood, posts, poles, biomass for
30 electricity, and other forest products, such as medicinal herbs, Christmas trees, boughs,
31 wildflowers, mushrooms, grasses, seeds, nuts, and cones, are available to businesses and
32 individuals in a manner that is consistent with other desired conditions on a sustainable basis
33 within the capacity of the land.
- 34 ■ A sustainable supply of wood is available to support a wood harvesting and utilization industry
35 of a size and diversity that can effectively and efficiently restore and maintain the desired
36 conditions for forest and woodland communities.
- 37 ■ Where appropriate, forest products are available: (1) to the public, including Tribal and land
38 grant communities, for traditional and culturally important activities, (2) through either personal-
39 use permits or commercial sales, and (3) as plant communities successfully adapt to a changing
40 and variable climate.

- 1 ■ Management practices mimic their ecological processes within the ecosystem to allow
2 socioeconomic benefit and existing infrastructure to continue. Natural processes that affect forest
3 conditions and structure are natural wildfire regimes, drought, wind, insects and diseases.

4 **Standard**

- 5 ■ Removal of special forest products for commercial purposes and personal use (including
6 firewood) shall not be allowed in a research natural area unless it helps meet its desired
7 conditions.

8 **Guideline**

- 9 ■ Gathering of forest products for sale should not be permitted in areas recommended for
10 wilderness designation.

11 **Management Approaches**

- 12 ■ Fuelwood collection within dry soil to protect slopes and roads is managed so that site-specific
13 (soil type, soil condition, erosion hazard) planning and permits may specify the location and the
14 amount and size of wood that can be collected in areas where live and dead woody habitat
15 components are limited. Post-fuelwood collection rehabilitation restores soil stability and
16 watershed function.
- 17 ■ Enforcement, education, and site-specific planning of illegal wood cutting will be necessary to
18 ensure quality habitat over the long term; illegal woodcutting reduces the quantity and quality of
19 woodland habitat, especially oak and alligator juniper.

20 **Cultural Identity and Cultural Landscapes**

21 Three of the following subsections focus on contemporary use of land-based rural communities that
22 have a long-standing history in and around the lands managed by the Cibola National Forest. These
23 include: Tribal communities, Spanish/Mexican land grant communities, and rural historic
24 communities. Another subsection briefly addresses the broad category of contemporary users whose
25 interests in the Forest are focused primarily on recreation, collection of forest products, and other
26 pursuits that developed and flourished after the establishment of the Cibola National Forest in the
27 early part of the 20th century. This community of users is made up of individuals who share a passion
28 and common interest in recreating on National Forest System lands. People may identify with any
29 one or all of these groups. These distinctions are used as a frame of reference to recognize the
30 cultural diversity of the people who care about the Cibola. Lastly, historic properties are addressed in
31 a separate subsection because they are physical, location-based resources. The historic properties
32 subsection does not emphasize use, but rather the material record of historic occupation and land use.
33 These resources are an important component of the historic and contemporary uses and integral to
34 the protection and maintenance of the cultural identities of people that care about these cultural
35 landscapes.

36 The land is a common thread that binds all people. Our mountain landscapes are a life-sustaining
37 resource and they help us form individual and community relationships, provide for continuity of
38 cultural identity, and strengthen ancestral connections. The communities situated near or adjacent to
39 the mountains, or “sky islands”, now managed as the Cibola National Forest, are reflective of a
40 diverse and rich history of people and uses connected to the mountains.

41 Through time, the mountains of the desert Southwest have provided humans with the essential
42 elements of life. Mountains possess a biodiversity of plant and animal species not seen in the lower