

Conservation Measures Addressed in Forest Plan

The following Table displays how the conservation measures for species are addressed through the direction and documentation in the Final Forest Plan.

The Shoshone NF is roughly 55 percent designated wilderness and 30 percent inventoried roadless. Almost all management activities occur on the remaining 15 percent of the Forest. A very small percentage of the forest will be impacted during the planning period. Only 2 percent of the forest will receive any vegetation treatment in the next decade. This low level of impact means that much of the habitat for various species is in a natural condition. Plan direction is targeted at those habitat components that are most likely to be impacted. Many habitat components are addressed through the general vegetation direction that focuses on maintaining the natural variability of vegetation conditions.

Conservation measures, such as “work with game and fish department”, that do not meet the definitions for standards and guidelines are incorporated into the management approach discussions for the appropriate resource section.

Species/Status	Conservation Measures From Viability Assessments	In Forest Plan	Location In Plan/Comments
Wolverine(candidate)	Actively patrol for snowmobiles that are trespassing in wilderness.	Implied	Management actions that have adverse effects on threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species or their habitats shall not be allowed if the effects of those actions would contribute to the loss of viability of the species. (TES-STAND-01)
Ferruginous Hawk(sensitive) Grasshopper Sparrow(sensitive) Northern Harrier(sensitive)	Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to create a mosaic of habitats and reduce encroachment from shrubs and trees into grasslands. Utilize prescribed fire to create a mosaic of habitats and to reduce tree and shrub encroachment.	Yes	Vegetation conditions are similar to those that would occur with fire regimes that have been subjected to natural disturbance processes. Areas of fire regime condition class 1 are maintained and other areas characterized by condition classes 2 or 3 are improved to condition class 1 by either natural or management initiated disturbance processes. (FIRE-GOAL-06) Disturbance processes have moved 60,000 to 165,000 acres from fire regime condition classes 2 or 3 to fire regime condition class 1. (FIRE-OBJ-01)
Short-eared Owl(sensitive)	Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to create a mosaic of habitats and reduce encroachment from shrubs and trees into grasslands.		Disturbance processes have maintained 86,000 to 176,000 acres in fire regime condition class 1. (FIRE-OBJ-02)
Grizzly Bear(threatened)	Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to provide diverse habitats across the landscape.		Managing unplanned ignitions to accomplish resource benefits is authorized Forestwide where compatible with agency policy and other resource management direction and objectives. Wildfire may be used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and as nearly as possible be allowed to function in its natural role. (FIRE-STAND-03)
Black-backed woodpecker (sensitive)	Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to provide foraging and nesting habitat in mature conifer areas.		Cover types for grassland, sagebrush, willow, and aspen are commonly maintained and restored by limiting future conifer encroachment and eliminating existing conifer encroachment. Wildfire and prescribed fire, as well as mechanical treatments, are used to achieve vegetation maintenance and restoration goals and objectives. (Management approach – vegetation)
Olive-sided Flycatcher(sensitive)	Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to provide foraging and nesting habitat.		
Gillette’s Checkerspot (sensitive)	Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to create potential habitat for Gillette’s checkerspot.		Manage and restore aspen, willow, and sagebrush cover types to reduce or halt their decline. (VEG-GOAL-02)

Canada Lynx(threatened)	Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to provide future foraging habitat and a mosaic of different habitats across the landscape.	Yes	The above direction on fire also contributes to this conservation measure Manage vegetation to mimic or approximate natural succession and disturbance processes while maintaining habitat components necessary for the conservation of lynx. (Appendix 1 - Objective VEG 01)
Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive)	Assess road crossings and prioritize which barriers need to be fixed.	Yes	Replace undersized culverts and bridges. (RDTR-GOAL-07)
Trumpeter Swan(sensitive)	Avoid disturbing trumpeter swan pairs during the breeding season.	Yes	Design management actions within known nesting or denning sites of sensitive species to avoid disrupting the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting and denning periods. (SENS-STAND-02)
Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive)	Avoid or minimize insecticide use in shrubland habitats to maintain a food source for loggerhead shrikes (and other insectivores). Postpone all insecticide use until loggerhead shrikes and other insectivores have completed their breeding cycle.	Yes	Design and implement management actions in occupied sensitive species habitat to avoid actions that contribute to a trend towards Federal listing for these species. (SENS-STAND-07) Highly toxic insecticides (specifically organophosphorous and carbamate) should not be used in suitable greater sage-grouse summer use habitat. (SENS-GUIDE-04)
Bighorn Sheep(sensitive)	Close all occupied core BHS habitat and the area within 26 km of the occupied core habitat to pack goat use. This is needed to protect core BHS herds from the potential for contact with pack goats. The closure for the 26 km buffer is to protect foraging bighorn sheep from coming into contact with pack goats. This measure effectively closes the entire Shoshone N.F., except the Washakie R.D. to goat pack use.	Yes	Maintain low risk of disease transmission from domestic sheep and domestic goats to wild bighorn sheep within core bighorn sheep ranges. (SENS-GOAL-03) Domestic sheep and goat allotments shall not overlap with core native bighorn sheep ranges. (SENS-STAND-05) Do not allow recreational pack goat use in core native bighorn sheep ranges, except for authorized special use permits. (SENS-STAND-06)

Grasshopper Sparrow(sensitive) Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive) Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species) Sage sparrow (sensitive) Northern Harrier(sensitive) Sage Grouse(candidate)	Consider resting burned areas from grazing to provide adequate regeneration of native vegetation.	Yes	Prior to restocking wildland fire areas with livestock native vegetation regeneration should be sufficient to maintain satisfactory range conditions. (GRAZ-GUIDE-03) (added after conservation measure review 6/14/2013)
Ruffed Grouse(MIS)	Consider resting burned and/or mechanically treated aspen stands from livestock grazing to provide for successful aspen regeneration.		
Ferruginous Hawk(sensitive)	Consider resting burned areas from grazing to provide adequate regeneration of native vegetation.		
Short-eared Owl(sensitive)	Rest burned areas from grazing to provide adequate regeneration of native vegetation.		
Grizzly Bear(threatened)	Continue to implement food storage order #04-00-104.	Yes	Inside the primary conservation area, minimize grizzly bear/human conflicts using food storage, information and education, and other management tools. (TES-STAND-06)
Canada Lynx(threatened)	Continue to implement the Northern Rockies Lynx Management Direction (USFS 2007).	Yes	Use the Northern Rockies Lynx Management Direction (appendix 1) or best available science to provide guidelines for conservation of Canada lynx. (TES-GUIDE-03)
American Marten(sensitive)	In general, implementation of the Northern Rockies Lynx Management Direction (USFS 2007) would benefit marten as well. Especially, Standards and Guidelines related to vegetation management.		
Wolverine(candidate)	In general, implementation of the Northern Rockies Lynx Management Direction (USFS 2007) would benefit wolverines as well. Especially, Standards and Guidelines related to vegetation management and winter recreation.		
Trumpeter Swan(sensitive)	Coordinate with the WGFD to identify potential breeding wetlands and evaluate if there is potential to improve breeding habitat.	Implied	Shoshone personnel collaborate with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department on species population management including state-listed species and species of greatest conservation concern as identified in the state action plan.

