USDA Forest Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Ski Santa Fe Snowmaking Modernization Project

Preliminary Environmental Assessment

Santa Fe National Forest
Española Ranger District



August 2026

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AF	Acre-feet
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
DN	Decision Notice
EA	Environmental Assessment
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
IBA	Important Bird Areas
MDP	Master Development Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NFS	National Forest System
NMPIF	New Mexico Partners in Flight
PDC	Project Design Criteria
RME	Rocky Mountain Ecology, LLC
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SFNF	Santa Fe National Forest
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SSF	Ski Santa Fe
SUP	Special Use Permit
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TEP	Threatened, Endangered, and Proposed (species)
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Chapter 1. Purpose and Need

1.1 Introduction

The Santa Fe National Forest (SFNF) has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and other relevant federal and state laws and regulations. This EA contains a summary of the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects of the projects being proposed on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Technical reports and supporting information for resources analyzed in this EA have been compiled by resource specialists to inform the analysis and are summarized in each resource section in **Chapter 3** of this EA. Technical reports and supporting information can be found on the project website: https://www.fs.usda.gov/r03/santafe/projects/291087.

1.2 Background

Ski Santa Fe (SSF) is located on the west side of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range, approximately 16 miles from Santa Fe and 80 miles from Albuquerque, New Mexico. SSF operates under an existing special use permit (SUP) located entirely on NFS lands administered by the Española Ranger District of the SFNF within Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

In accordance with the requirements of the SUP, SSF completed a master development plan (MDP) in 1997 to identify existing and desired conditions and to guide future management and development of the ski area.

This EA analyzes improvements consistent with goals and objectives in the 1997 MDP. All components of the proposed action would occur on NFS lands within SSF's existing SUP area. Specifically, the proposed projects include the modernization and expansion of snowmaking infrastructure to improve efficiency and support emergency response capabilities. **Section 2.1 – Alternatives Considered in Detail** in **Chapter 2** provides a full description of the proposed action as analyzed in this EA.

1.3 Purpose and Need for Action

The Forest Service is responding to a proposal submitted under the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 and in accordance with the Ski Area Recreation Opportunity Enhancement Act of 2011 (SAROEA).

1.3.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the SSF Snowmaking Modernization project is to modernize and expand snowmaking infrastructure within SSF to improve efficiency and reliability of snowmaking operations and support emergency response capabilities. Specifically, the proposed action is needed to:

- Address limitations associated with existing snowmaking infrastructure and water storage capacity that affect snowmaking efficiency and the availability of stored water for emergency fire suppression;
- Replace and upgrade existing infrastructure to address limitations in water storage capacity, enhance the efficiency of snowmaking operations, and provide resources for fire suppression;

- Improve snowmaking coverage on terrain accessed via the Millennium Chair (Chair 7) to support timely opening dates and reliable ski area operations;
- Improve terrain consistency and skier circulation on Sunrise ski run while supporting installation and effective operation of the proposed snowmaking infrastructure;
- Reduce safety risks associated with existing terrain conditions on Sunrise ski run by regrading and recontouring the slope; and
- Enhance snowmaking capabilities and expand coverage to allow for the early-season opening of ski terrain and to maintain critical run connections during periods of low snowfall.

Certain terrain accessed by the Millennium Chair currently lacks permanent snowmaking coverage. These areas either receive no snowmaking or rely on temporary methods, including stretching hoses from distant hydrants or moving manufactured snow with snowcats. These methods limit operational efficiency and the ability to maintain consistent snow coverage during low-snow periods.

Existing water storage capacity also limits SSF's ability to use its authorized snowmaking water efficiently during short periods of favorable atmospheric conditions. Additional storage is needed to better align snowmaking operations with these weather windows. The project would not increase authorized annual water use or require additional water rights.

The Sunrise ski run has an existing double fall line and uneven terrain that limit snow retention, complicate grooming, affect skier circulation, and present operational and safety concerns. These conditions also complicate the installation and effective operation of permanent snowmaking infrastructure.

1.4 Identification of Issues

1.4.1 Tribal Consultation

The lands now administered by the SFNF, including the entire mountain range and surrounding areas on which SSF operates, are the ancestral homelands of Pueblo peoples and hold immeasurable cultural and spiritual importance. These lands are especially vital to the Pueblo of Tesuque, whose management of, and connection to, this land extend since time immemorial; long before the establishment of the SFNF or SSF. The SFNF recognizes the Pueblo's enduring direct connection and prior stewardship and sole management of these lands. The Forest Service recognizes that the Pueblo peoples' connection to this mountain predates current administrative boundaries and permitted ski area uses and will endure beyond them.

Given the Tribal importance of the area where Ski Santa Fe operates, the SFNF has prioritized meaningful Tribal participation and government-to-government consultation throughout development of the project. On February 24, 2026, the SFNF met at SSF with representatives of the Pueblos of Nambé and Pojoaque. The Pueblos of San Ildefonso and Tesuque were also invited but had prior scheduling commitments and were unable to attend. The purpose of the meeting was to present and discuss the proposed project and answer questions. On April 16, 2026, the SFNF hosted a project briefing at the Forest Supervisor's Office for Pueblo of Tesuque, with leadership of the Pueblo of Tesuque, the SFNF, and SSF in attendance to discuss the project. On May 14, 2026, representatives of the Pueblo of Tesuque and the SFNF conducted a site visit and government-to-government consultation at SSF, including

discussion of the project's area of potential effects. Consultation will continue throughout the environmental review and, as appropriate, during project design and implementation.

1.4.2 Issues Considered in Detail

The specific resource issues analyzed in this document were identified through preliminary project planning, internal Forest Service scoping, ongoing Tribal consultation, and input from the SFNF Interdisciplinary (ID) Team. Areas of concern were classified as either issues analyzed or resources dismissed from further documentation.

The SFNF considered the information gathered through internal scoping, Tribal consultation, and input from the ID Team in identifying specific resources that required in-depth analysis in **Chapter 3** of this EA. **Table 1.4-1** provides a summary of issues analyzed in detail, and **Table 1.4-2** describes the ID Team's brief rationale regarding several additional resources and issues considered but not carried forward for analysis in this EA.

Table 1.4-1. Issues Analyzed in Detail

Resource	Issue(s)
Recreation	The proposed action has the potential to affect recreational experiences within SSF's existing SUP area, including skier circulation, snow-surface reliability, operational efficiency, and the ability to open and maintain ski terrain during low-snow years and the early and late portions of the operating season. Construction could also temporarily affect summer recreation, including hiking, through temporary access restrictions, temporary construction noise, and use of parking areas for staging.
Cultural Resources	The proposed action has the potential to impact previously identified and/or unidentified heritage and cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), including areas where Tribes may attach religious significance to Tribally Important Areas, including Traditional Cultural Properties, Traditional Use Areas, and other areas and resources of historic and continuing cultural use and importance.
Wildlife and Botany	The proposed action was determined to have no effect on federally listed or proposed species identified for the project. Construction could temporarily disturb individual migratory birds and limited habitat, but no substantial population-level effects are anticipated. The project would remain consistent with applicable 2022 Forest Plan direction for wildlife SCC.
Wetlands, Watershed, and Soils	The proposed action has the potential to impact watershed conditions, stream health, surface water and groundwater quality, quantity, and distribution. Identified wetlands and other waters of the U.S. throughout the project area will also be assessed for potential effects from the construction and implementation of the proposed projects. Additionally, ground disturbance, including tree clearing and grading associated with construction and operation of the proposed action, have the potential to increase erosion and soil compaction within the project area.

Table 1.4-2. Resources and Issues Not Carried Forward

Resource	Issue(s)
Scenery	The proposed action is not anticipated to affect the scenic integrity of the surrounding lands. The proposed action includes the improvement and expansion of snowmaking infrastructure, the new water tank, and terrain grading which would occur entirely within the ski area's existing permitted footprint and be below the heights of surrounding trees. Infrastructure would be painted FS approved, non-reflective colors. A visual impact assessment is contained within the cultural resource analysis and reporting.
Traffic and Parking	The proposed action is not anticipated to change long-term traffic volumes or parking demand. During construction, base-area parking lots would experience increased construction traffic and equipment movement, and portions of the lots could be temporarily used for staging or closed during parts of the day. This would temporarily reduce available public parking during the construction season. However, the base-area parking lots are large, and ample summer parking is expected to remain available for summer recreation users accessing NFS trails, SSF operational access roads, and ski runs. Staging would be concentrated near SSF facilities to the extent practicable, preserving parking commonly used by hikers and other summer recreation users. These effects would be localized, intermittent, and limited to the construction period. No long-term effects on traffic or parking are anticipated.
Socioeconomics	The proposed action is not anticipated to alter employment opportunities, population trends, or housing in the region, and is not anticipated to impact social resources in the region. Both seasonal and permanent jobs arising from project construction are expected to be limited and result in negligible impacts on the surrounding economy. SSF is now exploring lift ticket or pass discounts for Tribal members, after consulting with Tribal members at an informational session for this project. This is a separate effort that came from a meeting for this project, but will be considered outside the scope of this EA.
Variability in Precipitation and Temperature	The proposed action is not anticipated to meaningfully affect temperature or precipitation patterns. In the short-term, adverse impacts to air quality are anticipated due to emissions from construction equipment, project construction, and procurement and shipping of construction materials. However, in the long-term, these impacts at the landscape-scale are anticipated to be negligible. There is limited potential for the proposed action to support resilience to variability in temperature and precipitation in both the short- and long-term. The proposed water tank and snowmaking could support emergency fire-suppression response by providing additional on-site water storage, enhancing the efficiency of the ski area's emergency response capabilities.
Forest Health and Fuels	The proposed action is not anticipated to impact forest health and fuels. The proposed action would result in up to one acre of tree removal, inclusive of selective tree islands near the proposed water tank to maintain skier flow.
Congressionally Designated Wilderness	The proposed project components are not located in existing or proposed congressionally designated wilderness areas.
Noise	Construction and implementation of the proposed action could have short-term impacts on the noise in the area. However, impacts would be temporary in nature, limited to project construction. Further, long-term operation of the proposed action is not expected to alter noise levels in the area.
Downstream Irrigators	The proposed action is not anticipated to impact downstream irrigators. The proposed action would not require additional water rights, increase authorized annual water withdrawals, or increase consumptive use beyond existing permitted operations. Consumptive use and

	return flow would continue to be governed by the underlying water-right permits, and the proposed water tank would not result in the removal of additional water from the Rio en Medio beyond SSF's existing water rights. Additionally, water would not be diverted directly from the Rio en Medio during acequia irrigation season as this does not coincide with snowmaking operation periods at the ski area. As such, no additional effects to downstream water users are anticipated beyond those associated with existing permitted operations.

1.5 Decision to be Made

The range of alternatives that the SFNF ID Team considered for this analysis was bound by the purpose and need underlying the proposed action, as well as by the issues that arose from internal scoping (refer to **Section 1.4**). The SFNF has determined that an EA is necessary to review, analyze, and document the potential impacts to the human and biological environment anticipated to result from the implementation of the proposed projects. This Preliminary EA is a disclosure document rather than a decision document and details the site-specific environmental analysis for the proposed action.

Based on the analysis documented in this Preliminary EA, formal tribal consultation, and public comment, the Responsible Official will decide whether to allow implementation of the proposed action, in whole or in part, or not at all. The document will include a determination of the significance of the effects and assess the decision's consistency with the 2022 SFNF Land Management Plan (2022 Forest Plan). Should a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) determination be reached, the FONSI and a decision notice by the Responsible Official shall be published.

In addition to determining whether to approve the implementation of the proposed action analyzed in this document, the Responsible Official would also specify conditions of approval to be implemented with the selection of the alternative in the decision. The Responsible Official may also require additional PDC, best management practices (BMPs), and/or monitoring not discussed in this Preliminary EA.

Chapter 2. Description of Alternatives

2.1 Alternatives Considered in Detail

The range of alternatives that the Forest Service ID Team has considered for this analysis is bound by the purpose and need underlying the proposed action, as well as by the issues that arose from internal scoping and Tribal Consultation (refer to **Section 1.4 – Identification of Issues** in **Chapter 1**). NEPA requires an agency to prepare an EA "with respect to a proposed action that does not have a reasonably foreseeable significant effect on the quality of the human environment, or if the significance of such effect is unknown."[1] The Responsible Official may choose any of the following alternatives or any combination of the following alternatives analyzed in the NEPA in their final decision.

2.1.1 Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

The no action alternative provides a baseline for comparing the effects of the proposed action. It essentially reflects a continuation of SSF's existing management and snowmaking practices without changes, additions, or upgrades. Under the no action alternative, no water tank construction, snowmaking improvements, or terrain grading would occur.

2.1.2 Alternative 2 – Proposed Action

Water Tank

The proposed action includes constructing a new water tank and extending snowmaking infrastructure to higher elevations on the mountain (refer to **Figure 1. Proposed Action** in **Appendix 3 - Figures**). A water tank (approximately 4.6 million gallons) would be built at the bottom of Alpine and Lobo ski runs to improve water storage for snowmaking operations and fire suppression. Construction of the water tank would require up to one acre of grading and tree removal, including selective clearing on tree islands near the tank to maintain skier flow.

Snowmaking Infrastructure Extension and Upgrades

The project also includes extending snowmaking infrastructure up the mountain by installing up to 4,170 feet of new snowmaking pipe. The new snowmaking and electrical lines would be co-located within the same trench and extend to the top terminal of Chair 7 following existing ski runs (Alpine, Raven, Sunset, and Sunrise). The trench would have a bottom width of approximately 2 feet and a ground surface width of approximately 3 feet. The trench would be excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 48 inches.

Utility trenching would require a temporary construction corridor approximately 25 feet wide to accommodate trench excavation, temporary sidecasting of excavated soil, and operation of construction machinery. This temporary construction corridor for the utility trenches would be constrained around wetlands and stream crossings only to the trench itself in order to minimize temporary wetland impacts. Following installation of utilities, the trench would be backfilled, and temporarily disturbed areas would be revegetated using a Forest Service-approved native seed-mix.

Additional infrastructure includes four new fixed-position snowmaking guns, six electrical pedestals, six hydrants, and two electrical transformers with disconnects. The snowmaking guns would be co-located

[1] 7 CFR § 1b.5(a)

with electrical pedestals (or within the distance of a single extension cord) to provide power and control connections at each installation point. Electrical pedestals and transformers would also be co-located (see **Figure 1** in **Appendix 3**), with a total of two transformers installed to support the extended electrical distribution system. A short 270-foot water pipe connection would also be installed from the new water tank to existing snowmaking infrastructure at the bottom of Alpine ski run.

