Anatomy of a Final Forest Plan

This diagram shows the contents of a **Final Forest Plan**.

Chapter 1: Introduction

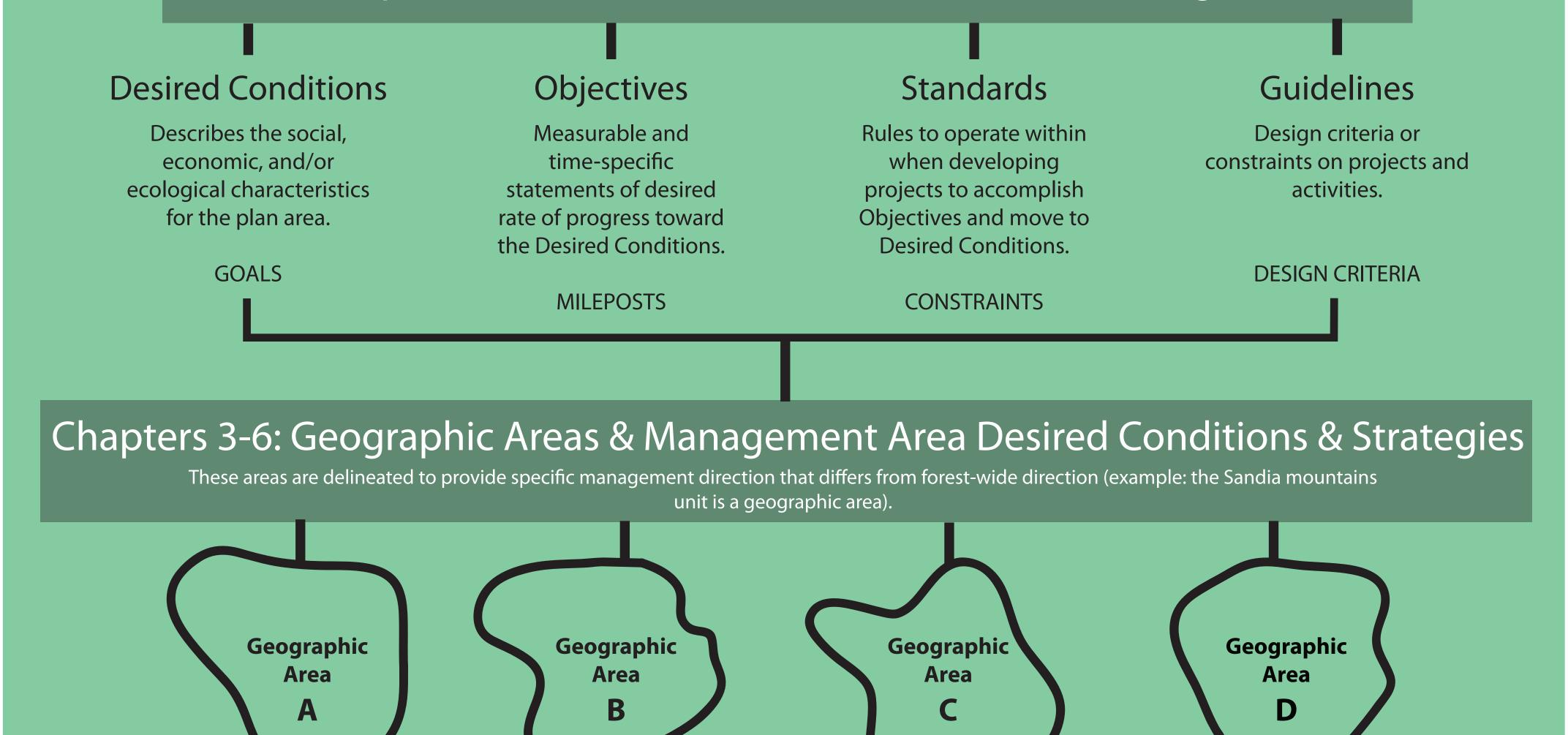
Plan Area & Background

Brief description of the area and map and purpose, development, and organization.

Roles & Contributions

Describes distinctive roles & contributions of plan area, describes brief 'niche' for each geographic area, and serves as collective 'vision' of the future.

Chapter 2: Forest-wide Desired Conditions & Strategies



Other Plan Content

Chapter 7: Suitability

Lands identified as suitable or not suitable for various multiple uses or activities based on the desired conditions.

Chapter 8: Monitoring

Monitoring information would help the responsible official determine if a change in plan content may be needed.