Bighorn Sheep(sensitive)	Coordinate with the WGFD to seasonally close motorized access to crucial bighorn sheep winter range during critical time periods.	Yes	<p>On bighorn sheep crucial winter range, management activities that disturb bighorn sheep should be conducted outside the season of use (December 1 through April 30) or designed to reduce disturbance to bighorn sheep when the activity is necessary to sustain or improve bighorn sheep crucial winter range conditions. (SENS-GUIDE-03)</p> <p>Timing restriction on disturbances near concentrated bighorn sheep lambing areas should be in effect April 1 through June 30 as needed with a minimum distance of 1 mile from the lambing site. Short-term projects designed to improve bighorn sheep habitat such as prescribed burning are exempt. (SENS-GUIDE-06)</p> <p>Big game crucial winter range and parturition areas provide forage, water, and secure habitat for deer, moose, elk, and bighorn sheep. (Desired conditions – species of local concern).</p> <p>Big game crucial winter range provides habitat to support big game population objectives. (SPLC-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Minimize human disturbance in big game crucial winter range. (SPLC-GOAL-02)</p> <p>Program planning utilizes Wyoming Game and Fish Department’s State Wildlife Action Plan (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2010c), Strategic Habitat Plan (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2009), and mapping of moose, elk, mule deer, and bighorn sheep winter range, parturition areas, and migration corridors. (Management approach – species of local concern)</p> <p>Shoshone personnel will work with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to assess shifts in winter range use by big game in response to changes such as temperature, precipitation, and predation. Managers will work with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to explore changes in management that should be considered to respond to shifts in big game winter range use. (Management approach – species of local concern)</p> <p>Seasonal closures are used where necessary in winter range and parturition areas to lower open road densities, limit disturbance from motorized use, and provide increased secure habitat during the winter and spring. Seasonal closures and or closure dates may be adjusted to allow access for recreational hunting opportunities. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department provides input on closure modifications. Management activities conducted during seasonal closures consider the need to conduct the management activity during the season of use, the duration of the management activity, the benefit to big game winter range/parturition areas, potential mitigation measures, and presence of big game in that particular year. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department will be consulted before a seasonal closure is changed. (Management approach – species of local concern)</p>
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Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive)	Coordinate with WGFD in assessing the impact of non-native trout on amphibian populations.	Yes	<p>Shoshone personnel collaborate with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department on species population management including state-listed species and species of greatest conservation concern as identified in the state action plan. (Management approach – Sensitive species).</p> <p>In managing habitat for Yellowstone cutthroat trout, the Forest Service coordinates management with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department on impacts to genetically pure cutthroat trout from stocking nonnatives and to identify stream segments suitable for reintroduction of native Yellowstone cutthroat trout. In cooperation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, a list and map of priority drainages for potential expansion of Yellowstone cutthroat trout have been developed. (Management approach – sensitive species)</p>
Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive)	Do not allow for the application of insecticides or herbicides in aquatic habitats, or any other chemical that would threaten water quality or aquatic life, with the exception of pesticides used to restore native aquatic life (e.g. rotenone).	Yes	<p>Favor pesticides with half-lives of 3 months or less when practicable to achieve treatment objectives.. Apply at lowest effective rates as large droplets or pellets. Follow the label directions. Favor selective treatment. Use only aquatic-labeled chemicals in the WIZ. (WCP-MM-17a)</p> <p>With proper administration and compliance, fish toxicants may be used to remove nonnative fish species in order to reestablish native Yellowstone cutthroat trout outside wilderness. Inside wilderness, a minimum requirement decision guide and National Environmental Policy Act analysis will be completed to determine if the use of toxicants and fish stocking is appropriate. (Management approach – Sensitive species)</p>
Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive)	Do not introduce non-native trout to lakes and rivers known to be of high value to amphibians.	Yes	Nonnative trout should not be introduced into currently unoccupied trout habitat that is known to be of high value to amphibians. (SENS-GUIDE-05) (added after conservation measure review 6/14/2013)
Gray Wolf(experimental, nonessential)	Encourage livestock producers to minimize depredations by proactively increasing riders on grazing allotments and moving livestock to different pastures away from wolf activity.	Yes	<p>Conflicts between livestock and large predators are minimized to the extent possible, while following Federal and State of Wyoming laws and regulations. (Desired Conditions - Commercial livestock grazing)</p> <p>Various techniques such as the presence of sheep dogs or herders, delaying livestock turn-out dates until after lambing/calving is complete, and the use of electric fencing and fladry at localized sites should be utilized to minimize wolf depredation on livestock. (TES-GUIDE-09) (this guideline is being moved to sensitive species section).</p>
Elk(species of local concern)	Identify and maintain sufficient elk security habitat outside of the Grizzly Bear Primary Conservation Area.	Yes	<p>Secure habitat for big game will be maintained at existing herd unit secure habitat percentages shown in Table 11. Secure habitat has increased within elk herd units that are near or below the minimum percentage of secure habitat, particularly along migration corridors. (Desired Condition - species of local concern).</p> <p>Secure habitat for big game is being maintained and/or improved in elk herd units. (SPLC-GOAL-03)</p> <p>Secure habitat for big game occurs at or above the minimum condition of 30 percent (Table 11). (SPLC-OBJ-01)</p> <p>Management activities should maintain secure habitat above 30 percent for elk (Table 11). (SPC-GUIDE-03)</p>