Terrain Improvement (Sunrise Ski Run Grading)

Approximately four acres of grading would occur along the existing Sunrise ski run to accommodate the installation of the proposed snowmaking infrastructure and improve the skier fall-line terrain on this run. Grading would include localized cut-and-fill to smooth existing terrain irregularities, improve slope consistency, and support effective placement of snowmaking pipelines and snowmaking infrastructure. This proposed grading would greatly improve the skiing experience on this short ski run (which currently has a “double” fall line). The double fall line on the existing Sunrise ski run is challenging to navigate even for advanced skiers and riders and operationally does not hold snow as well as it would if it were graded more like another ski run on the mountain. This grading and smoothing of the run would facilitate more uniform snow distribution for snowmaking and grooming, enhancing SSF's ability to open and maintain the run under variable and low-snow conditions. Grading activities would be confined to the existing Sunrise ski run footprint.

Following grading, all disturbed areas would be recontoured to blend with the surrounding terrain, for optimal grooming and snowmaking operations, and revegetated in accordance with Forest Service requirements using approved seed mixes. Design criteria and BMPs would be implemented to minimize erosion, protect soil productivity, and maintain existing drainage patterns.

Project Disturbance

Total project disturbance would include up to 4,170 feet of utility trenching, up to one acre of grading and tree removal for installation of the new water tank, and up to four acres of soil grading along the Sunrise ski run to accommodate the new snowmaking infrastructure and improve skier flow. Additionally, up to 3,650 feet of temporary access routes would be developed to facilitate construction, all of which would occur in previously disturbed areas (i.e., existing ski runs and mountain roads).

Installation of snowmaking infrastructure would result in approximately 840 square feet of additional localized disturbance for four fixed-position snowmaking guns, six electrical pedestals, and six hydrants. This would include four fixed-position snowmaking guns requiring approximately 6-foot by 6-foot disturbance areas each, six electrical pedestals requiring approximately 10-foot by 10-foot disturbance areas each, and six hydrants requiring approximately 4-foot by 4-foot disturbance areas each. Two electrical transformers with disconnects would also be installed within these localized disturbance areas or immediately adjacent to previously disturbed areas.

Staging for the project would occur in the parking lots in the base area as well as several areas shown on **Figure 1** in **Appendix 3**. These areas would hold pipe, snowmaking guns, and associated infrastructure during implementation temporarily for one season. Staging areas include approximately nine acres of temporary disturbance.

All disturbed areas for construction would be revegetated and restored post-construction to align with SSF’s commitment to environmental stewardship.

Water Rights and Use

The proposed project would not require additional water rights or increase annual water use. SSF and the Forest Service hold snowmaking water rights authorizing up to 69.72 AF (approximately 22.7 million gallons) of annual diversion and 16.39 AF of annual consumptive use. The underlying permits apply a 90.2-percent return-flow credit to one component right and a 72-percent return-flow credit to the remaining three rights. Snowmaking diversions are permitted from November 1 through March 31 and are metered for compliance with state requirements.

SSF has sufficient physical and legal water supplies to operate its existing and proposed facilities. Water is diverted at one point immediately upstream from the existing pump house, which would not change under the proposed action. Separately, the 1985 site study estimated physical evaporation and sublimation losses of 9.8 percent, while more recent studies report losses of approximately 7 to 35 percent depending on meteorological conditions. The majority of diverted water returns to the watershed as snowmelt.

Project Design Criteria

The PDC detailed in **Appendix 2 – Project Design Criteria** have been developed to minimize potential resource impacts from construction and implementation of the proposed projects and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The potential effects of implementing the proposed projects (disclosed in **Chapter 3**) assume that these PDC are applied.

2.1.3 Alternative 3

Alternative 3 was developed in response to issues identified during internal scoping and Tribal consultation to evaluate whether the project purpose and need could be met while reducing ground disturbance by avoiding approximately four acres of terrain grading on the Sunrise ski run and retaining the core snowmaking and water-storage improvements included in the proposed action. Alternative 3 includes all components of Alternative 2 (proposed action), as described above, except the terrain improvements (grading) on the Sunrise ski run (see **Figure 3** in **Appendix 3 – Figures**). Specifically, the approximately four acres of grading that would occur on the Sunrise ski run to improve skier flow under the proposed action would not be approved or implemented under Alternative 3. All other components of Alternative 3, as described below, would be the same as described under the proposed action.

Consistent with the proposed action (Alternative 2), SSF would construct the proposed water tank (~4.6 million gallons) at the bottom of Alpine and Lobo ski runs, including up to one acre of grading and tree removal under Alternative 3. The project would also include installation of up to 4,170 feet of snowmaking pipe and associated electrical infrastructure co-located within a shared trench extending to the top terminal of Chair 7 along existing ski runs (Alpine, Raven, Sunset, and Sunrise). Trenching, temporary construction corridors, and revegetation would occur as described under the proposed action.

Additional infrastructure would include four fixed-position snowmaking guns, six electrical pedestals, six hydrants, two electrical transformers with disconnects, and a 270-foot water pipe connection from the new tank to existing infrastructure. This alternative would occur within SSF's existing water rights (69.72 AF annually) and would not increase annual water use or modify the authorized diversion point or diversion season.

Total project disturbance under Alternative 3 would include up to 4,170 feet of utility trenching, up to one acre of grading and tree removal for the water tank, and temporary disturbance from access routes, as

described under the proposed action. Unlike the proposed action, this alternative excludes up to four acres of soil grading along the Sunrise ski run. Project disturbance under Alternative 3 is depicted on **Figure 4** in **Appendix 3** (see the lack of terrain grading on the Sunrise ski run).

2.2 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

The following alternative was identified through internal scoping and considered by the ID Team but was ultimately eliminated.

2.2.1 No Snowmaking Tank Alternative

An alternative that excluded the construction of the proposed snowmaking water storage tank was considered during internal scoping. Under this alternative, snowmaking pipeline and electrical infrastructure extensions would still be constructed; however, no additional water storage capacity would be provided. This alternative was eliminated from further analysis as it would not meet the purpose and need of the project, and would not be feasible, as the additional water tank would be needed to support snowmaking in the Millennium Chair terrain pod. The proponent considered this alternative but determined that the action would be dropped without the tank, as the tank is a prerequisite to the snowmaking extension. The proposed snowmaking infrastructure improvements depend on increased water storage capacity to enable the ski area to operate efficiently and effectively during optimal snowmaking conditions. Without the proposed water tank, the system would be limited in its ability to function as intended, and opportunities to modernize snowmaking operations would be constrained. As a result, SSF would not implement the remaining infrastructure improvements, and this alternative would effectively be similar to the no action alternative.

Chapter 3. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

Throughout this chapter, the term "action alternatives" refers to Alternatives 2 and 3. Alternative 3 includes all components of Alternative 2 except approximately four acres of terrain grading on Sunrise ski run. Accordingly, effects from components common to both alternatives are analyzed together, while resource-specific differences resulting from the omission of Sunrise grading are identified in the applicable sections below.

This chapter is based on the issues identified in **Section 1.4 – Identification of Issues**. Based on an analysis of issues raised during internal scoping and input from the ID Team, the following resources are considered in detail in this analysis. Refer to **Table 1.4-2** in **Section 1.4 – Identification of Issues** for the ID Team's brief rationale regarding several additional resources and issues considered but not carried forward in this analysis. Additionally, technical reports and supporting information of resources analyzed can be found on the project website.

3.1 Recreation

This section defines existing recreation opportunities in the project area and provides a brief analysis of potential changes to recreation resources following implementation of the proposed projects.

The scope of this analysis extends to year-round recreation opportunities at SSF on NFS lands within the ski area's existing SUP boundary, as well as existing recreation opportunities available on adjacent NFS and private lands.

3.1.1 2022 Forest Plan Direction

Forestwide Direction

The management of recreation resources on NFS lands in the project area falls under the direction of the 2022 Forest Plan. Specifically, the proposed projects fall under 2022 Forest Plan guidance for Developed Recreation, including desired conditions, objectives, and guidelines applicable to the proposed projects and the recreation resource. Refer to the 2022 Forest Plan for further detail on applicable direction for the management of recreation at SSF.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

The management of recreation resources on NFS lands is informed by the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), a classification system used in the 2022 Forest Plan to manage a variety of recreation experience opportunities on NFS lands and provide a baseline against which future conditions and management actions can be prepared. The ROS utilizes six classifications (i.e., settings) of NFS lands, defined by the recreation experiences allowed therein, including: Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Roaded Natural, Rural, and Urban. The 2022 Forest Plan identifies SSF SUP area as having an Urban desired ROS class.[2]

[2] USDA Forest Service 2022

The 2022 Forest Plan describes the Urban ROS class as areas that are characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, where human activity, facilities, and motorized access are prominent, vegetation is often managed or exotic, and which are primarily restricted to administrative and SSF facilities.[3] SSF is consistent with this Urban ROS class as it is a developed recreation site with high levels of human activity, clear-cut ski runs, and other facilities supporting ski area operations.

3.1.2 Affected Environment

SSF is nestled in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, approximately 16 miles outside of Santa Fe, New Mexico. SSF's existing SUP area is approximately 660 acres, entirely on NFS lands administered by the SFNF. Since its inception as a ski area in 1950, SSF has become known for its unique Southwestern charm and family-friendly atmosphere, providing a fulfilling skiing and snowboarding experience through its varied terrain to a variety of ability level skiers and riders.

The ski area currently operates five chairlifts (lifts) and two carpets, serving a variety of terrain, including developed, undeveloped, and terrain parks. Specifically, SSF's developed terrain network spans over 167 acres of cleared ski runs, inclusive of three terrain parks. The remainder of the ski area's 660 skiable acres of terrain is made up of undeveloped terrain, which includes steeps and glades intermingled within and outside of the ski area's developed and maintained terrain network. Additionally, there are existing hiking and mountain biking trails that extend into the ski area's SUP area.

All guest services at SSF are located at the Base Area, apart from one mid-mountain lodge. Guest services provided at the Base Area include ticketing, rentals, retail, food and beverage, lockers, ski school, and administrative support. Additionally, guest parking is also provided in the Base Area. Currently, SSF provides approximately 65.92 acres of permanent snowmaking coverage using water sourced from the Rio en Medio. SSF's water rights authorize up to 69.72 AF (approximately 22.7 million gallons) of annual diversion for snowmaking. Current water storage capacity is limited to one 5-million-gallon tank and two 500,000-gallon tanks. As noted in **Chapter 2**, improvements to the ski area's existing snowmaking infrastructure are necessary to extend snowmaking coverage to terrain that currently lacks permanent snowmaking.

Public Access and Recreational Trails

While SSF does not currently operate summer recreation activities, the area is surrounded by an extensive trail network that provides hiking, mountain biking, and other summer recreation opportunities on the SFNF. Additionally, hikers and mountain bikers enjoy traversing ski runs and SSF operational access roads throughout the non-snow seasons.

Several NFS trails occur within or immediately adjacent to SSF's operational boundary and connect to the broader trail network on the SFNF, providing a variety of summer recreation opportunities such as hiking, backpacking, mountain biking, and horseback riding opportunities. These trails include the Winsor National Recreation Trail (#254), the Skyline Trail (#251), and the Tesuque Creek Trail (#152). A portion of the Winsor Trail occurs immediately adjacent to Aspen Basin base area of SSF, with the Winsor Trailhead located within Aspen Basin, where guests can access the trail and the surrounding trail network. This portion of the Winsor Trail is part of the Winsor National Recreation Trail and is one of the most popular trails on the Española District as well as a gateway to the Pecos Wilderness. The Skyline Trail 251 starts adjacent

[3] USDA Forest Service 2022

to the top terminal of the Tesuque Peak lift and continues into the Pecos Wilderness. The Tesuque Creek Trail traverses the ski area's SUP area and runs adjacent to the Gateway ski run where it ends at Tesuque Creek Road, near the top terminal of the Tesuque Peak Lift. Other NFS trails in the immediate vicinity include the Rio En Medio Trail (#163) and Norski Trail (#255), located west of the SUP area. These trails provide hiking opportunities in the summer, and the Norski Trail provides cross country skiing opportunities in the winter. Overall, these trails provide summer recreation opportunities within and outside the SUP area and connect to the broader trail network throughout the SFNF.

3.1.3 Direct and Indirect Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, existing snowmaking infrastructure and storage limitations would continue. Terrain served by the Millennium Chair that currently lacks permanent snowmaking would continue to rely on temporary methods or receive no snowmaking, reducing SSF's ability to provide early-season terrain and maintain critical ski run connections during low-snow periods. The existing double fall line and uneven terrain on Sunrise ski run would remain, along with associated limitations on snow retention, grooming, skier circulation, and skier safety.

Public Access and Recreational Trails

No project-related restrictions on public use of SSF operational access roads, ski runs, or established NFS trails would occur under the no action alternative. No construction-related staging, partial parking-lot closures, or reductions in summer-recreation parking would occur. Existing summer recreation access and parking conditions would continue.

Alternative 2 and Alternative 3

Under both action alternatives, SSF would modernize existing snowmaking infrastructure, expand permanent snowmaking coverage to terrain served by the Millennium Chair, and improve its ability to make snow during favorable weather windows while remaining within existing water rights and annual water use. These improvements would support earlier and more reliable terrain openings, help maintain critical ski run connections during low-snow periods, reduce reliance on temporary hoses and snowcat-deposited snow, and provide more consistent skiable surfaces.

Under Alternative 2, grading on Sunrise ski run would also correct the existing double fall line and uneven terrain, improving snow retention, grooming efficiency, skier circulation, and skier safety. Alternative 3 would not include the Sunrise grading; therefore, the snowmaking benefits would occur under Alternative 3, but the terrain-consistency, circulation, and safety benefits associated with grading would not.

The proposed projects would not cause long-term restrictions on access to existing recreation opportunities. The proposed projects include infrastructure improvements within the existing SUP footprint. Additionally, the proposed projects would be consistent with the existing ROS designation of Urban for the ski area, consistent with existing Forest Plan management direction for SSF. As such, the proposed projects would not result in any long-term negative impacts to recreation.

Public Access and Recreational Trails

Temporary effects on public recreation access could occur under either action alternative during construction. These effects would apply primarily to recreation users traveling on SSF operational access

roads, ski runs, or adjacent terrain near active construction areas. The operational access roads were constructed and are used by SSF and are not NFS roads, although the public may use them for recreation because they are located on NFS lands.