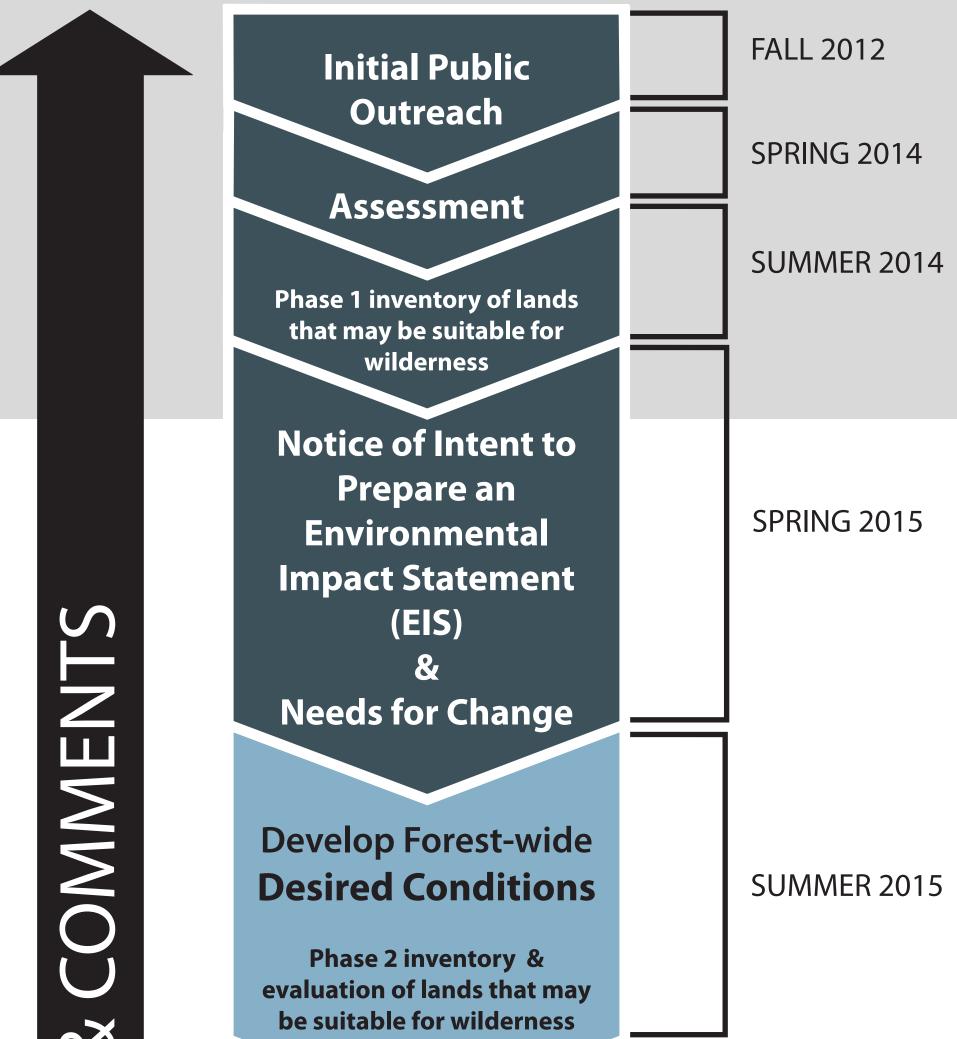
Management Approaches

These are <u>optional</u> tools that would offer approaches and strategies to achieve Desired Conditions.





