

<b>Biological Resources (BR) - Forest and Woodlands (4000-4024)</b>					
<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
		Old decadent trees may be left standing or downed to provide cover or other habitat for wildlife (e.g., Animal Inn), and juniper stands may be replaced where they are encroaching into other vegetation types.			
4022	BR-01, BR-02, BR-16	Silvicultural treatments in mature timber stands would be designed to improve wildlife habitat and watershed condition, i.e., create small openings to provide forage for wildlife and accumulate snow drifts to increase moisture.	See management action 4020	See management action 4020	See management action 4020
4023	BR-01, BR-03, BR-06	Cottonwood trees are not available for any harvesting.	Same as Alternative A	Make cottonwood trees available for harvesting on a case-by-case basis.	Allow harvesting of cottonwood trees on a case-by-case basis.
4024	BR-01, BR-03, BR-08	In the JMH planning area, management of conifer and aspen communities in the JMH planning area would be designed to promote forest and woodland health. Old, decadent trees may be left standing or downed to provide cover or other habitat for wildlife.	Design management of conifer and aspen communities to promote forest and woodland health. Old, decadent trees could be left standing or downed to provide cover or other habitat for wildlife.	No similar action	Same as Alternative B

<b>Biological Resources (BR) - Vegetation - Grassland and Shrubland Communities (4100-4112)</b>					
<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
Goals:					
BR-05: Manage vegetation communities to restore, maintain, or enhance native vegetation composition and diversity.					
BR-06: Provide a mix of natural successional stages for each vegetation type that incorporates community health, diverse structure, and composition.					
BR-07: Maintain, improve, enhance, or restore habitat to facilitate the conservation, recovery, and maintenance of populations of native plant species.					
BR-08: Maintain, improve, or enhance areas of ecological importance, priority plant species and habitats, and unique plant communities.					
BR-09: Maintain, improve, or enhance sustainable forage levels for all grazing/browsing animals depending upon identified desired plant communities.					
BR-10: Manage grazing/browsing use levels in consideration of plant, riparian-wetland, and soil health requirements.					
4100	BR-05	Manage vegetation using the best available science-based assessment and modeling information (e.g. Lidar) in coordination with such sources as Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative (WLCI) and utilizing state and local expertise.			

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<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
4101	BR-05, BR-06, BR-07	Establish desired plant community objectives for upland and riparian areas for the planning area through individual site-specific activity and implementation planning and as updated ecological site inventory data become available. All activity and implementation plans would incorporate desired plant community objectives.			
4102	BR-05, BR-06, BR-07	Native plant communities are the preferred species identified when establishing desired plant community objectives (see Riparian Vegetation Guidelines for additional guidance).	Use native plant species when establishing desired plant community objectives.	Accept native and approved non-native plant species when establishing desired plant community objectives.	Native plant communities are the preferred species when establishing desired plant community objectives.
4103	BR-05, BR-06, BR-07	Prescribed fire would generally be the preferred method of vegetation manipulation to convert stands of brush to grasslands and to promote regeneration of aspen stands and/or shrub species. Low intensity burns during periods of high soil moisture would be the preferred methods/times in mountain shrub communities.	Use naturally occurring wildfires, prescribed fire, and biological treatments to meet vegetation management objectives or to protect and enhance crucial and sensitive wildlife habitats.	Use naturally occurring wildfires, prescribed fire, chemical treatments, biological treatments, mechanical methods, and livestock grazing to meet vegetation management objectives.	Same as Alternative C
4104	BR-05, BR-06, BR-07	Prescribed burns generally will be conducted in areas having greater than 35% sagebrush composition, 20% desirable grass composition, and greater than 10 inches of precipitation. Other vegetation manipulation methods will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on objectives and cost benefits.	See management action 4103	See management action 4103	See management action 4103
4105	BR-05, BR-06, BR-07	Prescribed fire is the preferred method of vegetation manipulation, and spring burns are preferred to regenerate shrubs. Chemical treatment would be used only where national guidelines can be exercised to prevent unwanted effects or harm to desirable fauna or flora and to prevent transportation of chemicals to other areas by water or air movement.	See management action 4103	See management action 4103	See management action 4103
4106	BR-01, BR-04, BR-16	Aspen and juniper stands would be open to prescribed fire activities to	See management action 4103	See management action 4103	See management action 4103