Project activities would not overlap established NFS trail footprints, and no closures of established NFS trails are anticipated. Where temporary access restrictions are needed, signs would be placed at logical lower-elevation access points before users begin traveling uphill. Closure boundaries would include adjacent ski runs or other terrain where necessary to prevent recreation users from bypassing a closed road segment and entering an active construction area.

Base-area parking lots would experience increased construction traffic and equipment movement. Portions of the lots could be temporarily used for staging during the construction season or closed during parts of the day, temporarily reducing available public parking. However, the parking lots are large, and ample parking is expected to remain available for summer recreation users accessing NFS trails, SSF operational access roads, and ski runs. Staging would be concentrated near SSF facilities to the extent practicable, preserving parking commonly used by hikers and other summer recreation users.

Access and parking effects would be localized, intermittent, and limited to active construction periods. Therefore, the action alternatives would cause minor, temporary effects on public recreation access and parking but no long-term effects on recreation opportunities or access to established NFS trails. Because Alternative 3 would omit the Sunrise ski-run grading, it would involve less construction activity and could require fewer or shorter temporary access restrictions in the immediate Sunrise area than Alternative 2. Other construction-related access and parking effects would be the same under both alternatives because the water tank, snowmaking infrastructure, temporary access routes, and staging needs would remain unchanged.

3.1.4 Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects

In combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects to recreation from the action alternatives would be minor. Both action alternatives would contribute beneficial long-term effects by improving snowmaking reliability, early-season terrain availability, and critical ski run connectivity during low-snow periods. Alternative 2 would provide additional benefits by improving terrain consistency, skier circulation, grooming, and skier safety on Sunrise ski run.

Construction would temporarily increase activity in the base-area parking lots and could require intermittent restrictions on public use of SSF operational access roads, ski runs, adjacent terrain, and portions of the parking lots. These effects would be localized and limited to the construction period. No closures of established NFS trails are anticipated, and ample parking is expected to remain available for summer recreation users throughout construction.

Therefore, the action alternatives would contribute beneficial long-term Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects to developed recreation and only minor, temporary adverse Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects to public access and parking during construction. Alternative 3’s smaller construction footprint would slightly reduce its temporary adverse contribution to recreation effects compared with Alternative 2 but would not change the overall cumulative-effects conclusion.

3.2 Cultural

This section addresses archaeological and historic resources, historic properties, and places of traditional religious and cultural importance to Tribal Nations. The analysis supports the SFNF's compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and considers cultural resource effects under NEPA. It is based on the cultural resources records review, Class III pedestrian survey, visual impact assessment, and government-to-government Tribal consultation described in Section 1.4.1.

The SFNF recognizes that archaeological inventory is only one source of information and is not, by itself, a measure of a landscape's cultural importance. Tribal knowledge and continuing cultural relationships are essential to understanding the affected environment and potential effects of the project.

3.2.1 Affected Environment

The lands now administered by the Santa Fe National Forest, including the mountain on which Ski Santa Fe operates, are the ancestral homelands of Pueblo peoples and possess profound and enduring cultural and spiritual importance. The Sangre de Cristo Mountains are particularly significant to Tewa Pueblos. The Pueblos' relationship with this landscape extends since time immemorial and predates the establishment of both the Santa Fe National Forest and Ski Santa Fe. The Forest Service recognizes the Pueblos' enduring cultural relationship with, and stewardship of, these lands and acknowledges that their importance extends beyond contemporary administrative boundaries and permitted uses.

The project area is within a broader mountain landscape associated with the history, beliefs, traditions, and continuing cultural practices of Pueblo peoples. Portions of this landscape have been identified as a historic property eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of their association with Pueblo history and traditional cultural practices. Specific information concerning culturally sensitive places, practices, and Tribal knowledge is confidential and is therefore not disclosed in this Preliminary EA.

A cultural resources records review identified one previously documented traditional cultural property (TCP) within the project's area of potential effect (APE). None of the individually documented archaeological sites or other discrete cultural resources that comprise the TCP intersect the proposed ground-disturbance footprint. Although portions of the proposed project would occur within the boundary of the broader historic property, the Class III pedestrian survey did not identify contributing cultural features or other discrete cultural resources within the surveyed direct-effects area. This negative survey finding does not diminish the cultural importance of the broader landscape or the Pueblos' continuing relationship with it.

The area of potential effects included locations where construction could cause direct physical effects and areas where proposed infrastructure could produce indirect visual effects. The previous cultural resources surveys, current Class III survey, and visual impact assessment collectively provide adequate coverage of the proposed actions and alternatives. The visual assessment determined that all project components under Alternatives 2 and 3 would be visually obscured from the culturally sensitive locations evaluated because of intervening topography and vegetation.

The Santa Fe National Forest will continue government-to-government consultation with the Pueblo of Tesuque and other consulting Tribes. Sensitive cultural information will be maintained in confidential

project records and protected from disclosure consistent with applicable law and consultation with the Tribes that provided the information.

3.2.2 Direct and Indirect Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under Alternative 1, the proposed water tank, snowmaking infrastructure, and Sunrise ski-run grading would not be constructed. No project-related ground disturbance, changes to the existing visual setting, or other direct or indirect effects on historic properties or identified Tribal cultural values would occur. Existing ski-area operations and existing conditions within the broader culturally significant landscape would continue.

Alternative 2 and Alternative 3

Under both action alternatives, ground disturbance would result from construction of the approximately 4.6-million-gallon water tank, installation of approximately 4,170 feet of snowmaking pipe and electrical infrastructure, and construction of associated snowmaking facilities. Construction would temporarily introduce equipment, noise, and human activity within the existing developed ski-area setting.

Alternative 2 would also include approximately four acres of grading along the existing Sunrise ski run. Alternative 3 would exclude this grading and would therefore result in approximately four fewer acres of ground disturbance. All other cultural-resource effects would be the same under the two action alternatives.

The Class III pedestrian survey did not identify archaeological sites or other discrete cultural resources within the surveyed ground-disturbance areas. Although portions of the undertaking would occur within the boundary of the broader TCP, no contributing cultural features were identified within the disturbance footprint. Alternative 3's smaller disturbance footprint would further reduce the potential for encountering previously unidentified cultural materials; however, the direct effects conclusion would be the same for both action alternatives.

The previous cultural resources surveys, current Class III survey, and visual impact assessment collectively provide adequate coverage of the APE. The visual assessment determined that all project components under Alternatives 2 and 3 would remain visually obscured from the culturally sensitive locations evaluated because of intervening topography and vegetation. The proposed infrastructure would be located within the existing developed ski-area setting and would use Forest Service-approved, nonreflective colors. Neither alternative would introduce a visible change that would diminish the setting, feeling, association, or other characteristics contributing to the eligibility of the broader historic property.

Project design criteria would require work to stop if previously unidentified cultural materials or potential historic properties are discovered. Before ground-disturbing activities begin, the Santa Fe National Forest would also notify consulting Pueblos regarding the need for, and appropriate scope of, Tribal monitoring. Government-to-government consultation would continue during final design and, as appropriate, throughout project implementation.

Based on the completed identification and effects assessment, the Santa Fe National Forest has determined that Alternatives 2 and 3 would result in no adverse effect to historic properties. This determination does not suggest that the mountain or surrounding landscape lacks cultural importance. Rather, it reflects that neither alternative would physically affect identified contributing cultural features or diminish the

characteristics that make the broader historic property culturally significant and eligible for the National Register. The Forest Service will complete Section 106 consultation before authorizing project implementation.

3.2.3 Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects

Past development and continuing operations at Ski Santa Fe have altered portions of the physical and visual setting within the existing special use permit area. Nevertheless, the broader mountain landscape retains profound and continuing cultural and spiritual importance to Pueblo peoples.

Alternatives 2 and 3 would constitute localized additions within the existing developed ski-area setting. Neither alternative would damage known archaeological resources or identified contributing cultural features or introduce visible infrastructure into the culturally sensitive views evaluated. Alternative 3 would result in approximately four fewer acres of ground disturbance than Alternative 2.

With continued government-to-government consultation and implementation of the cultural-resource project design criteria, neither action alternative would make a measurable adverse contribution to Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects on historic properties or identified Tribal cultural values.

3.3 Wildlife and Botany

3.3.1 Affected Environment

The following analysis is a summary of the **Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Specialist Report** prepared specifically for this project by Rocky Mountain Ecology, LLC (RME), available on the project website. The report considers federally listed threatened, endangered, and proposed (TEP) species and migratory birds of conservation concern identified by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and other species of conservation concern (SCC) identified by the Forest Service Regional Forester with potential to occur in the project area. Refer to the **Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Specialist Report** for further detail.

Federally Listed Species

Federally listed species likely to occur or have potential habitat in the project area were obtained from USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system.[4] These species include New Mexico meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius luteus*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus Plexippus*), and Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (*Bombus suckleyi*). No TEP botanical species occur within the project area and therefore will not be discussed further in this analysis.

Suitable and/or potential habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo and New Mexico meadow jumping mouse is absent from the project area. While potentially suitable habitat for the monarch butterfly and Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee may be present within ski runs in the project area, these areas have been previously disturbed and habitat indicators are diminished.[5] Additionally, there are no known occurrences of Suckley's

[4] USFWS 2026
[5] RME 2026a

cuckoo bumble bee in New Mexico,[6] and the species has not been confirmed within the United States since 2016. There is no designated critical habitat for any of these species within the project area.

Migratory Birds

Table 3.3-1 presents Species of Concern (SOC) identified by the State of New Mexico Partners in Flight (NMPIF) with suitable habitat within or near the project area. The table includes habitat and nesting attributes for each migratory bird SOC. Additionally, the National Information Resource System (NIRS) and eBird were used to evaluate occurrence of each species.

Table 3.3-1. NMPIF Species of Concern with Potential Habitat Within or Near the Project Area

Species	Nest Substrate	Nest Type	Usual Nest Height Range (feet)	Nesting Period
Brown-capped rosy finch	Rock (in alpine habitat)	Cup	Located in crevice or hole in cliff at variable heights	June – August
Flammulated owl	Snag	Cavity	No information	May – July
Mexican spotted owl	Conifer, cliff	Cavity, platform, scrape	80	May – September
Red-faced warbler	Ground	Cup	0	May – July

Source: RME 2026a

Brown-Capped Rosy-Finch

The brown-capped rosy-finch primarily occupies alpine environments, characterized by rocky cliffs, outcroppings, talus fields and lingering snowpack.[7] The project area is located at lower elevations than the species' typical range and does not contain the physical characteristics (i.e., snow, rock) required for nesting, though the species could occasionally occur during inclement weather or while moving to suitable wintering habitat.

Flammulated Owl

The flammulated owl primarily occupies coniferous forests in the dry upper montane and mixed-conifer zones throughout mountain ranges from Canada to Southern Mexico.[8] Nesting occurs in large trees and snags, while suitable foraging habitat consists of mature coniferous forests of variable density, often with some edge habitat.[9] Within the project area, mature mixed-conifer forests and adjacent open ski runs provide suitable foraging habitat, though nesting is considered unlikely as no significant snags were observed during fieldwork.

Mexican Spotted Owl

The Mexican spotted owl (MSO) requires high canopy cover of large-diameter mixed-conifer trees and substantial amounts of dead and downed logs to provide habitat for small mammal prey species.[10] The project area is located within the Spruce Fir Forest (SFF) Ecosystem Response Unit (ERU) identified in the 2022 Forest Plan. Spruce fir does not constitute recovery habitat for the MSO within the Southern Rocky

[6] USFWS 2024
[7] Hendricks 1997, Johnson et al. 2000
[8] RME 2026a
[9] McCallum 1994
[10] USFWS 2012

Mountains Ecological Management Unit,[11] and suitable habitat is not present within or adjacent to the project area. Additionally, designated critical habitat for the MSO does not occur within the vicinity of the project area.

Red-Faced Warbler

The red-faced warbler primarily occupies ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer forests throughout New Mexico. Suitable nesting habitat for the species occurs between 6,500-9,000 feet in elevation.[12] The project area is located above this range, at elevations greater than 10,000 feet, and the species is not known to occur on the SFNF.

Golden Eagle

Suitable habitat for the golden eagle encompasses diverse landscapes including alpine, montane, forested, woodland, grassland, and agricultural areas.[13] Habitat types present within the project area constitute suitable habitat for the species; however, golden eagles generally avoid areas with moderate to high levels of human activity. The project area lacks suitable nesting strata, and prey species are similarly deterred from the project area due to existing levels of human activity. Additionally, higher quality suitable habitat is widely available throughout the greater vicinity. Therefore, use of the project area by golden eagles is considered highly unlikely and infrequent.[14]

Bald Eagle

Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the bald eagle is strongly associated with significant perennial water bodies including rivers, lakes, and seashores.[15] Suitable habitat for the species is absent from the project area.

Important Bird Areas and Overwintering Areas

Refer to Table 2 in the **Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Specialist Report** for information on Important Bird Areas (IBA) within the vicinity of the proposed action. There is no physical overlap between the proposed action and any IBA.

Additionally, several areas on the SFNF are recognized as overwintering areas for birds. These areas are generally lower-elevation sites with perennial water sources that provide ample cover and food resources during winter months. The project area is not located near any known overwintering areas for birds.

Species of Conservation Concern

SCC are species that are known or expected to occur on the SFNF and for which the Regional Forester has determined that the best available scientific information indicates substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long term.[16] Through habitat assessment and field reconnaissance, five SCC are known to occur or have suitable habitat within the project area: boreal owl, Pacific marten, snowshoe hare, water shrew, and white-tailed ptarmigan. These species were evaluated for compliance with applicable

[11] USFWS 2012
[12] Martin and Barber 1995
[13] RME 2026a
[14] RME 2026a
[15] USFWS 2007
[16] RME 2026a

2022 Forest Plan direction for SCC, as documented in the SCC Plan Consistency Report in **Appendix 5**. All other SCC were not considered for further analysis due to a lack of suitable habitat or occurrence within the project area.

3.3.2 Direct and Indirect Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, existing conditions for wildlife and botanical species would persist. The proposed projects would not be implemented and therefore would have no direct or indirect impacts on wildlife and botanical species.

Alternative 2 and Alternative 3

Unless otherwise noted, the wildlife and botany analysis below applies to both action alternatives because the water tank, tree removal, utility trenching, temporary access, and snowmaking infrastructure would be the same under Alternatives 2 and 3. Alternative 3 would avoid approximately four acres of grading on the existing Sunrise ski run, resulting in less temporary ground and vegetation disturbance and construction activity in that area.