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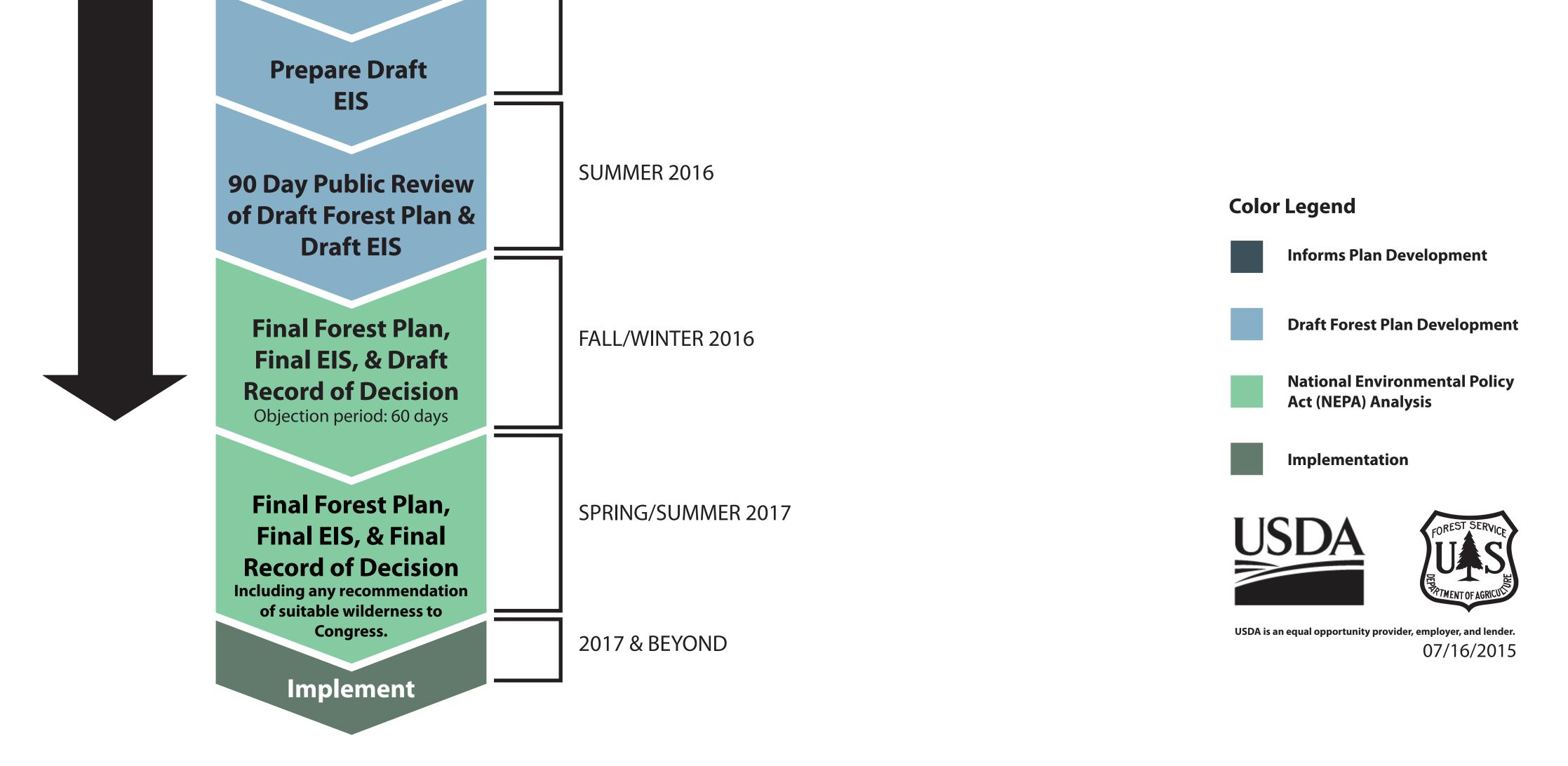
Road Map for Forest Plan Revision

This road map shows how we will arrive at a **Final Forest Plan.**

Develop **Draft Forest Plan** & Alternatives Alternatives **Desired Conditions Roles & Contributions** Objectives Standards Guidelines Geographic Areas Suitability Monitoring Management Approaches **Evaluation and analysis of** lands that may be suitable for wilderness Release **Draft Forest Plan** & Alternatives **Comment period Review Comments** on Draft Forest Plan & Alternatives

FALL 2015

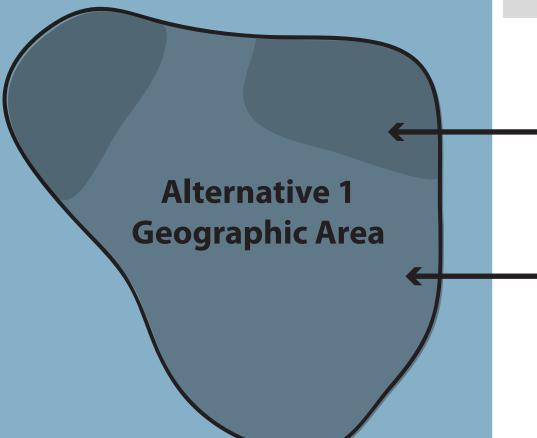
WINTER 2015



Draft Forest Plan Alternatives

What is an Alternative?