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<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/ Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
		enhance watershed and wildlife values.			
4107	BR-05, BR-06, BR-16	Prescribed burns may be conducted in crucial big game winter ranges if habitat values would be improved for these species.	See management action 4103	See management action 4103	See management action 4103
4108	BR-05, BR-06, BR-16	Use mechanical, chemical, and biological methods, (e.g., fire, livestock grazing, etc.) to achieve desirable vegetation communities.	See management action 4103	See management action 4103	See management action 4103
4109	BR-09, BR-10, BR-16	Approximately 26,700 acres of vegetative treatment would be designed to increase forage, while about 41,000 acres would primarily be designed to improve wildlife habitat. Treatment methods available include mechanical, biological, chemical, and prescribed fire.	No similar action	No similar action	No similar action
4110	BR-05, BR-09, FM-01	Vegetation manipulation projects would be conducted to reach multiple use objectives and would involve site-specific environmental analysis and coordination. Funds for vegetation manipulation in I category allotments would be provided by the BLM, other state or federal agencies, and private sources.	Design vegetation treatments to improve ecosystem health and improve Fire Regime Condition Class across the landscape.	Design vegetation treatments to increase resource use.	No similar action
4111	BR-05, BR-07, BR-09	all treated areas would berested a minimum of two growing seasons from livestock grazing. Burn areas would be fenced from livestock and big game animals if necessary.	rest all treated areas a minimum of five growing seasonsfrom livestock grazing.	rest areas treated with prescribed fire a minimum of two growing seasons from livestock grazing. Areas with other types of treatments would not be required to be rested.	Adapt management of treated areas, using a site-specific analysis of contributing factors, if not meeting or making significant progress toward vegetation objectives.

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4112	BR-05, BR-37, PR-11	Vegetation treatment projects would be designed to protect water quality and dissipate erosion. This generally means accomplishing vegetation treatments in a mosaic pattern and leaving sufficient untreated vegetation to buffer riparian areas and intermittent and ephemeral drainages from erosion. Specific treatment designs for erosion control would be determined on a case-by-case basis.	Design vegetation treatment projects to improve water quality and reduce erosion by dissipating erosive energies.	Design vegetation treatment projects to maintain water quality and reduce erosion by dissipating erosive energies.	Design vegetation treatment projects to maintain or improve water quality and reduce erosion by dissipating erosive energies.

<b>Biological Resources (BR) - Invasive Species and Pest Management (4200-4213)</b>					
<b>MA #</b>	<b>Goal/Obj.</b>	<b>Alternative A</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>
<b>Goals:</b>					
BR-11: Control the introduction and proliferation of noxious weeds and other invasive species and reduce established populations to acceptable levels determined through cooperation, consultation, and coordination with local, state, and other federal plans, policies, and agency agreements.					
BR-12: Prevent introduction and establishment of invasive or nuisance species and eliminate threats from those species (aquatic and terrestrial).					
BR-13: Eliminate threats to sensitive fish from non-native fish species.					
BR-14: Prevent the spread of fish diseases from trans-basin transfer of water or from other vectors.					
4200	BR-11, BR-12	The BLM would support and cooperate with local efforts to manage and control invasive plant species or noxious weeds, including local plans and control efforts. The BLM would collaborate with weed and pest districts in the treatment of noxious weeds or invasive species.			
4201	BR-05, BR-11, BR-12	Manage for healthy native plant communities by reducing, preventing expansion of, or eliminating the occurrence of noxious weeds and other invasive species by implementing management actions consistent with national guidance and state and local weed management plans.			
4202	BR-11, BR-12	Manage noxious weeds and invasive species (e.g., cheatgrass, halogeton, tamarisk, Russian olive) using an Integrated Pest Management approach for the detection, control, and eradication of new infestations.			
4203	BR-11, BR-12	Maintain adequate baseline information regarding the extent and control of noxious weeds and other invasive species to make informed decisions, evaluate effectiveness of management actions, and assess progress toward goals to improve invasive species management.			
4204	BR-11	Use efficient, established monitoring methodology to measure the success of habitat reclamation, enhancement, and restoration.			
4205	BR-11	Apply pesticides and herbicides in a manner compatible with fish, wildlife, and associated habitat health.			
4206	BR-11	Coordinate with other agencies who manage native and non-native species.			