Federally Listed Species

Due to a lack of critical habitat, general habitat, or occurrence, it was determined that the proposed action would have *no effect* on any TEP species with potential to occur in the project area, including the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse, yellow billed cuckoo, monarch butterfly, and Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee.

Migratory Birds

The proposed action could flush individual migratory birds to nearby areas with less noise and habitat disturbance.[17] However, habitat structure and function would not be altered due to the small project footprint and limited tree removal proposed (approximately one acre). Additionally, PDC would be implemented requiring pre-construction surveys for active nests if tree removal were to occur during the migratory bird breeding season (April 1 – September 30), with flagging and avoidance buffer zones established if active nests are identified. Therefore, no impacts to breeding migratory birds are anticipated. Overall, implementation of the proposed action would not have substantial effects at the population scale for any migratory bird species. The following subsections detail impacts to individual migratory birds anticipated with the proposed action.

Brown-Capped Rosy-Finch

Due to the lack of primary habitat and unlikely occupancy within the project area, the proposed action would have *no effect* on the brown-capped rosy-finch.

Flammulated Owl

The proposed action would not substantially alter habitat function or suitability within the project area due to the limited amount of tree removal proposed. Foraging activity within the project area would occur at night and would not be disturbed by daytime construction activities associated with project implementation.

[17] RME 2026a

Abundant higher quality foraging and nesting habitat is also available throughout the greater vicinity of the project area. Additionally, with implementation of the PDC, no impacts to breeding owls are anticipated. As such, the proposed action would have *no effect* on the flammulated owl.

Mexican Spotted Owl

Due to the lack of suitable habitat within and adjacent to the project area, as well as the absence of designated critical habitat within the vicinity of the project area, the proposed action would have *no effect* on the MSO.

Red-faced Warbler

The project area occurs above the range of nesting habitat for the red-faced warbler, and the species does not occur on the SFNF; therefore, the proposed action would have *no effect* on the species.

Golden Eagle

There is potential for foraging eagles to be negligibly disturbed by construction activity during project implementation; however, any disturbed individuals would be expected to relocate to adjacent, higher quality habitat throughout the greater vicinity of the project area. The proposed action would not alter habitat functionality for the species within the project area, and resumed use of the area would be expected following project construction.[18] Therefore, the proposed action would have *no effect* on the golden eagle.

Bald Eagle

Due to the lack of suitable habitat within the vicinity of the project area, the proposed action would have *no effect* on the bald eagle.

Important Bird Areas and Overwintering Areas

As the proposed action does not physically overlap with any IBA depicted in the **Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Specialist Report**, there would be no direct effects to any IBA. Additionally, since the project area is not near any known overwintering areas for birds, there would be no effects to overwintering areas from implementation of the proposed action.

Species of Conservation Concern

The proposed action is compliant with the 2022 Forest Plan and would support the persistence of wildlife SCC found within the project area. Refer to the Forest SCC Plan Consistency Report in **Appendix 5** for further detail.

Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, effects to wildlife would be similar to, but slightly less than, those described for Alternative 2 because approximately four acres of grading and associated temporary ground and vegetation disturbance on the existing Sunrise ski run would not occur. The remaining water-tank, tree-removal, trenching, access, and snowmaking-infrastructure components would be the same. Consequently, Alternative 3 would have *no effect* on TEP species, would not cause substantial population-level effects on

[18] RME 2026a

migratory bird species, and would remain consistent with applicable 2022 Forest Plan direction supporting the persistence of wildlife SCC.

3.3.3 Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects

The following section describes the anticipated Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects of the action alternatives (proposed action and Alternative 3) when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects on the SFNF. Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that could have cumulative impacts on the resources considered in this analysis are contained in **Appendix 4 – Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects Matrix** of this Preliminary EA and are analyzed in the following discussion.

Due to the lack of direct and indirect impacts to TEP species, there is no potential for the action alternatives to contribute to cumulative impacts to any of the TEP species considered in this analysis. Additionally, although past and present development and human activity have cumulatively contributed to impacts to migratory birds and SCC, the action alternatives are not anticipated to result in any long-term effects to migratory birds and SCC. Alternative 3 would make a slightly smaller contribution to temporary ground and vegetation disturbance because it would omit the Sunrise grading; however, this difference would not change the cumulative-effects conclusions for TEP species, migratory birds, or wildlife SCC.

3.4 Watershed, Wetlands, and Soils

The following analysis summarizes information contained in the **Wetland Delineation Report** and the **Soil and Watershed Specialist Report** prepared specifically for this project by RME, available on the project website.[19]

3.4.1 Affected Environment

Soils

Soils have been assessed for this analysis using data from the Terrestrial Ecosystem Survey of the Forest.[20] The project area is mapped within Terrestrial Ecosystem Unit (TEU) #334, consisting of Dystric Cryochrepts soils and associated Engelmann spruce and montane wet meadow communities. According to the USDA Forest Service Watershed Condition Framework website, soil condition is rated fair within the Rio Nambé watershed, which encompasses the project area.[21]

Watershed

Stream Channel, Floodplain, and Riparian-Wetland Area Condition

The project area occurs in the Rio Nambé watershed and is classified as functioning at risk according to the USDA Forest Service Watershed Condition Framework website.[22] All drainage from the project area flows into the Rio en Medio, which is a tributary to Pojoaque Creek, and eventually into the Rio Grande. The Rio en Medio drainage is within the vicinity of the proposed action and has been historically modified to

[19] RME 2026b; RME 2026c
[20] USDA Forest Service 1991
[21] RME 2026c
[22] USDA Forest Service 2026

accommodate ski area operations.[23] Several culvert features conveying water in the drainage exist beneath ski runs and roads and other historic alterations no longer evident may be present underneath ski runs.

Wetlands and streams occur within the vicinity of the proposed action and are primarily associated with the Rio en Medio. Most hydrologic features within the project area consist of intermittent stream courses, most of which are relatively small, consisting of 1-2-foot, low flow channels, and convey water downslope during periods of snowmelt or long duration precipitation events.[24] Some larger, perennial streams also occur in the project area which convey flows year-round. Overall, stream courses within the project area were observed to be functioning properly with little to no evidence of functional degradation, exhibiting adequate ability to capture sediment, contribute to floodplain development, improve floodwater retention, promote development of root masses to stabilize streambanks, and dissipate stream energy thereby curbing erosion. These features also provide pool habitat and variable woody debris and support aquatic macroinvertebrate communities. At roads and other developed areas, stream function is reduced due to the limited riparian shading and sparse woody vegetation, resulting in increased exposure, higher water temperatures, and greater erosion potential associated with reduced bank stability.

Wetlands within the project area were delineated in August of 2025 by RME using U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) delineation protocol. All wetlands identified within the project area were classified as palustrine emergent (PEM) wetlands and were generally dominated by sedges and forbs.[25] Specifically, the two PEM wetlands within the project area occur adjacent to the disturbance footprint of the proposed access routes and are unclassified by the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) website.[26] These wetlands are approximately 0.28 and 0.01 acres in size. Additionally, eight stream features (S1-S8) intersect or occur directly adjacent to proposed project components, all but two of which are unnamed tributaries of the Rio en Medio. Stream features S1 and S7 are the Rio en Medio itself, and stream features S1 through S6 occur either adjacent to or within the alignment of proposed access routes.[27] Refer to the **Wetland Delineation Report** for further detail on the wetland delineation conducted for this project

Water Rights and Water Use

SSF and the U.S. Forest Service hold snowmaking water rights authorizing up to 69.72 AF of annual diversion and 16.39 AF of annual consumptive use. The permits use mixed return-flow credits: 90.2 percent for one component right and 72 percent for the remaining three rights. Snowmaking occurs during the authorized winter diversion period, and the majority of diverted water returns to the watershed as snowmelt. The proposed project would not require additional water rights or increase annual water use. These values reflect existing permitted operations and incorporate multiple State Engineer permits consolidated under the ski area's snowmaking system. Consumptive use refers to water that is not returned to the source system and is primarily lost through evaporation and sublimation during snowmaking operations and from the artificial snowpack. SSF conducts snowmaking operations generally between November 1 and March 31, consistent with permitted diversion periods. The majority of water diverted for snowmaking returns to the

[23] RME 2026b
[24] RME 2026c
[25] RME 2026b
[26] USFWS 2026
[27] RME 2026b

watershed as snowmelt runoff during spring, where it remains available for downstream uses. The proposed project would not require additional water rights or increase total annual water use.[28]

Beneficial Uses and Water Quality

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) has identified water quality standards and beneficial uses for waters of the State.[29] As illustrated in the NMED Integrated List of Assessed Surface Waters, the following reaches apply to this project: Rio en Medio (Aspen Ranch to headwaters) and Rio en Medio (non-pueblo lands Pojoaque R to Aspen Ranch).[30] According to the USDA Forest Service Watershed Condition Framework website, the project watershed rating is good for both water quality and quantity. Additionally, the Rio en Medio is not designated as an Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW).[31] Refer to Table 2 in the **Soils and Watershed Specialist Report** for a complete list of designated uses, use attainment, and impairments of Rio en Medio reaches relative to the project area.

Water Availability and Climate

According to climate projection models, total annual precipitation in New Mexico is not expected to change drastically; however, winter snowfall could shift to rain as increases in temperatures continue. The overall increase in temperature and shift in precipitation type could result in shorter snow seasons. Refer to the **Soils and Watershed Specialist Report** for further detail on water availability and climate.

3.4.2 Direct and Indirect Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, existing conditions for hydrology and soils would persist. The proposed project components would not be implemented and therefore would have no direct or indirect impacts on hydrology and soils.

Alternative 2 and Alternative 3

Unless otherwise noted, the analysis below applies to both action alternatives because the proposed water tank, utility trenching, stream crossings, temporary access routes, snowmaking infrastructure, water use, and water rights would be the same under Alternatives 2 and 3. Alternative 3 would omit approximately four acres of grading on Sunrise ski run and would therefore result in less temporary soil disturbance and erosion risk than Alternative 2.

Soil Stability and Erosional Processes, and Watershed Response

The action alternatives would cause temporary, localized effects to soils and water resources during construction; however, no adverse long-term effects are expected following implementation of PDC, BMPs, stabilization, and revegetation.

The proposed action and Alternative 3 would result in disturbance to the stream features from trenching for new snowmaking and electrical pipe installation. The proposed trenches would measure up to 48 inches in depth but would be limited to up to five feet in width at intersections with stream features. Three stream

[28] GZA 2026
[29] NMED 2024a
[30] NMED 2024b
[31] NMED 2024a

features, totaling approximately 0.05 acres, would be temporarily impacted during implementation. The proposed action would not result in any negative long-term impacts to water resources.

Both action alternatives have the potential to increase soil erosion due to the removal of surface vegetation and exposure of mineral soil material. However, neither action alternative result in permanent bare ground, and all temporary disturbance would be stabilized, resoiled, and immediately reseeded (or at the biologically appropriate time) following construction for future revegetation. Adherence to, and monitoring and maintenance of, erosion control measures identified in **Appendix 2 – Project Design Criteria** would minimize the potential for effects on resources. In addition to required PDC, prompt implementation of permanent stabilization measures as outlined in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) should result in a vegetated condition adequate to prevent long-term site damage and maintain productivity.[32] Refer to the **Soils and Watershed Specialist Report** for additional information on the SWPPP.

Watershed

Neither action alternative would negatively affect attainment status of any of the designated uses within any of the stream reaches listed above.

It is the responsibility of the Forest Service as a federal land management agency through implementation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to protect and restore the quality of public waters under its jurisdiction. Protecting water quality is addressed in several sections of the CWA, including sections 303 and 319. BMPs are used to meet water quality standards (or water quality goals and objectives) under Section 319. To minimize potential effects to water quality, BMPs from the SWPPP would be implemented as described below.

Runoff from snowmaking supplied by the proposed tank is not expected to measurably increase erosion or sedimentation because the project would not increase authorized annual diversion or consumptive use. SSF is authorized to divert up to 69.72 AF per year; diversions would continue to be metered and remain within that annual limit. Pre-Construction PDC 10 would be utilized prior to project implementation that would require SSF to prepare and submit for written approval a Water Conservation Plan outlining strategies that will be employed to minimize the amount of water the ski area consumptively removes from NFS lands.

Prior to construction, SSF would prepare a SWPPP consistent with CWA § 402 Construction General Permit requirements. The SWPPP would identify applicable BMPs and other protections for surface-water quality. Adherence to the CGP, SWPPP, and PDC contained in **Appendix 2** would minimize temporary effects on streams, wetlands, and the Rio en Medio.

SSF would obtain all required USACE authorization prior to construction. Of note, the Rio Nambé Watershed is not a designated municipal watershed – therefore there would be no impacts to municipal watersheds resulting from either action alternative.

Stream Impacts

Implementation of either action alternative would result in temporary impacts on stream features present in the project area. **Table 3.4-1** depicts stream impacts anticipated with implementation of the action alternatives.

[32] RME 2026b

Table 3.4-1. Stream Impacts – Action Alternatives

Construction Element	Impact (acres)	Impact Type	Permit Coverage Required*	Mitigation Required
Snowmaking Trench Stream Crossing (S4)	0.003	Temporary	NWP 58, NWP 13	No
Snowmaking/Electrical Trench Stream Crossing (S7)	0.026	Temporary	NWP 58, NWP 13	No
Snowmaking/Electrical Trench Stream Crossing (S8)	0.017	Temporary	NWP 58, NWP 13	No

*Anticipated categories – subject to change during the USACE permitting process

Source: RME 2026b

As depicted in **Table 3.4-1**, trenching for the proposed snowmaking pipe and electrical line would result in approximately 0.05 acres of temporary disturbance to three stream features (S4, S7, and S8). The proposed trenches would be limited to up to five feet in width at the intersections with these stream features. No other impacts to hydrological features are anticipated from project implementation. Five of the eight stream features within the project area (S1, S2, S3, S5 and S6) cross or are located adjacent to proposed access routes over existing roads and are not anticipated to be affected by either action alternative. Additionally, as the two delineated PEM wetlands occur adjacent to proposed access routes over existing roads, coupled with appropriate water conveyance features (i.e., culverts) that exist beneath the roads, impacts to these features are not anticipated. SSF would obtain all required permitting for impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and streams, including Nationwide Permit (NWP) 58 and NWP 13. All necessary permits would be secured prior to construction through the USACE permitting process.