Peregrine Falcon(sensitive)	If an active eyrie is located, avoid project activities and human disturbance within ½ mile of the eyrie from February 1 – August 1.	Yes	Human activities are restricted within 0.5 mile of occupied peregrine falcon areas between March 15 and July 31 for nest sites, or July 1 and September 15 for hack sites. Protection distance may vary, depending on local topography, potential for disturbance, and location of important habitat components. (SENS-STAND-09)
Northern Goshawk(sensitive)	If an active nest is located, avoid project activities within ¼ mile that would disturb nesting goshawks from April 1 – August 31.	Yes	Within 0.25 mile of active goshawk nests, management activities that have the potential to disturb nesting goshawks should not be allowed between April 1 and August 31. (SENS-GUIDE-02)
Wolverine(candidate)	If important denning habitat is identified outside of wilderness (i.e. beartooth plateau) snowmobiling in these areas may need to be restricted.	Yes	Design management activities to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to proposed, threatened, endangered, and candidate species during breeding, young rearing, or at other times critical to survival. (TES-STAND-02)

Mule Deer(species of local concern)	If necessary, coordinate with the WGFD to seasonally close motorized access to crucial mule deer winter range during critical time periods.	Yes	Minimize human disturbance in big game crucial winter range. (SPLC-GOAL-02)
Elk (species of local concern)	In cooperation with the WGFD seasonally close motorized access to crucial elk winter range during critical time periods.		<p>On big game crucial winter range, management activities that disturb big game should be conducted outside the season of use (December 1 through April 30) or designed to reduce disturbance to big game when the activity is necessary to sustain or improve crucial winter range conditions. Exceptions are allowed for over-snow motorized use as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-snow motorized vehicle use is permitted on roads and trails open to wheeled motorized vehicles within crucial big game winter range consistent with law and regulations (see MVUM map). • Over-snow motorized vehicles use is permitted on designated groomed snowmobile trails within crucial big game winter range. • Snowmobile use is permitted on designated ungroomed snowmobile trails within crucial big game winter range. • Snowmobile use is permitted within identified crucial big game winter range exemption areas (see Map C). (SPC-GUIDE-04) <p>Area closures for public motorized recreation in big game crucial winter range during the season of use (December 1 through April 30) may be modified to allow public motorized access to assist Wyoming Game and Fish in big game population management. (SPC-GUIDE-05)</p> <p>Apply seasonal restrictions as needed on motorized use of travelways to reduce disturbance in sensitive big game areas, such as birthing areas and winter range. (SPC-GUIDE-09)</p> <p>Program planning utilizes Wyoming Game and Fish Department's State Wildlife Action Plan (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2010c), Strategic Habitat Plan (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2009), and mapping of moose, elk, mule deer, and bighorn sheep winter range, parturition areas, and migration corridors. (Management approach – species of local concern)</p> <p>Shoshone personnel will work with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to assess shifts in winter range use by big game in response to changes such as temperature, precipitation, and predation. Managers will work with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to explore changes in management that should be considered to respond to shifts in big game winter range use. (Management approach – species of local concern)</p> <p>Seasonal closures are used where necessary in winter range and parturition areas to lower open road densities, limit disturbance from motorized use, and provide increased secure habitat during the winter and spring. Seasonal closures and or closure dates may be adjusted to allow access for recreational hunting opportunities. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department provides input on closure modifications. Management activities conducted during seasonal closures consider the need to conduct the management activity during the season of use, the duration of the management activity, the benefit to big game winter range/parturition areas, potential mitigation measures, and presence of big game in that particular year. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department will be consulted before a seasonal closure is changed. (Management approach – species of local concern)</p>

Northern Goshawk(sensitive)	If project activities will reduce potential nesting habitat within a known goshawk territory, identify and manage alternative and replacement nest sites within the territory	Yes	Opportunities to restore degraded sensitive species habitat should be identified and addressed when planning other management activities. (SENS-GUIDE-01)
Hoary Bat(sensitive)	In areas where hoary bats are known to occur, conduct timber harvest activities from October 1 – April 15 if feasible, to avoid impacting breeding and migrating populations.	Implied	Design and implement management actions in occupied sensitive species habitat to avoid actions that contribute to a trend towards Federal listing for these species. (SENS-STAND-07)
Grizzly Bear(threatened)	Incorporate all components of the Final Conservation Strategy for the Grizzly Bear in the Greater Yellowstone Area.	Yes	Numerous goals (03, 05), standards (04, 05, 06, 09, 11, 13), and guidelines (04, 05, 07, 08, 16) in Threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species section (FP pg 37-42) Grizzly bear habitat will be managed using the Conservation Strategy or best available science. (Management approach – threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species)
Bald Eagle (sensitive)	Known nest and winter roost sites will be protected per the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).	Yes	Design management actions within known nesting or denning sites of sensitive species to avoid disrupting the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting and denning periods. (SENS-STAND-02) Human activities are restricted within 250 yards of bald eagle winter roosting areas between November 15 and March 1. Human activities are restricted within 400 yards of an active nest between February 1 and August 15. (SENS-STAND-08)
Fringed Myotis Spotted Bat Townsend's Big-eared Bat(sensitive)	Limit human disturbance, and where necessary, close caves and abandoned mines to human use that have documented bats populations	Yes	Limit human disturbance at caves and abandoned mines where bat populations are documented. When closing mines or caves for safety or protection reasons, minimize disturbance and effects to microclimate, and provide access for bats. (SENS-STAND-04)
Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species) Sage sparrow (sensitive) Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive) Sage Grouse(candidate)	Limit the number of new roads. Reclaim old roads that are not being used. Discourage road construction and other developments where it would reduce sagebrush habitat patch size.	Yes	Roads and trails not needed for long-term objectives are decommissioned, stabilized, and restored to a more natural state. (RDTR-GOAL-02) Maintain contiguous sagebrush communities by avoiding fragmentation (roads, power lines, infrastructure, fire, etc.) of suitable greater sage-grouse habitat. (SENS-GOAL-07)
Short-eared Owl(sensitive)	Limit the number of new roads. Reclaim old roads that are not being used. Discourage road construction and other developments where it would reduce habitat patch size.	Yes	Roads and trails not needed for long-term objectives are decommissioned, stabilized, and restored to a more natural state. (RDTR-GOAL-02) National Forest System roads and trails needed for long-term objectives and to meet desired conditions are constructed and maintained in a manner that provides for user safety and minimizes impacts to natural resources. (RDTR-GOAL-01)