During the Forest Plan Revision process, multiple alternative plans would be developed to represent a range of different scenarios, trade-offs, and effects. These alternatives would be considered and analyzed during the Forest Plan Revision process, with collaboration from the public. A Final Plan would then be chosen representing the social, economic, and environmental sustainability of resources on the National Forest. The diagram below illustrates how different alternatives could look using the example of one hypothetical Geographic Area.



Alternative with Recommended Wilderness

Two areas could be considered as a recommended wilderness, with very high values for scenery and primitive types of recreation

Majority of Geographic Area could be managed for a variety of resources and suitable uses, such as emphasis on high level of restoration, with varying levels of scenic integrity and recreation settings.

Alternative 2 Geographic Area

Alternative with Management Areas Managed for Unique Features

One area could be a management area managed for its unique features. An example of this could be an area that has unique vegetation, limited water, and highly valued cultural and traditional uses. These areas are approved by the Forest Supervisor.

Majority of Geographic Area could be managed for a variety of resources and suitable uses, such as emphasis on recreation and wildlife habitats, with varying levels of scenic integrity and recreation settings.

Final Forest Plan

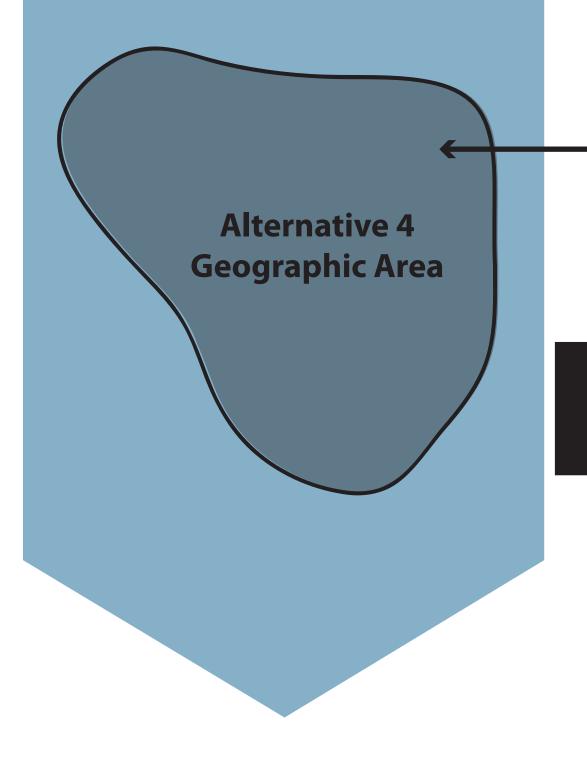


Alternative 3 Geographic Area

Alternative with Designated Special Areas

One area could be managed as a Designated Special Area with special purposes to maintain its special character. Examples of these are research natural areas or national historic trails. These require additional levels of review and are approved at Regional and Washington Office levels.

Majority of Geographic Area could be managed for a variety of resources and suitable uses, such as emphasis on mining, grazing, moderate levels of restoration, with varying levels of scenic integrity and recreation settings.



Alternative with No Management Areas

Geographic Area could be managed for a variety of resources and suitable uses, such as a mix of restoration, mining, grazing, recreation, wildlife habitat, with varying levels of scenic integrity and recreation settings.

Geographic Area A

May include elements of any or all plan alternatives.





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What is a Landscape Team?

• The Cibola National Forest has engaged with cooperating agencies to co-convene and co-host the public process to collaborate on developing land management plan direction.

• Cooperating agencies include representatives from tribes, land grants, city, county, and state governments, soil and water conservation districts, and other federal agencies.

• These cooperating agencies have formed Landscape Teams organized around the four mountain landscapes associated with the Cibola (Mt. Taylor, Magdalena, Mountainair and Sandia Ranger Districts).

• The organization of the Landscape Teams promotes holistic landscape views of areas, not administrative boundaries.

• Each cooperating agency has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be a part of the Landscape Teams.

 These Landscape Teams are working together and strategizing a process for engaging diverse interests of the public in the revision of the Cibola Forest Plan. The Landscape Teams are co-convening and co-hosting public meetings and field trips with the Forest Service.

• This collaborative process is assisting the Cibola in developing desired conditions and other plan direction, defining management areas, and identifying and evaluating lands that may be suitable for wilderness consideration.

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Landscape Teams Points of Contact

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Sandia: Brenda Smythe (505) 832-1111 bsmythe.eswcd@gmail.com

Additional information on cooperating agencies can be found at: <u>http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/nepa/includes/coopagencyguidance.pdf</u>





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