Water Rights and Water Use

The proposed projects would not require additional water rights or increase authorized annual water use. The proposed tank would temporarily store diverted water for later snowmaking use. The tank would hold approximately 14 AF (4.6 million gallons), and total annual diversions would remain within the existing 69.72-AF authorization. Consumptive use and return flow would continue to be governed by the underlying water-right permits. Therefore, the proposed tank would not result in removal of additional water from the Rio en Medio beyond SSF's existing water right. Additionally, water would not be diverted directly from the Rio en Medio during acequia irrigation season as this does not coincide with snowmaking periods at SSF.

The project would not change the authorized annual diversion, diversion point, or diversion season. It may change the timing and location of snowmaking within SSF, but snowmelt would continue to return the non-consumptively used portion to the Rio en Medio watershed. Therefore, no additional effects to downstream water users are anticipated beyond those associated with existing permitted operations.

Water Availability and Climate

Variability in precipitation and temperature could affect future water availability for snowmaking, although the magnitude and timing of those effects are uncertain. The proposed tank would improve operational flexibility by allowing SSF to store authorized diversions and make snow during favorable weather windows. The project would not increase annual water use or require additional water rights.[33]

[33] RME 2026c

Variability in water availability and precipitation also pose a risk to existing vegetation within the ski area's SUP boundary and surrounding NFS lands. Reduced precipitation and warmer temperatures increase the likelihood of wildfire occurrence within and adjacent to the project area. The proposed water tank could support emergency fire-suppression response by providing additional on-site water storage.

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 is very similar to the proposed action and includes all project components except the approximately four acres of soil grading and terrain modification proposed along the Sunrise ski run. As such, the analysis and conclusions presented above for the proposed action are applicable to Alternative 3 and are incorporated here by reference.

Under Alternative 3, effects to soils, watershed processes, and hydrologic resources would be similar to, but slightly less than, those described for the proposed action because Alternative 3 would avoid approximately four acres of terrain grading on Sunrise ski run. Trenching, temporary access, and infrastructure installation would still cause temporary, localized soil and vegetation disturbance and erosion risk during construction.

As with the proposed action, implementation of PDC, BMPs, and the project SWPPP, along with prompt revegetation and stabilization of disturbed areas, would minimize erosion, sediment transport, and impacts to water quality. All disturbed areas would be restored following construction. Accordingly, no additional long-term impacts to soils, terrain stability, or watershed function are expected under Alternative 3. Though less terrain grading would occur, effects to these resources would not be significantly different under Alternative 3 than as described under the proposed action.

3.4.3 Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects

The following section describes the anticipated Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects of the action alternatives (proposed action and Alternative 3) when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects on the SFNF. Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that could have cumulative impacts on hydrological and soil resources are contained in **Appendix 4 – Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects Matrix** of this Preliminary EA and are analyzed in the following discussion.

The action alternatives are not anticipated to have long-term Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects on environmental quality. Impacts to stream features that would occur with implementation of the action alternatives (identified in **Section 3.4.2**) would be minor and temporary, limited to project construction. Additionally, adherence to the project's SWPPP, as well as PDC identified in **Appendix 2**, such as installation of erosion control measures and prompt revegetation of disturbed areas following construction, would minimize potential impacts to hydrological and soil resources.

Alternative 3 would make a slightly smaller temporary contribution to cumulative soil disturbance and erosion risk because it would omit approximately four acres of Sunrise grading. Stream-crossing effects, water use, water-rights effects, and the absence of adverse long-term watershed effects would otherwise be the same under both action alternatives.

Chapter 4. Consultation and Coordination

4.1 Preparers

Table 4.1-1 and **Table 4.1-2** detail those individuals who were members of the ID Team or consultant team, and/or provided direction and assistance during the preparation of this Preliminary EA.

Table 4.1-1. Forest Service Interdisciplinary Team

Team Member	Project Responsibility
Jacob Key	NEPA Planner
Sandra Imler-Jacquez	District Ranger
June Galloway	Forest Environmental Coordinator
Lynn Bjorklund	Recreation Team Lead
Micah Kiesow	Watershed Program Manager
Miranda Butler-Valverde	Biological Science Technician
Liz Cutright-Smith	Assistant Forest Archaeologist
Jana Comstock	Zone Archaeologist
Reuben Montes	Tribal Relations Liaison
Liam Covey-Shannon	Recreation Program Manager
Justin Mapula	Lands Program Manager
Rian Ream	Fire Manager/Fuels
Lindsay Numair	Engineering Specialist
Jessica Dunn	Public Services Staff Officer
Endasha Houston	Forester

Table 4.1-2. Consultant Team

Team Member	Firm	Project Responsibility
Kent Sharp	SE Group	Senior NEPA Director
Adam Young	SE Group	Project Manager
Belle Crocco	SE Group	NEPA Document Production
Sarah Deweerd	SE Group	GIS/NEPA Document Production
Clay Bowers	Rocky Mountain Ecology, LLC	Natural Resource Surveys & Reports
Nadia Waski	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Cultural Resource Surveys & Report
Dane Goble	GZA Geoenvironmental, Inc. dba Glorieta Geoscience	Water Sufficiency Report

Team Member	Firm	Project Responsibility
Paul Drakos	GZA Geoenvironmental, Inc. dba Glorieta Geoscience	Water Sufficiency Report

4.2 Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Contacted

Under NEPA regulations, any agency (other than the lead agency) that has jurisdiction or special expertise relative to a proposed action is entitled to be a cooperating agency in the NEPA process, at the request of the agency. Any such agency may also request to be designated as a cooperating agency. As of the date of release of this Preliminary EA, the SFNF has not received this type of request from any agencies.

The following list comprises federal, tribal, state, and local governments identified for outreach during this NEPA process.

Federal Agencies

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Tribal Governments

- Pueblo of Tesuque
- Pueblo of Nambé
- Pueblo of Pojoaque
- Pueblo of San Ildefonso

State Government

- New Mexico Department of Wildlife
- New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office
- New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

Local Government

- City of Santa Fe
- Santa Fe County

Local Media

- Santa Fe New Mexican
- Albuquerque Journal

Appendix 1. References

In-Text Footnote	Full Reference
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GZA 2026	GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. 2026. Demonstration of Sufficient Water Supply for Ski Santa Fe Snowmaking Modernization. Letter report to Shaun Sanchez, Forest Supervisor, Santa Fe National Forest. May 4, 2026.
Hendricks 1997, Johnson et al. 2000	Hendricks, D.P. 1997. Brown-capped Rosy Finch nesting in New Mexico. Auk 94:384-385. Johnson, R.E., Hendricks, P., Pattie, D.L., and K.B. Hunter. 2000. Brown-capped Rosy-Finch (Leucosticte australis). In The Birds of North America, No. 536 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
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McCallum 1994	McCallum, D.A. 1994. Flammulated Owl (Otus flammeolus). In The Birds of North America, No. 93 (A Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA, and The American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
NMED 2024a	New Mexico Environment Department. 2024a. Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters. Available online: https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality/wpcontent/uploads/sites/18/2024/09/NM-WQS-EPA-CWAv.2-13Jun24.pdf.
NMED 2024b	New Mexico Environment Department. 2024b. 2024-2026 State of New Mexico Clean Water Act Section 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Report. Appendix A 303(d)/305(b) List. New Mexico Environment Department. Surface Water Quality Bureau. Available online: https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality/wpcontent/uploads/sites/18/2024/05/EPA-APPROVED_2024-IntegratedReport_with_Appendices.pdf.
RME 2026a	Rocky Mountain Ecology, LLC. 2026. Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Specialist Report for the Proposal for Snowmaking Infrastructure Modernization Project. Available in the project file.
RME 2026b	Rocky Mountain Ecology, LLC. 2026. Wetland Delineation Report for the Ski Santa Fe Snowmaking Infrastructure Modernization Project. Available in the project file.
RME 2026c	Rocky Mountain Ecology, LLC. 2026. Soil and Watershed Specialist Report, Proposal for Ski Santa Fe Snowmaking Infrastructure Modernization Project. Available in the project file.
Smart et al. 1985	Smart, Alan W., and William M. Fleming. 1985. Consumptive Water Use in Artificial Snowmaking, Santa Fe Ski Area, New Mexico. New Mexico State Engineer Office Technical Report 45. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service.
USDA Forest Service 1991	USDA Forest Service. 1991. Terrestrial Ecosystems Survey of the Forest. Santa Fe National Forest - USDA Forest Service. Southwestern Region (3).
USDA Forest Service 2022	USDA Forest Service. 2022. Santa Fe National Forest Land Management Plan. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Available online: https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/nfs/files/legacy-media/santafe/Final%20Land%20Management%20Plan.pdf
USDA Forest Service 2026	USDA Forest Service. 2026. Watershed Classification Interactive Map Viewer. Available online: https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3abe1c380f72472eb4b47c6cd4766fe5
USFWS 2007	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2007. National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. Available online: https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/national-bald-eagle-management-guidelines_0.pdf.

USFWS 2012	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012. Recovery Plan for the Mexican Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis lucida), First Revision. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA.
USFWS 2024	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2024. Species status assessment report for the Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee (Bombus suckleyi), Version 1.0. August 2024. Alaska Region. 131 pp.
USFWS 2026	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2026. IPaC – Information, Planning, and Conservation System; U.S. Department of Interior. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Information, Planning and Conservation System Database. Accessed 2/12/2026. Project Code: 2025-0138134. Available online: http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac.
7 CFR § 1b.5(a)	U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1984. Environmental Assessments. 7 CFR § 1b.5(a). Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Subtitle A, Part 1b.

Appendix 2. Project Design Criteria

PDCs are site-specific and would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential resource impacts as a result of the proposed action and ensure consistency with applicable Forest Plan direction. PDC have been identified in **Table A-2**.