<p>Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Harlequin Duck(sensitive) Trumpeter Swan(sensitive)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>North American River Otter(sensitive) Water Vole(sensitive)</p>	<p>Locate roads and trails outside of riparian areas to prevent loss of habitat. Use standard water quality conservation practices when conducting activities within riparian areas, including timber harvest or road and trail construction/reconstruction.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Locate roads and trails outside of riparian areas to prevent loss of habitat and to reduce potential disturbance during nesting.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Locate roads and trails outside of riparian areas to prevent loss of habitat.</p>	Yes	<p>Implement appropriate watershed conservation practices to protect soil, aquatic, and riparian systems as contained in Forest Service Handbook 2509.25 Watershed Conservation Practices Handbook. (S&W-STAND-01)</p> <p>Numerous criteria found in WCP Management Measures 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, and 11.</p>
<p>Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive)</p>	Maintain and improve known breeding sites.	Yes	<p>Design management actions within known boreal toad, Columbian spotted frog, and northern leopard frog habitat to maintain or improve habitat conditions. (SENS-STAND-11) (added after conservation measure review 6/14/2013).</p>
<p>Harlequin Duck(sensitive) North American River Otter(sensitive)</p>	Maintain forested cover along edges of riparian areas where it naturally exists.	Implied	<p>Allow no action that will cause long-term change away from desired condition in any riparian or wetland vegetation community. Consider management of stream temperature and large woody debris recruitment when determining desired vegetation community. In degraded systems, progress toward desired condition within the next plan period. (WCP-MM-3b)</p> <p>Design grazing systems to limit utilization of woody species. Where woody species have been historically suppressed, or where the plant community is below its desired condition and livestock are a key contributing factor, manage livestock through control of time/timing, intensity, and duration/frequency of use so as to allow for riparian hardwood growth extension and reproduction. Manage woody species in riparian areas to provide for stream temperature, bank stability and riparian habitat. (WCP-MM-3j)</p>
<p>Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species) Sage sparrow (sensitive) Grasshopper Sparrow(sensitive) Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Ferruginous Hawk(sensitive) Northern Harrier(sensitive) Sage Grouse(candidate)</p>	<p>Maintain native grasses and forbs through proper grazing limitations. Use rotational grazing systems to provide rest and areas with reduced potential for cowbird parasitism. Provide for retention of about 50% of current year's growth of herbaceous vegetation for nesting cover in the following season.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Maintain native grasses and forbs through proper grazing limitations. Use rotational grazing systems to provide rest.</p>	Yes	<p>Management activities that affect sagebrush habitat should avoid fragmenting the habitat into monocultures of native and nonnative species. (MIS-GUIDE-01)</p> <p>Design management actions within known nesting sites of management indicator species to avoid disrupting reproductive success of those breeding sites during the nesting period. Sites, periods, and mitigation measures shall be determined during project planning. (MIS-STAND-01)</p> <p>Provide a sustainable supply of forage that helps achieve other resource desired conditions on National Forest System lands and supports ranching in local communities. (GRAZ-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Rangeland conditions are maintained or improved over time. (GRAZ-GOAL-02)</p> <p>Follow the annual allowable use guidelines in Table 6. Allowable annual use is measured at predetermined key representative monitoring sites and applies at the time the livestock leave the unit. (VEG-GUIDE-03)</p>

Red-breasted Nuthatch(MIS)	Maintain or improve mature conifer forest (4C) with snags which is capable of supporting the viability of red-breasted nuthatches.	Yes	<p>Table 3 and Table 4 display the current and desired age class distribution areas across the Shoshone. (Desired Condition - Vegetation)</p> <p>Snags within a project area where timber harvest is conducted should generally be retained in sufficient numbers to maintain an average of two to three snags per acre averaged over 1,000 acres. Snag size classes should be representative of stand size classes, including some snags representing the largest size classes. (VEG-GUIDE-08)</p>
Shiras Moose(species of local concern)	Maintain sufficient mature conifer forest within moose winter range to provide thermal cover.	Implied	Table 3 and Table 4 display the current and desired age class distribution areas across the Shoshone. (Desired Condition FP pg. 31)
Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive) Sage Grouse(candidate)	Maintain water abundance and associated vegetation at springs and seeps.	Yes	<p>Restore and maintain healthy watersheds, including wetlands, riparian areas, and floodplains. (S&W-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Riparian and other wetland habitats are maintained in a condition that maintains water quality and species habitat. (VEG-GOAL-07)</p>
Trumpeter Swan(sensitive)	Maintain wetlands		<p>All accepted groundwater development proposals should be designed to maintain groundwater levels necessary in order to avoid or minimize impacts on groundwater-dependent resources (e.g., springs, wetlands, fens, streamflows, etc.). (S&W-GUIDE-03)</p> <p>Avoid long-term reduction in organic ground cover and organic soil layers in any wetland (including peat in fens). (WCP-MM-6c)</p> <p>Avoid any loss of rare wetlands such as fens and springs. (WCP-MM-6e)</p>
Short-eared Owl(sensitive)	Maintain wetlands and native grasses and forbs through proper grazing limitations. Utilize rotational grazing systems.	Yes	<p>Provide a sustainable supply of forage that helps achieve other resource desired conditions on National Forest System lands and supports ranching in local communities. (GRAZ-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Follow the annual allowable use guidelines in Table 6. Allowable annual use is measured at predetermined key representative monitoring sites and applies at the time the livestock leave the unit. (VEG-GUIDE-03)</p> <p>Rangeland conditions are maintained or improved over time. (GRAZ-GOAL-02)</p> <p>Restore and maintain healthy watersheds, including wetlands, riparian areas, and floodplains. (S&W-GOAL-01)</p>
Boreal Owl(sensitive) Mule Deer(species of local concern) Northern Goshawk(sensitive) Shiras Moose(species of local concern)	Manage aspen for retention and expansion over current levels.	Yes	<p>Manage and restore aspen, willow, and sagebrush cover types to reduce or halt their decline. (VEG-GOAL-02)</p> <p>Increase aspen cover type by at least 15,000 acres, including 3,500 acres accomplished with mechanical treatments. (VEG-OBJ-03)</p>