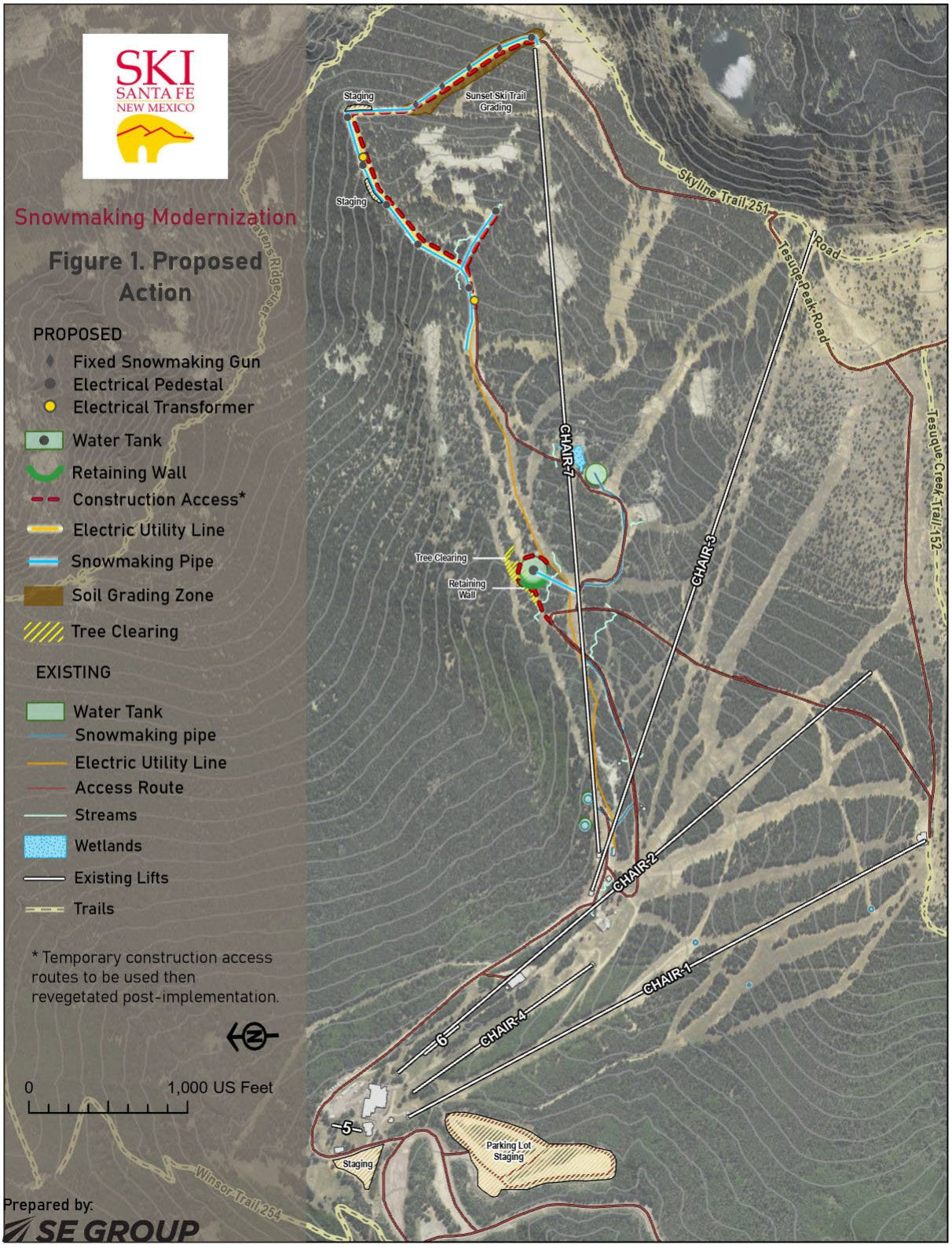
Table A-2. Project Design Criteria

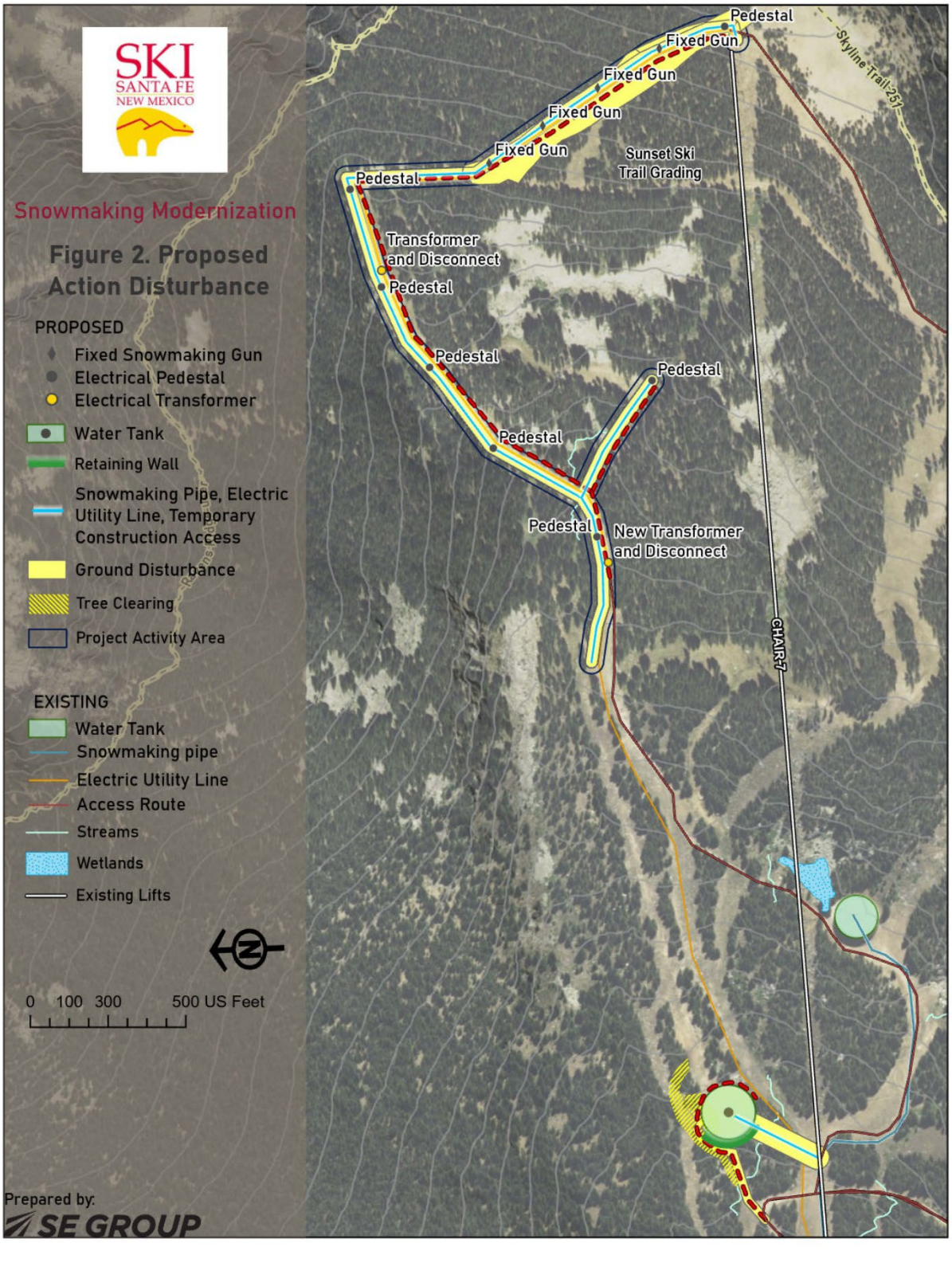
Project Phase	Project Design Criteria
Pre-Construction	Pre-construction (specifically pre-tree removal) surveys shall be conducted for active migratory bird nests if tree removal were to occur during the migratory bird season (April 1 – September 30). If active nests are identified, buffer zones surrounding each nest tree will be established and flagged for avoidance.
	Flag all wetlands in the vicinity of the proposed projects.
	Avoid crossing wetlands with access routes. If wetland crossings are necessary to facilitate construction, to the greatest extent possible, field fit access routes to cross wetlands in the narrowest location to minimize temporary impacts.
	SSF shall adhere to the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP). Therefore, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared, which will be on-site during construction activities. SWPPP monitoring and inspection guidelines will be developed under the Clean Water Act § 402 CGP outlining BMPs and other protections of watershed and biological resources.
	SSF shall obtain all required Department of the Army authorization under Clean Water Act Section 404 for any discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.
	All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds.
	Locate equipment and materials staging outside of areas infested with invasive weeds or other nonnative species.
	SSF shall coordinate with the SFNF and implement temporary access restrictions, signage, and barriers or roping as necessary to facilitate construction and prevent public-safety conflicts.
	Road decommissioning, construction, and maintenance will incorporate best management practices (e.g., FSH 2509.22 - Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook).
	Before construction, SSF shall prepare and submit to the SFNF for written approval a Water Conservation Plan describing measures to minimize consumptive use and ensure that annual diversions remain within authorized limits.
During Construction	Without compromising the project, the cutting of cavity trees and snags will be avoided to the extent possible during construction to provide for habitat retention.
	To the extent feasible, tree removal will occur outside the nesting season for migratory bird species (April 1 – September 30).
	To reduce the risk for human/wildlife conflicts in areas where food or trash could be present, all trash containers shall be animal-resistant and any locations that have food products stored outside of a building must have animal-resistant food containers.

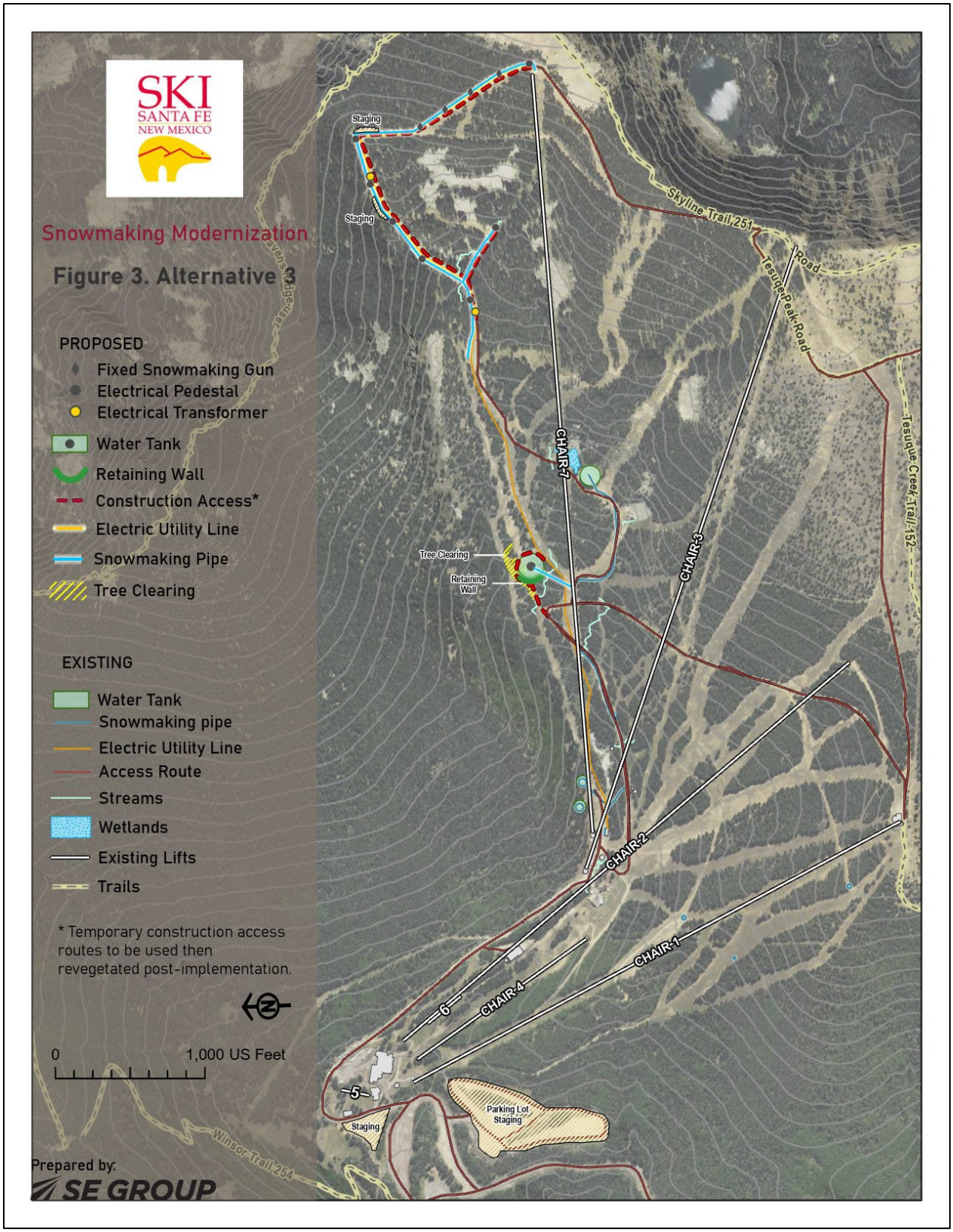
Project Phase	Project Design Criteria
	Workers shall not bring dogs on site during construction.
	Locate heavy equipment and log decks outside ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., riparian corridors, montane meadows, and highly erosive soils).
	Waste and material management will be required, including segregating hazardous materials, ensuring off-site vehicle maintenance, and employing a detailed spill prevention and control plan.
	Any temporarily excavated wetland soil will be stored separately from non-wetland soils and returned into the same wetland.
	Prioritize the preservation of all snags occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public.
	All areas subject to disturbance and development will be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control will be implemented.
	Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed.
	Where possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands.
	Where appropriate, temporary erosion control structures (silt fences, straw bale barriers, straw mulch, etc.) will be utilized during and after construction to minimize any project-generated sediment.
	Avoid using heavy equipment on wet soils.
	Topsoil will be kept in place wherever possible. Topsoil that is disturbed will be stockpiled and reused.
	Throughout all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, Ski Santa Fe will coordinate with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) for Tribal Monitoring.
	If undocumented historic and/or prehistoric properties are located during ground disturbing activities or planning activities associated with approved construction activities, all construction in the immediate vicinity shall cease in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13.
	The proposed water tank design will have natural/neutral colors similar to existing ski area infrastructure to blend into the surrounding landscape and minimize impacts to scenic resources.
	Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the Built Environment Image Guide.
	Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will undergo SFNF Design Review for approval prior to implementation.
	Where trenching is being conducted adjacent to roads, fill trenches as they are constructed. No more than 100 yards of trench may be open at any time, and smaller stretches may be required on steep pitches. Seeding and mulching (straw or erosion control blankets) will be done immediately after filling of the trench.
	To reduce air quality impacts from dust, abatement procedures shall be completed on mountain roads where dust could occur from construction vehicle traffic, in accordance with SFNF protocol.

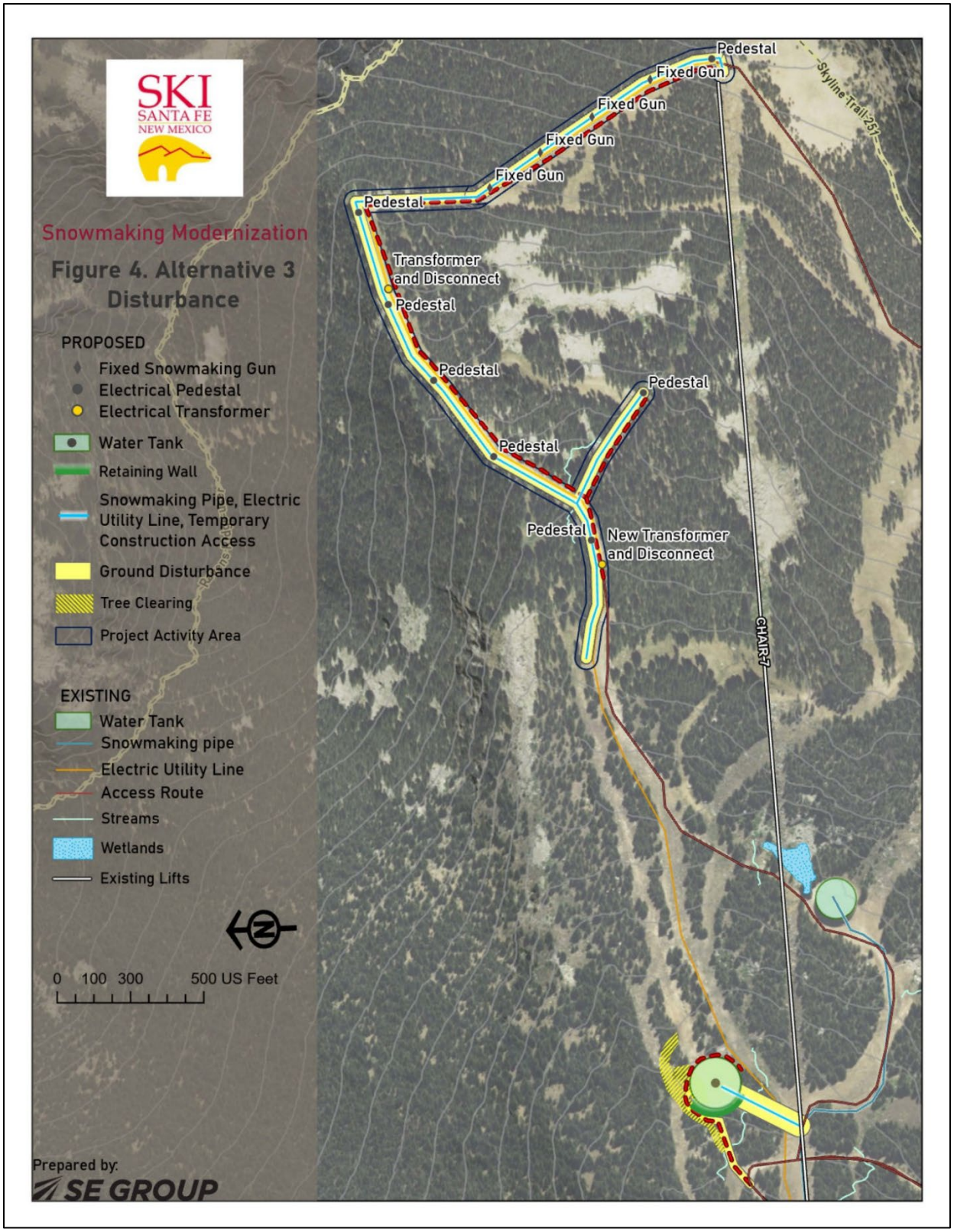
Project Phase	Project Design Criteria
Post-Construction	Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a Forest Service-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil.
	All areas subject to disturbance and development will be monitored periodically for invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control will be implemented.
	Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion.
	Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.

Appendix 3. Figures




SKI
SANTA FE
NEW MEXICO
Snowmaking Modernization
Figure 2. Proposed Action Disturbance
PROPOSED
Fixed Snowmaking Gun
Electrical Pedestal
Electrical Transformer
Water Tank
Retaining Wall
Snowmaking Pipe, Electric Utility Line, Temporary Construction Access
Ground Disturbance
Tree Clearing
Project Activity Area
EXISTING
Water Tank
Snowmaking pipe
Electric Utility Line
Access Route
Streams
Wetlands
Existing Lifts
0 100 300 500 US Feet
Prepared by:
SE GROUP
Pedestal
Fixed Gun
Fixed Gun
Fixed Gun
Fixed Gun
Sunset Ski Trail Grading
Skyline Trail 257
Pedestal
Transformer and Disconnect
Pedestal
Pedestal
Pedestal
Pedestal
Pedestal
New Transformer and Disconnect
CHAIR 7


SKI
SANTA FE
NEW MEXICO
Snowmaking Modernization
Figure 3. Alternative 3
PROPOSED
Fixed Snowmaking Gun
Electrical Pedestal
Electrical Transformer
Water Tank
Retaining Wall
Construction Access*
Electric Utility Line
Snowmaking Pipe
Tree Clearing
EXISTING
Water Tank
Snowmaking pipe
Electric Utility Line
Access Route
Streams
Wetlands
Existing Lifts
Trails
* Temporary construction access routes to be used then revegetated post-implementation.
0
1,000 US Feet
Prepared by:
SE GROUP
Staging
Staging
Skyline Trail 251
Road
Tesuque Peak Road
Tesuque Creek Trail 152
CHAIR-7
CHAIR-3
Tree Clearing
Retaining Wall
CHAIR-2
CHAIR-1
6
CHAIR-4
5
Staging
Parking Lot Staging
Winsor Trail 254


SKI
SANTA FE
NEW MEXICO
Snowmaking Modernization
Figure 4. Alternative 3
Disturbance
PROPOSED
Fixed Snowmaking Gun
Electrical Pedestal
Electrical Transformer
Water Tank
Retaining Wall
Snowmaking Pipe, Electric Utility Line, Temporary Construction Access
Ground Disturbance
Tree Clearing
Project Activity Area
EXISTING
Water Tank
Snowmaking pipe
Electric Utility Line
Access Route
Streams
Wetlands
Existing Lifts
0 100 300 500 US Feet
Prepared by:
SE GROUP
Pedestal
Fixed Gun
Fixed Gun
Fixed Gun
Fixed Gun
Pedestal
Transformer and Disconnect
Pedestal
Pedestal
Pedestal
Pedestal
Pedestal
New Transformer and Disconnect
Skyline Trail 251
CHAIR 7

Appendix 4. Combined Effects with Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects Matrix

Project	Project Location (Distance to SSF SUP)	Project Description	Project Approval	Resources Potentially Affected Applicable to this EA
Ski Santa Fe 1997 Master Development Plan (MDP)	Within the SSF SUP area	In 1997, the Forest Service accepted SSF's MDP. Projects in the MDP have a goal of improving the guest experience and addressing shortcomings.	Accepted 1997	All resources
2022 Santa Fe National Forest Land Management Plan	Forest-wide	The Forest Service approved a Forest Plan for the SFNF. The Forest Plan contains Forest-wide desired conditions, objectives, and standards and guidelines that apply to resources across the Forest. It also establishes designated and management area-specific standards and guidelines, including those that apply to the management areas comprising SSF's SUP boundary.	Approved 2022	All resources
Ski Santa Fe Chair 1 In-Line Replacement	Within the SSF SUP area	The Forest Service approved the replacement of the existing Chair 1 in-line with a detachable quad lift to enhance the operational and guest experience at SSF.	Approved 2023	Recreation, Wildlife, Watershed and Soils
Ski Santa Fe Chair 4 In-Line Replacement	Within the SSF SUP area	The Forest Service approved the replacement of the existing Chair 4 in-line with infrastructure from the old Chair 1 to improve the guest experience and operational efficiency of the ski area.	Approved 2024	Recreation, Wildlife, Watershed and Soils
Ski Santa Fe Improvement Project Water Tank	Within the SSF SUP area	The Forest Service approved the construction of a new 5-million-gallon water storage tank within the SSF ski area to utilize the entirety of their available water right for snowmaking. This tank is approximately 155 feet in diameter and located above the Lower Burro and Burro Alley ski runs.	Approved 2015	Recreation, Watershed and Soils

Appendix 5. SCC Plan Consistency Report

Ski Santa Fe Snowmaking Infrastructure Modernization Project

Santa Fe National Forest

03/24/2026

At-risk species identified for the Santa Fe Forest Plan revision include federally classified endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species, as described under the ESA (1973), and species of conservation concern (SCC) (USDA FS Santa Fe NF 2022). SCC are species, other than federally recognized species, that are known or expected to occur on the Santa Fe NF and for which the Regional Forester has determined that the best available scientific information indicates substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long term. For SCC, habitat management and compatible multiple uses will be accomplished in a way that ensures species' persistence on the Santa Fe NF, in accordance with the 2012 Planning Rule (36 CFR § 219.9(b)).

Analysis of biological resource data, including habitat assessment and field reconnaissance, determined that the following three SCC species are known to occur or have suitable habitat within the project area: boreal owl, Pacific marten, snowshoe hare, water shrew, and white-tailed ptarmigan. These species were evaluated for forest plan compliance, specifically for Standards (S), Guidelines (G), and Desired Condition (DC). The remaining SCC species, including one Federal Candidate species (Rio Grande cutthroat trout), were not considered for further analysis based on lack of suitable habitat or occurrence within the project footprint (USDA Santa Fe NF 2024).

Please refer to the Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Specialist Report for a subset of Project Design Features (PDC), Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Mitigation Measures (MM) applicable to biological resources.

Santa Fe National Forest SCC Plan Consistency Report

Ski Santa Fe-Snowmaking Infrastructure Modernization

03/24/2026

Plan Code	Plan Component	SCCs	Project Consistency
FW-ATRISK-DC-1	Ecological conditions (physical and biotic) contribute to the survival and recovery of federally listed, proposed, and candidate species; preclude the need for listing new species; and allow for the recovery and persistence of species of conservation concern.	Boreal Owl Pacific Marten Snowshoe Hare Water Shrew White-tailed Ptarmigan	Project Design Criteria (PDC) and Mitigation Measures (MM) stipulate the selective preservation of snags and cavity trees to provide for habitat retention and preventative measures to mitigate introduction/propagation of noxious weeds. Furthermore, the proposed action will not alter habitat function from its existing condition. Therefore, the project is consistent with this Plan Component.

FW-ATRISK-DC-2	Intact, functioning, and sufficient habitat for terrestrial and aquatic at-risk species (defined by Desired Conditions for each Vegetation ERU) provide for opportunity for breeding, feeding, nesting, and other critical life history needs of wildlife, so the species remains viable and persistent on the landscape.	Boreal Owl Pacific Marten Snowshoe Hare Water Shrew	The proposed action will not alter habitat function from its existing condition. Furthermore, PDCs and MMs will retain snags and cavity trees and preclude the spread/propagation of noxious weeds. Therefore, the project is consistent with this Plan Component.
FW-ATRISK-G-1	All authorized activities should be designed and implemented to address threats to at-risk species and their habitats, including, but not limited to: a Timing restrictions to encourage reproductive success; b Prevention of introduction of non-game invasive, competing, or predatory species (these are species directly and negatively impacting at-risk species populations), and prevention of introduction of nonnative game species to novel locations; c Prevention or introduction of pathogens leading to population impacts; d Creation or removal of obstructions that may alter natural migration or directly cause mortality to wildlife; and e Avoiding or protecting small or isolated populations.	Boreal Owl Pacific Marten Snowshoe Hare Water Shrew White-tailed Ptarmigan	The project includes PDCs and MMs that discourage the spread and propagation of noxious weeds and require equipment management to prevent the introduction of nonnative/invasive species and pathogens to the project area from outside geographies. Additionally, pre-construction (specifically pre-tree removal) surveys will be conducted to ensure nesting birds are not impacted if tree removal were to occur during the migratory bird survey season (April 1 – September 30). Therefore, the project is consistent with this Plan Component.
FW-RWE-G-6	The use of motorized equipment should be avoided in the RMZ except when there is a designated stream crossing or when short-term uses are required to improve resource conditions and maintain infrastructure. Use site-specific conditions to delineate a subset within an RMZ where equipment should be excluded around perennial and intermittent streams. Motorized equipment working within the RMZ should be completely clean of petroleum-based fluid residue or use eco-friendly, biodegradable, and nontoxic hydraulic fluids. Lubricants and fuels should be sealed such that inundation by water should not result in leaks.	Water Shrew	The project includes PDCs and MMs to protect the integrity of and minimize disturbance to the RMZ. Therefore, the project is consistent with this Plan Component. Further, a 404 permit from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be obtained prior to working in the RMZ.
FW-SFF-DC-4	Density ranges from 20 to 250 (or more) square feet per acre basal area based on age and site productivity, and depending on disturbance and seral stages of the groups and patches.	Boreal Owl Pacific Marten Snowshoe Hare	The proposed action will not alter forest structure or composition from its current condition. Therefore, the project is consistent with this Plan Component.

FW-SFF-DC-5	Ground cover consists of shrubs, perennial grasses, and forbs with basal vegetation cover values ranging between 5 and 20 percent, depending on the site potential and TEUI unit.	Boreal Owl Pacific Marten Snowshoe Hare	The project includes PDCs to immediately reseed disturbed soils using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to reestablish vegetative cover. Therefore, the project is consistent with this Plan Component.
FW-SFF-DC-9	Gaps are present as a result of natural disturbances (e.g., insects, blowdowns).	Boreal Owl Pacific Marten Snowshoe Hare	The proposed action will not alter forest structure from its current condition nor diminish the potential for natural disturbances. Therefore, the project is consistent with this Plan Component.

Appendix 6. LMP Consistency Report

FW - Forestwide (PROJECT ACRES = 000,000 Total/000,000 NFS)	Count
Desired Conditions - Proposed Action	
Desired Condition is not applicable	200
Project will maintain or make progress towards achieving one or more desired conditions without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	102
Project is neutral with regard to progress towards desired conditions	2
Project will maintain or make progress toward one or more desired conditions over the long term, but may adversely affect progress toward or maintenance of one or more desired conditions in the short term	0
Project will maintain or make progress toward one or more of the desired conditions over the long term, but may adversely affect progress toward other desired conditions in a minor way over the long term	0
TOTAL (n=228)	304
Objectives - Proposed Action	
Objective is not applicable	15
Project contributes towards an objective	2
Project prevents the attainment of an objective	0
TOTAL (n=17)	17
Standards - Proposed Action	
Standard is not applicable	44
1) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction was incorporated during **project development** (design criteria)	2
2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during **project implementation** (implementation criteria)	10
3) No - Standard cannot be applied as written (**Forest Plan amendment required**), please describe in rationale	0
4) Further analysis or field review is necessary, please describe in rationale	0
TOTAL (n=56)	56
Guidelines - Proposed Action	
Guideline is not applicable	74
Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during **project development** (design criteria)	18
Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during **project implementation** (implemention criteria)	42
Project varies from the guideline but is as effective in meeting the intent or achieving the purpose of the guideline	0
Project cannot be designed to comply with the intent or purpose of guideline (**Forest Plan amendment required**), please describe in rationale	0
Further analysis or field review is necessary, please describe in rationale	0
TOTAL (n=134)	134

Forest Plan Components	Count
DA - Designated Areas (PROJECT ACRES = 000,000)	
Desired Conditions - Proposed Action	
Desired Condition is not applicable	29
Project will maintain or make progress towards achieving one or more desired conditions without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	1
Project is neutral with regard to progress towards desired conditions	0
Project will maintain or make progress toward one or more desired conditions over the long term, but may adversely affect progress toward or maintenance of one or more desired conditions in the short term	0
Project will maintain or make progress toward one or more of the desired conditions over the long term, but may adversely affect progress toward other desired conditions in a minor way over the long term	0
TOTAL (n=30)	30
Objectives - Proposed Action	
Objective is not applicable	2
Project contributes towards an objective	0
Project prevents the attainment of an objective	0
TOTAL (n=2)	2
Standards - Proposed Action	
Standard is not applicable	32

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Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction was incorporated during **project development** (design criteria)	0
Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during **project implementation** (implementation criteria)	0
Standard cannot be applied as written (**Forest Plan amendment required**), please describe in rationale	0
Further analysis or field review is necessary, please describe in rationale	0
TOTAL (n=32)	32

Guidelines - Proposed Action	
Guideline is not applicable	41
Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during **project development** (design criteria)	0
Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during **project implementation** (implemention criteria)	0
Project varies from the guideline but is as effective in meeting the intent or achieving the purpose of the guideline	0
Project cannot be designed to comply with the intent or purpose of guideline (**Forest Plan amendment required**), please describe in rationale	0
Further analysis or field review is necessary, please describe in rationale	0
TOTAL (n=41)	41

MA - Management Areas (PROJECT ACRES = 000,000)

Desired Conditions - Proposed Action	
Desired Condition is not applicable	15
Project will maintain or make progress towards achieving one or more desired conditions without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions in the Forest Plan	0
Project is neutral with regard to progress towards desired conditions	0
Project will maintain or make progress toward one or more desired conditions over the long term, but may adversely affect progress toward or maintenance of one or more desired conditions in the short term	0
Project will maintain or make progress toward one or more of the desired conditions over the long term, but may adversely affect progress toward other desired conditions in a minor way over the long term	0
TOTAL (n=15)	15

Objectives - Proposed Action	
Objective is not applicable	3
Project contributes towards an objective	0
Project prevents the attainment of an objective	0
TOTAL (n=3)	3

Standards - Proposed Action	
Standard is not applicable	16
Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction was incorporated during **project development** (design criteria)	0
Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during **project implementation** (implementation criteria)	0
Standard cannot be applied as written (**Forest Plan amendment required**), please describe in rationale	0
Further analysis or field review is necessary, please describe in rationale	0
TOTAL (n=16)	16

Guidelines - Proposed Action	
Guideline is not applicable	20
Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during **project development** (design criteria)	0
Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during **project implementation** (implemention criteria)	0
Project varies from the guideline but is as effective in meeting the intent or achieving the purpose of the guideline	0
Project cannot be designed to comply with the intent or purpose of guideline (**Forest Plan amendment required**), please describe in rationale	0
Further analysis or field review is necessary, please describe in rationale	0
TOTAL (n=20)	20

GA - Geographic Areas (PROJECT ACRES = 000,000)