Harlequin Duck(sensitive)	Manage dispersed camping and recreational uses so that degradation of riparian areas does not occur, and achieve improvements in existing degraded areas. Where known nesting of this species occurs, consider regulating recreational use during the nesting season to avoid disturbance.	Yes	Campsites should be at least 200 feet from trails, lakes, or wet meadows, and 100 feet from streams or creeks. (REC-GUIDE-02) Allow no action that will cause long-term change away from desired condition in any riparian or wetland vegetation community. Consider management of stream temperature and large woody debris recruitment when determining desired vegetation community. In degraded systems, progress toward desired condition within the next plan period. (WCP-MM-3b)
North American River Otter(sensitive) Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive) Water Vole(sensitive) Gillette's Checkerspot(sensitive)	Manage dispersed camping and recreational uses so that degradation of riparian areas does not occur, and achieve improvements in existing degraded areas.		Provide habitat capable of contributing to conservation and viability of sensitive species, which will keep sensitive species from being listed under the Endangered Species Act. (SENS-GOAL-01) Design management actions within known nesting or denning sites of sensitive species to avoid disrupting the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting and denning periods. (SENS-STAND-02)
Elk(species of local concern)	Manage domestic livestock grazing on elk crucial winter ranges to provide sufficient forage for wintering elk.	Yes	Provide a sustainable supply of forage that helps achieve other resource desired conditions on National Forest System lands and supports ranching in local communities. (GRAZ-GOAL-01) Follow the annual allowable use guidelines in Table 6. Allowable annual use is measured at predetermined key representative monitoring sites and applies at the time the livestock leave the unit. (VEG-GUIDE-03) On big game winter ranges, livestock grazing can be utilized as a tool to improve forage conditions and maintain big game use on winter ranges. During periods of prolonged drought, management of forage on winter range and parturition areas will be discussed with permittees and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to identify cooperative means to maintain forage quantity and quality for livestock and wildlife. (Management approach – commercial livestock grazing) Within big game crucial winter range grazing strategies will provide sufficient forage to maintain big game herd objectives and maintain satisfactory range conditions. (MA5.4-STAND-02)
Hoary Bat(sensitive)	Manage land where hoary bats occur that provides adequate roosting and foraging habitat to maintain stable populations (secure roosting sites and diverse forest habitats with a mixture of forest and small open areas).	Yes	Provide habitat capable of contributing to conservation and viability of sensitive species, which will keep sensitive species from being listed under the Endangered Species Act. (SENS-GOAL-01) Retain large diameter snags and roost trees for cavity-nesting birds and bats as described in the vegetation section. (SENS-STAND-10)

<p>Boreal Toad Columbia Spotted Frog Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive) Harlequin Duck(sensitive) Water Vole(sensitive)</p> <hr/> <p>Gillette's Checkerspot(sensitive)</p>	<p>Manage livestock and ungulate grazing/browsing so that potential habitat is improved or maintained, particularly during drought years.</p> <p>Retention of vegetative cover at the wetland edge would be the primary emphasis factor, as well as maintaining the ecological processes that provide for the long term maintenance of these habitats.</p> <hr/> <p>Manage livestock grazing so that potential habitat is improved or maintained, particularly during drought years.</p>	Yes	<p>Rangeland conditions are maintained or improved over time. (GRAZ-GOAL-02)</p> <p>Riparian and other wetland habitats are maintained in a condition that maintains water quality and species habitat. (VEG-GOAL-07)</p> <p>Follow the annual allowable use guidelines in Table 6. Allowable annual use is measured at predetermined key representative monitoring sites and applies at the time the livestock leave the unit. (VEG-GUIDE-03)</p> <p>Livestock should be removed from the unit when monitoring of key riparian areas reflects one or more of these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of herbaceous species reaches 40 to 50 percent by weight, which is generally equivalent to an average stubble height of 3 to 4 inches on Carex species on spring use units and 4 to 6 inches on summer/fall use units • Utilization of woody plants reaches 15 to 20 percent of the current annual growth • Annual streambank alteration due to livestock exceeds 20% of the representative reach or streambank stability (trend) is at the moderate level or lower (VEG-GUIDE-05) <p>Manage livestock use through control of time/timing, intensity, and duration/frequency of use in riparian areas and wetlands to maintain or improve long-term stream health. Exclude livestock from riparian areas and wetlands that are not meeting or moving towards desired condition objectives where monitoring information shows continued livestock grazing would prevent attainment of those objectives. (WCP-MM-3f)</p> <p>Maintain the extent of stable banks in each stream reach at 74% or more of reference conditions. Consider degree of livestock trampling and riparian vegetation utilization on or immediately adjacent to stream banks when timing livestock moves between units. (WCP—MM-3k)</p>
Elk (species of local concern)	Management activities that disturb calving elk should be conducted outside of the critical time period except when the project is designed to maintain or improve elk calving area conditions (i.e. prescribed fire).	Yes	<p>Timing restrictions on disturbances near elk parturition areas on the Washakie and Wind River ranger districts shall be in effect May 15 through June 30 with a minimum distance of 0.5 mile from the calving areas. Short-term projects designed to improve elk habitat, such as prescribed burning, are exempt. (SPLC-STAND-01)</p> <p>Timing restrictions on disturbances near parturition areas on the Clarks Fork, Greybull, and Wapiti ranger districts shall be on a case-by-case basis when good data support the action. (SPLC-STAND-02)</p>
Bighorn Sheep (sensitive)	Management activities that disturb wintering bighorn sheep should be conducted outside of the critical time period except when the project is designed to maintain or improve crucial winter range conditions (i.e. prescribed fire).	Yes	<p>On bighorn sheep crucial winter range, management activities that disturb bighorn sheep should be conducted outside the season of use (December 1 through April 30) or designed to reduce disturbance to bighorn sheep when the activity is necessary to sustain or improve bighorn sheep crucial winter range conditions. (SENS-GUIDE-03)</p> <p>Timing restriction on disturbances near concentrated bighorn sheep lambing areas should be in effect April 1 through June 30 as needed with a minimum distance of 1 mile from the lambing site. Short-term projects designed to improve bighorn sheep habitat such as prescribed burning are exempt. (SENS-GUIDE-06)</p>

Elk (species of local concern) Shiras Moose(species of local concern) Mule Deer(species of local concern)	Management activities that disturb wintering elk/moose/mule deer should be conducted outside of the critical time period except when the project is designed to maintain or improve crucial winter range conditions (i.e. prescribed fire).	Yes	On big game crucial winter range, management activities that disturb big game should be conducted outside the season of use (December 1 through April 30) or designed to reduce disturbance to big game when the activity is necessary to sustain or improve crucial winter range conditions. Exceptions are allowed for over-snow motorized use as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-snow motorized vehicle use is permitted on roads and trails open to wheeled motorized vehicles within crucial big game winter range consistent with law and regulations (see MVUM map). • Over-snow motorized vehicles use is permitted on designated groomed snowmobile trails within crucial big game winter range. • Snowmobile use is permitted on designated ungroomed snowmobile trails within crucial big game winter range. • Snowmobile use is permitted within identified crucial big game winter range exemption areas (see Map C). (SPC-GUIDE-04)
Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species) Sage sparrow (sensitive) Sage Grouse(candidate) ----- Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive)	Prevent or reduce the risk for large stand replacement fires in sagebrush habitat. Conduct prescribed burns that are small and patchy and maintain habitat diversity. Retain areas of large expanses of sagebrush habitat (minimize edge created). ----- Prevent or reduce the risk for large stand replacement fires in sagebrush habitat. Conduct prescribed burns that are small and patchy and maintain habitat diversity. Retain areas of large expanses of sagebrush and shrub-steppe habitat.	Yes	Manage sagebrush and willow habitats to provide a range of age, canopy cover, and size classes that are within natural ranges on a watershed or landscape scale. (VEG-GOAL-05) Maintain contiguous sagebrush communities by avoiding fragmentation (roads, power lines, infrastructure, fire, etc.) of suitable greater sage-grouse habitat. (SENS-GOAL-07) In areas dominated with sagebrush, provide a mosaic of open (5 percent) to moderate (25 percent) shrub canopy cover. (MIS-GOAL-04) Prevent or minimize the loss of sagebrush habitat to large, stand-replacement fires. (MIS-GOAL-05) Design prescribed burns in sagebrush communities to create or maintain a mosaic of patches (3 to 40 acres in size) of differing age classes with interspersed grass and forb habitat. (MIS-STAND-02) Management activities that affect sagebrush habitat should avoid fragmenting the habitat into monocultures of native and nonnative species. (MIS-GUIDE-01)

<p>Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species)</p> <p>Sage sparrow (sensitive)</p> <p>Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive)</p> <p>Sage Grouse(candidate)</p>	<p>Prioritize and aggressively treat invasive weeds to prevent additional loss of sagebrush habitats.</p>	Yes	<p>Where possible, protect from wildfire and avoid using prescribed fire where invasive plants are established and fire would exacerbate the spread of the invasive plants, particularly cheatgrass. (INVS-GUIDE-02)</p> <p>An emphasis is placed on controlling infestations on winter ranges, in sagebrush communities, and inventorying for invasive plants before any ground disturbing activity. (Management approach – invasive species).</p> <p>Rangeland conditions are maintained or improved over time. (GRAZ-GOAL-02)</p>
<p>Ferruginous Hawk(sensitive)</p> <p>Grasshopper Sparrow(sensitive)</p> <p>Northern Harrier(sensitive)</p>	<p>Prioritize and aggressively treat invasive weeds to prevent additional loss of grassland habitats.</p>		<p>Manage rangeland plant communities to favor the replacement of invasive species with desirable native species. (VEG-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Reduce adverse impacts from invasive plant and aquatic species. (INVS-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Reduce invasive plant density, infestation size, and/or occurrence on at least 2,000 acres annually. (INVS-OBJ-01)</p>
<p>Short-eared Owl(sensitive)</p>	<p>Prioritize and aggressively treat invasive weeds to prevent additional loss of grassland/wetland habitats</p>		
<p>Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species)</p> <p>Sage sparrow (sensitive)</p> <p>Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive)</p> <p>Sage Grouse(candidate)</p>	<p>Provide a mosaic of open (5%) to moderate (25%) shrub canopy cover on the landscape.</p>	Yes	<p>In areas dominated with sagebrush, provide a mosaic of open (5 percent) to moderate (25 percent) shrub canopy cover. (MIS-GOAL-04)</p>
<p>Sage Grouse(candidate)</p>	<p>Provide escape ramps at livestock watering facilities.</p>	Yes	<p>Livestock watering facilities should provide escape ramps for small mammals and birds. (GRAZ-GUIDE-02) (added after conservation measure review 6/14/2013)</p>
<p>Boreal Toad</p> <p>Columbia Spotted Frog</p> <p>Northern Leopard Frog (sensitive)</p>	<p>Provide forested cover along edges of riparian areas where it naturally exists to maintain temperature control of water.</p>	Yes	<p>Implement appropriate watershed conservation practices to protect soil, aquatic, and riparian systems as contained in Forest Service Handbook 2509.25 Watershed Conservation Practices Handbook. (S&W-STAND-01)</p> <p>Allow no action that will cause long-term change away from desired condition in any riparian or wetland vegetation community. Consider management of stream temperature and large woody debris recruitment when determining desired vegetation community. In degraded systems, progress toward desired condition within the next plan period. (WCP-MM-3b)</p> <p>Design grazing systems to limit utilization of woody species. Where woody species have been historically suppressed, or where the plant community is below its desired condition and livestock are a key contributing factor, manage livestock through control of time/timing, intensity, and duration/frequency of use so as to allow for riparian hardwood growth extension and reproduction. Manage woody species in riparian areas to provide for stream temperature, bank stability and riparian habitat. (WCP-MM-3j)</p>

<p>Ferruginous Hawk(sensitive) Grasshopper Sparrow(sensitive) Northern Harrier(sensitive)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species) Sage sparrow (sensitive) Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive) Sage Grouse(candidate)</p>	<p>Re-establish native bunch grasses in habitat now dominated by non-native weeds.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Re-establish sagebrush and native bunch grasses in habitat now dominated by non-native weeds.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Manage rangeland plant communities to favor the replacement of invasive species with desirable native species. (VEG-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Manage and restore aspen, willow, and sagebrush cover types to reduce or halt their decline. (VEG-GOAL-02)</p>
<p>Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive) Northern Harrier(sensitive)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Ferruginous Hawk(sensitive) Grasshopper Sparrow(sensitive)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species) Sage sparrow (sensitive) Sage Grouse(candidate)</p>	<p>Retain grassland and sagebrush habitats (no type conversions).</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Retain grassland habitat (no type conversions).</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Retain sagebrush habitat (no type conversions).</p>	<p>Implied</p>	<p>Manage and restore aspen, willow, and sagebrush cover types to reduce or halt their decline. (VEG-GOAL-02)</p> <p>The desired Forestwide mix of cover types is shown in Table 1 and the current mix is shown in Table 2. (Desired Condition - Vegetation)</p> <p>Restore and maintain a diverse range of forested and non-forested ecosystems. (VEG-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Provide habitat capable of contributing to conservation and viability of sensitive species, which will keep sensitive species from being listed under the Endangered Species Act. (SENS-GOAL-01)</p>

Short-eared Owl(sensitive)	Retain grassland, wetland, and sagebrush habitats (no type conversions).	Implied	<p>The desired Forestwide mix of cover types is shown in Table 1 and the current mix is shown in Table 2. (Desired Condition - Vegetation)</p> <p>Restore and maintain a diverse range of forested and non-forested ecosystems. (VEG-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Provide habitat capable of contributing to conservation and viability of sensitive species, which will keep sensitive species from being listed under the Endangered Species Act. (SENS-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Manage and restore aspen, willow, and sagebrush cover types to reduce or halt their decline. (VEG-GOAL-02)</p> <p>Restore and maintain healthy watersheds, including wetlands, riparian areas, and floodplains. (S&W-GOAL-01)</p> <p>Riparian and other wetland habitats are maintained in a condition that maintains water quality and species habitat. (VEG-GOAL-07)</p> <p>Avoid any loss of rare wetlands such as fens and springs. (WCP-MM-6e)</p>
Black-backed woodpecker (sensitive)	Retain snags in timber harvest units of an adequate size and density, if adjacent forest lacks potential habitat.	Yes	<p>Snags within a project area where timber harvest is conducted should generally be retained in sufficient numbers to maintain an average of two to three snags per acre averaged over 1,000 acres. Snag size classes should be representative of stand size classes, including some snags representing the largest size classes. (VEG-GUIDE-08)</p> <p>Retain large diameter snags and roost trees for cavity-nesting birds and bats as described in the vegetation section. (SENS-STAND-10)</p>
Harlequin Duck(sensitive) North American River Otter(sensitive)	Re-vegetate decommissioned roads within riparian areas.	Yes	Roads and trails not needed for long-term objectives are decommissioned, stabilized, and restored to a more natural state. (RDTR-GOAL-02)
Boreal Owl(sensitive)	Should active owl nests be found, protect the nest site with a timing restriction and appropriate buffer. Nest stands from 4 to 35 acres have been reported for boreal owls	Yes	Design management actions within known nesting or denning sites of sensitive species to avoid disrupting the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting and denning periods. (SENS-STAND-02)
American Marten(sensitive)	To maintain habitat connectivity, retain snags and CWD of adequate size and density within regeneration harvest units.	Yes	<p>Snags within a project area where timber harvest is conducted should generally be retained in sufficient numbers to maintain an average of two to three snags per acre averaged over 1,000 acres. Snag size classes should be representative of stand size classes, including some snags representing the largest size classes. (VEG-GUIDE-08)</p> <p>For the purpose of sustaining site productivity and providing wildlife habitat in stands where harvest activities occur and where suitable material exists, coarse woody debris should be retained and distributed across the harvest unit in accordance with the ranges shown in Table 7. Larger material (greater than 6 inches diameter) should be provided in lengths greater than 8 feet when possible. In prescribed burn units and in areas near (within 0.25 to 0.5 mile) private property, infrastructure, or other developments, tons per acre ranges may be up to one-third lower. (VEG-GUIDE-09)</p>

Brewer's sparrow (sensitive and management indicator species) Sage sparrow (sensitive) Grasshopper Sparrow(sensitive) Loggerhead Shrike(sensitive) Northern Harrier(sensitive) Sage Grouse(candidate) Short-eared Owl(sensitive)	To reduce the risk of further spread, prescribed burns should not occur in areas with cheat grass and other non-native weeds.	Yes	Prescribed burns should not be conducted in areas where invasive plants are established and fire would exacerbate the spread of invasive plants, particularly cheatgrass. (MIS-GUIDE-03)
Harlequin Duck(sensitive) North American River Otter(sensitive) Trumpeter Swan(sensitive)	Use standard water quality conservation practices when conducting activities within riparian areas, including timber harvest or road and trail construction/reconstruction	Yes	Implement appropriate watershed conservation practices to protect soil, aquatic, and riparian systems as contained in Forest Service Handbook 2509.25 Watershed Conservation Practices Handbook. (S&W-STAND-01) Numerous criteria found in Management Measures 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, and 11.
Bighorn Sheep(sensitive)	Utilize prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to maintain and improve bighorn sheep seasonal ranges. Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to maintain and improve bighorn sheep seasonal ranges.	Yes	Habitat conditions for bighorn sheep, particularly non-forested openings of various sizes and shapes that provide forage, access to winter range, escape terrain, and access to migration routes are improving. (SENS-GOAL-04) Prescribed fire and other vegetation management projects occur on at least 4,000 acres of bighorn sheep foraging areas and connectivity corridors. (SENS-OBJ-02) Timing restriction on disturbances near concentrated bighorn sheep lambing areas should be in effect April 1 through June 30 as needed with a minimum distance of 1 mile from the lambing site. Short-term projects designed to improve bighorn sheep habitat such as prescribed burning are exempt. (SENS-GUIDE-06) Cover types for grassland, sagebrush, willow, and aspen are commonly maintained and restored by limiting future conifer encroachment and eliminating existing conifer encroachment. Wildfire and prescribed fire, as well as mechanical treatments, are used to achieve vegetation maintenance and restoration goals and objectives. (Management approach – vegetation)

Elk(species of local concern) Mule Deer(species of local concern)	Utilize prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to maintain and improve elk/mule deer seasonal ranges. Allow for wildland fire-use, where appropriate, to maintain and improve elk seasonal ranges.	Yes	Vegetation conditions are similar to those that would occur with fire regimes that have been subjected to natural disturbance processes. Areas of fire regime condition class 1 are maintained and other areas characterized by condition classes 2 or 3 are improved to condition class 1 by either natural or management initiated disturbance processes. (FIRE-GOAL-06)
Shiras Moose(species of local concern)	Utilize prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to maintain and improve moose seasonal ranges, especially riparian deciduous shrub habitat.		Disturbance processes have moved 60,000 to 165,000 acres from fire regime condition classes 2 or 3 to fire regime condition class 1. (FIRE-OBJ-01)
Short-eared Owl(sensitive)	Utilize prescribed fire to create a mosaic of habitats and to reduce tree and shrub encroachment.		Disturbance processes have maintained 86,000 to 176,000 acres in fire regime condition class 1. (FIRE-OBJ-02) Managing unplanned ignitions to accomplish resource benefits is authorized Forestwide where compatible with agency policy and other resource management direction and objectives. Wildfire may be used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and as nearly as possible be allowed to function in its natural role. (FIRE-STAND-03) Both wildfire and prescribed fire are used to achieve and maintain vegetation conditions. The initial response to unplanned ignitions in the management area favors consideration of managing fires to accomplish resource benefit objectives. In some situations, the condition and availability of winter range may warrant protection of the winter range from wildfire with a suppression response. (Management approach – management Area 5.4 managed big game crucial winter range) Cover types for grassland, sagebrush, willow, and aspen are commonly maintained and restored by limiting future conifer encroachment and eliminating existing conifer encroachment. Wildfire and prescribed fire, as well as mechanical treatments, are used to achieve vegetation maintenance and restoration goals and objectives. (Management approach – vegetation)
Fringed Myotis Spotted Bat Townsend's Big-eared Bat(sensitive)	When closing mines or caves, minimize disturbance and effects to microclimate, and provide access for bats.	Yes	Design management actions within known winter roosting sites or hibernacula (bats) of sensitive species to avoid reducing the survival of wintering or roosting populations. (SENS-STAND-03)
Ruffed Grouse(MIS)	When proposing treatments to regenerate aspen, strive to achieve >1,000 stems/acre, > 10 feet in height within 10 years post-treatment.	Implied This is more prescriptive than what is normally put in forest plan	Manage and restore aspen, willow, and sagebrush cover types to reduce or halt their decline. (VEG-GOAL-02) Increase aspen cover type by at least 15,000 acres, including 3,500 acres accomplished with mechanical treatments. (VEG-OBJ-03) Disturbance results in 10 to 20 percent of aspen in a seedling/sapling stage (less than 20 years old). (MIS-GOAL-06)

Elk(species of local concern)	When proposing treatments to regenerate aspen, treat the most acres of aspen possible at the same time to reduce the impacts from elk browsing	Implied	Manage and restore aspen, willow, and sagebrush cover types to reduce or halt their decline. (VEG-GOAL-02)
Ruffed Grouse(MIS)	<p>When proposing treatments to regenerate aspen, treat the most acres of aspen possible at the same time to reduce the impacts from livestock grazing and wild ungulate (elk) browsing.</p> <p>When treating small aspen stands consider protecting them post- treatment with high fencing (Humphrey 2009). These stands are highly susceptible to over-grazing/browsing, especially by elk. Small aspen stands can be eliminated if the aspen suckers are not protected until they are above browsing height.</p>		Increase aspen cover type by at least 15,000 acres, including 3,500 acres accomplished with mechanical treatments. (VEG-OBJ-03)
Boreal Owl(sensitive)	Where appropriate, utilize uneven-aged management within harvest units in mature spruce/fir habitat. This will provide adequate snags and large diameter trees to maintain habitat within the harvest units.	Yes	<p>Retain large diameter snags and roost trees for cavity-nesting birds and bats as described in the vegetation section. (SENS-STAND-10)</p> <p>Timber harvest should not reduce the acres of older age class stands (structural stages 4B, 4C, and 5) within a project area if that reduction would reduce the acres of older age class stands below 10 percent of the forested acres within the watershed (6th-level hydrologic unit boundary). (VEG-GUIDE-07)</p> <p>Use the scientifically defined reproduction methods shown, by cover type (Table 13), which meet the management objectives for the landscape or individual stands of trees within a landscape setting. Use and apply both even-aged and uneven-aged management systems at scales ranging from a few acres to many hundreds of acres. These reproduction methods are to be applied in a manner that will encourage natural regeneration where artificial regeneration is not necessary for other resource objectives. Tree stand vegetation management treatments are to be approved by certified silviculturists. (TIM-STAND-03)</p>

Shiras Moose(species of local concern)	Where necessary, coordinate with the WGFD to seasonally close motorized access to crucial moose winter range during critical time periods.	Yes	<p>Minimize human disturbance in big game crucial winter range. (SPLC-GOAL-02)</p> <p>On big game crucial winter range, management activities that disturb big game should be conducted outside the season of use (December 1 through April 30) or designed to reduce disturbance to big game when the activity is necessary to sustain or improve crucial winter range conditions. Exceptions are allowed for over-snow motorized use as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-snow motorized vehicle use is permitted on roads and trails open to wheeled motorized vehicles within crucial big game winter range consistent with law and regulations (see MVUM map). • Over-snow motorized vehicles use is permitted on designated groomed snowmobile trails within crucial big game winter range. • Snowmobile use is permitted on designated ungroomed snowmobile trails within crucial big game winter range. • Snowmobile use is permitted within identified crucial big game winter range exemption areas (see Map C). (SPC-GUIDE-04) <p>Area closures for public motorized recreation in big game crucial winter range during the season of use (December 1 through April 30) may be modified to allow public motorized access to assist Wyoming Game and Fish in big game population management. (SPC-GUIDE-05)</p> <p>Apply seasonal restrictions as needed on motorized use of travelways to reduce disturbance in sensitive big game areas, such as birthing areas and winter range. (SPC-GUIDE-09)</p>
Northern Goshawk(sensitive)	Within known goshawk territories, maintain at least 60% of the goshawk habitat in a mature condition within the Post Fledging Area (PFA). The PFA should include all known alternate nests. Suitable goshawk habitat consists of mature lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and quaking aspen. The PFA ranges in size from 200-425 acres (Kennedy 2003).	Implied	<p>Design management actions within known nesting or denning sites of sensitive species to avoid disrupting the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting and denning periods. (SENS-STAND-02)</p> <p>In known goshawk territories, identify alternate and replacement nest stands of comparable habitat quality when it is determined that proposed vegetation management activities or disturbances from management activities are likely to impact the suitability of nesting habitat. (SENS-STAND-01)</p> <p>Table 3 and Table 4 display the current and desired age class distribution areas across the Shoshone. (Desired Condition - Vegetation)</p>
Northern Goshawk(sensitive)	Within known goshawk territories, maintain at least a 30 acre buffer of mature forest around known nest sites.	Yes	Timber cutting activities should avoid altering vegetation conditions with a minimum 30-acre buffer of known goshawk nests. (SENS-GUIDE-11)
Sage Grouse(candidate)	Work collaboratively with the WGFD to ensure uniform and consistent application of Executive Order #2011-5 to maintain and enhance greater sage-grouse habitat and populations.	Yes	<p>Executive Order for Greater Sage-grouse Core Area Protection (Order 2011-5) (State of Wyoming 2011) (Other Guidance – Sensitive species)</p> <p>Shoshone personnel collaborate with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department on species population management including state-listed species and species of greatest conservation concern as identified in the state action plan. (Management approach – Sensitive species).</p>