Desired Conditions - Proposed Action	
Desired Condition is not applicable	23

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Project will maintain or make progress towards achieving one or more desired conditions without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions in the Forest Plan	1
Project is neutral with regard to progress towards desired conditions	0
Project will maintain or make progress toward one or more desired conditions over the long term, but may adversely affect progress toward or maintenance of one or more desired conditions in the short term	0
Project will maintain or make progress toward one or more of the desired conditions over the long term, but may adversely affect progress toward other desired conditions in a minor way over the long term	0
TOTAL (n=24)	24

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Instructions: Select the appropriate "Response" from the drop down menu. If a Forest Plan component is not relevant, select "not applicable". Please provide a page or section citation to the EA/EIS and or specialist report where more detail may be found on the rationale for the conclusion.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-VEG-DC-1a	30	Vegetation	Ecosystems contain a mosaic of diverse native plants (e.g., composition and genetic diversity) with vegetative structural diversity that encourages vigor, connectivity and persistence at a variety of scales across the landscape, reflecting their natural disturbance regimes.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) to satisfy component/species: Due to the minimal amount of tree removal proposed (up to 1 acre), project compliance is anticipated. Additionally, PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: PDC/BMPs: Prioritize the preservation of all snags occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public).
FW-VEG-DC-1b	30	Vegetation	Native plant communities dominate the landscape, while invasive species are nonexistent or low in abundance and do not disrupt ecological functioning.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. During Construction PDC: - To the greatest extent possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. - Without compromising the project, the cutting of cavity trees and snags will be avoided to the extent possible during construction to provide for habitat retention and preventative measures to mitigate the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil.
FW-VEG-DC-1c	30	Vegetation	Natural ecological cycles (e.g., hydrologic, energy, and nutrient) facilitate the shifting of plant communities, structure, and ages over time due to natural ecological processes affecting site conditions (e.g., fire and climate fluctuations).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) to satisfy component/species: Due to the minimal amount of tree removal proposed (up to 1 acre) and project design, the project is not anticipated to interfere with natural ecological cycles.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-VEG-DC-1d	30	Vegetation	Vegetation structural diversity and forest floor fuel loadings support native insect and disease populations within their range of natural variability.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) to satisfy component/species: The project will not alter forest structure or forest floor fuel loadings due to project design and the minimal amount of tree removal proposed (up to 1 acre).
FW-VEG-DC-1e	30	Vegetation	Vegetative cover and litter are distributed across the soil surface in adequate amounts to limit erosion and contribute to soil deposition and development. Soil cover and herbaceous vegetation protect soil, facilitate moisture infiltration, and contribute to plant and animal diversity and ecosystem function.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-VEG-DC-1f	30	Vegetation	Seral state proportions (per the 'Seral State Proportions for the Southwestern Region' supplement) are applied at the landscape scale, where contributions from all seral stages and low overall departure from reference proportions are positive indicators of ecosystem condition.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-VEG-DC-1g	30	Vegetation	At the scale of the plan unit, overall plant composition similarity to site potential (FSH 2090.11) averages greater than 66 percent, but can vary considerably at the mid- and fine- scales owing to a diversity of seral conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-VEG-DC-2a	30	Vegetation	The composition, structure, and function of vegetative conditions are resilient to the frequency, extent, and severity of disturbances, and to climate variability.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-VEG-DC-2b	30	Vegetation	Vegetative communities reflect their natural physical, chemical, and biophysical processes with carefully managed human influence.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: Due to the minimal amount of tree removal proposed (up to 1 acre), the project is not anticipated to interfere with natural physical, chemical, or biophysical processes that shape vegetative communities. Additionally, PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-VEG-DC-2c	30	Vegetation	Non-climate ecosystem stressors (e.g., high road densities, water depletions, and air and water pollution) do not significantly impact the resilience and resistance of an ecosystem's ability to adapt to a changing climate.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: No impacts are anticipated. The project is not anticipated to affect the ability of ecosystems within the project area to adapt to changing climatic conditions.
FW-VEG-DC-2d	31	Vegetation	Natural disturbance regimes, including fire, are allowed to function in their natural ecological role. Uncharacteristic fire (frequency and severity outside historical range for associated vegetation type) is minimal or absent on the landscape.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: No impacts are anticipated. The project is not anticipated to alter natural disturbance regimes.
FW-VEG-DC-2e	31	Vegetation	Landscape vegetation structure and patterns create a mosaic that disrupts large continuous areas of uncharacteristic high-severity fire effects.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: The project is not anticipated to alter landscape vegetation structure and patterns due to the minimal amount of tree clearing proposed (up to 1 acre).
FW-VEG-DC-2f	31	Vegetation	Healthy, resilient vegetation contributes to the forest's ability to store carbon and function as a sustainable carbon sink.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: Due to project design and the minimal amount of tree clearing proposed (up to 1 acre), the proposed proejct is anticipated to be consistent.
FW-VEG-DC-3a	31	Vegetation	A diversity of vegetation exists with a mosaic of cover types and stand structures forming a healthy, resilient landscape that provides for genetic exchange, habitat connectivity for daily and seasonal movements of animals, including inter-specific interaction at all trophic levels, (e.g., producer-consumer and predator-prey interactions) across multiple spatial scales, consistent with existing landforms and topography.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: Due to project design and the minimal amount of tree clearing proposed (up to 1 acre), the proposed proejct is anticipated to be consistent.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-VEG-DC3b	31	Vegetation	Vegetation provides a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products, such as firewood, piñon nuts, vigas and latillas, herbs, and forage, consistent with desired conditions for other resources.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-VEG-DC-3c	31	Vegetation	Habitats and refugia for rare, endemic, and culturally important species, are resilient to stressors and support species' persistence and recovery.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource upon coordination with Forest Service Specialists.
FW-VEG-O-1	31	Vegetation	Over a 10-year period, complete at least the following treatments to move vegetation resources toward desired conditions. Mixed Conifer with Frequent Fire (MCD): 10,000 to 80,000 acres Mechanical Treatment; 50,000 to 200,000 acres Prescribed Fire and Naturally Ignited Wildfire Ponderosa Pine (PPF): 15,000 to 100,000 acres Mechanical Treatment; 150,000 to 250,000 acres Prescribed Fire and Naturally Ignited Wildfire	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-VEG-O-2	31	Vegetation	Over a 10-year period, complete 2,500 to 50,000 acres of combined vegetation treatments in highly departed non-forested ERUs* to move vegetation toward desired conditions (i.e., restoration). Treatments may include mechanical treatments, prescribed fire or naturally ignited wildfires, seeding, or other techniques still to be determined by best available science depending on the specific ERU. * Highly departed non-forested ERUs are juniper grass (JUG), piñon juniper grass (PJG), Colorado Plateau Great Basin grassland (CPGB), sagebrush shrubland (SAGE), and montane subalpine grassland (MSG).	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-VEG-G-1	32	Vegetation	Management activities should favor the retention of species that naturally occurred in those ecosystems. Native species should be present in the relative proportions characteristic of those ecosystems.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion.
FW-VEG-G-2	32	Vegetation	Heavy equipment and log decks should not be staged in ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., riparian corridors, montane meadows, and highly erosive soils).	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Locate heavy equipment and log decks outside ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., riparian corridors, montane meadows, and highly erosive soils).
FW-VEG-G-3	32	Vegetation	In proposed treatment areas with impaired understory vegetation, treatments should be used that improve herbaceous vegetation growth, soil and watershed condition, and increase soil productivity and site-specific vegetation structure.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-VEG-G-4	32	Vegetation	Vegetation treatments should be designed such that structural stages and age classes that are under-represented in desired conditions become proportionally represented, and to assure continuous recruitment of old growth characteristics across the landscape over time.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-VEG-G-5	32	Vegetation	In open grasslands and meadows or in degraded sagebrush shrublands, new stock tanks or wildlife waterers should be strategically placed to improve animal distribution and reduce trampling impacts.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-1a	34	Vegetation	SFF vegetation community is composed of multiple species of varying ages in a mosaic of seral stages and structures. Its arrangement on the landscape is similar to historic patterns, with groups and patches of variably sized and aged trees. Tree canopies are generally more closed than in mixed conifer forests. Seral state proportions are applied at the landscape scale, where contributions from all seral stages and low overall departure from reference proportions are positive indicators of ecosystem condition. (a) Seral state proportions for SFF are: ~Grass, forb, shrub: 9% of ERU, Non-tree: Recently burned; grass, forb and shrub types; Less than 10% tree cover ~Aspen: 11% of ERU, All aspen/mixed decidous tree types, All size class trees, All cover classes, all storiedness ~Early: 21% of ERU, Seedling/sapling, 0-9.9" diameter tree size class, 10 to >30% tree cover, all storiedness ~Mid: 14% of ERU, Medium large, close and open canopy, 10-19.9" diameter tree size class, 10 to >30% tree cover, all storiedness ~Late: 45% of ERU, Large trees, closed canopy, Greater than 20" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover, 1-2 stories or more than 3	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-1b	34	Vegetation	Patches of SFF vary, but most are hundreds of acres with rare patches that are thousands of acres, as a result of periodic disturbances (e.g., infrequent stand-replacing fire and bark beetle outbreaks).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-1c	34	Vegetation	Old growth generally occurs over large areas as stands or forests. Old-growth components include old trees, dead trees (snags), downed wood (coarse woody debris), and structural diversity. The location of old growth shifts on the landscape over time as a result of succession and disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-1d	34	Vegetation	Vegetation community is composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but older declining, top-killed, lightning- and fire-scarred trees are a component that provides snags and coarse woody debris, all well-distributed throughout the landscape. The number of snags and number of downed logs (larger than 12-inch diameter at mid-point, more than 8 feet long) and coarse woody debris (over 3-inch diameter) vary by seral stage.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SFF-DC-1e	34	Vegetation	Snags, 18 inches or larger at dbh, range from 5 to over 30 snags per acre, with the lower range of snags associated with early seral stages and the upper range associated with late seral stages. Snag density in general (larger than 8 inches dbh) averages 20 per acre with a range of 13 to 30.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the Forest Service to avoid impacts to resource: During Construction PDC: - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public.
FW-SFF-DC-1f	35	Vegetation	Coarse woody debris, including downed logs, averages vary by seral stage, ranging from 5 to 30 tons per acre for early-seral stages; 30 to 40 tons per acre for mid-seral stages; and 40 or more tons per acre for late-seral stages.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-2a	35	Vegetation	Organic ground cover and herbaceous vegetation provide protection of soil and moisture infiltration, and contribute to plant and animal diversity and to ecosystem function. The understory consists of native grass, forbs, and shrubs. In the lower spruce-fir type, shrub cover is variable and depends on Terrestrial Ecosystem Unit Inventory (TEUI) unit and plant composition similarity to site potential (e.g., FSH 2090.11) averages greater than 66 percent at the plan unit scale, but can vary considerably at finer scales.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource upon coordination with Forest Service Specialists.
FW-SFF-DC-2b	35	Vegetation	Mixed- and high-severity fires occur in spruce-fir forests with frequencies longer than 200 years varying with elevation. In the lower spruce-fir type, mixed-severity fires (Fire Regime III) infrequently occur. In the upper spruce-fir type, high-severity fires (Fire Regimes IV and V) occur very infrequently. Most fires are of limited scale and variable intensity. Natural and human-caused disturbances are sufficient to maintain natural processes and conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-2c	35	Vegetation	Isolated instances of insect and disease infestations (e.g., Douglas-fir tussock moth, tent caterpillar) occur at endemic levels (within the natural range of variability, typically frequent small-scale) that do not affect the ecological function or sustainability of spruce-fir forests.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-3	35	Vegetation	At the mid-scale, the size and number of tree groups and patches vary depending on disturbance, elevation, soil type, aspect, and site productivity. There may also be small disturbances resulting in groups and patches of tens of acres or less. Grass-forb-shrub interspaces created by disturbance may involve single trees or comprise the entire mid-scale area after a major disturbance. Aspen is occasionally present in large patches.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: Due to project design and the minimal amount of tree clearing proposed (up to 1 acre), the proposed proejct is anticipated to be consistent.
FW-SFF-DC-4	35	Vegetation	Density ranges from 20 to 250 (or more) square feet per acre basal area based on age and site productivity, and depending on disturbance and seral stages of the groups and patches.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: The project is not anticipated to alter forest structure or composition from its current condition due to project design and the minimal amount of tree clearing proposed (up to 1 acre).

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SFF-DC-5	35	Vegetation	Ground cover consists of shrubs, perennial grasses, and forbs with basal vegetation cover values ranging between 5 and 20 percent, depending on the site potential and TEUI unit.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: The project is not anticipated to alter ground cover from its current condition. Additionally, PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion.
FW-SFF-DC-6	36	Vegetation	Mixed (Fire Regime III) and high (Fire Regime IV and V) severity fires and other disturbances maintain desired overall tree density, structure, species composition, coarse woody debris, and nutrient cycling.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-7	36	Vegetation	Forest conditions in goshawk post-fledging family areas are similar to general forest conditions, except they typically contain 10 percent or more tree density (basal area) than goshawk foraging areas and the general forest. Nest areas have multi-aged forest conditions, with more dominant large trees and relatively denser canopies than other areas in the spruce-fir type.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-8	36	Vegetation	In early group or patch development, trees are generally the same height and age, but may be multilayered in late development. In mid-aged and older forests, trees grow tightly together with interlocking crowns.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SFF-DC-9	36	Vegetation	Gaps are present as a result of natural disturbances (e.g., insects, blowdowns).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: The project is not anticipated to alter forest structure from its current condition. Additionally, the project is not anticipated to impact the potential occurrence of natural disturbances.
FW-MCW-DC-1a	37	Vegetation	The MCW vegetation community is composed of multiple species of varying ages in a mosaic of seral stages and structures. Its arrangement on the landscape is similar to historic patterns with groups and patches of variably-sized and aged trees and other vegetation associations. Tree canopies are generally more closed than in dry mixed conifer. Seral state proportions are applied at the landscape scale, where contributions from all seral stages and low overall departure from reference proportions are positive indicators of ecosystem condition. (a) Seral state proportions for MCW are: ~Grass, forb, shrub: 7% of ERU, Non-tree: Recently burned; grass, forb and shrub types; Less than 10% tree cover ~Aspen: 21% of ERU, All aspen/mixed decidous tree types, All size class trees, All cover classes, all storiedness ~Early: 18% of ERU, Seedling/sapling, 0-9.9" diameter tree size class, 10 to >30% tree cover, all storiedness ~Mid: 14% of ERU, Medium large, close and open canopy, 10-19.9" diameter tree size class, 10 to >30% tree cover, all storiedness ~Late: 40% of ERU, Large trees, closed canopy, Greater than 20" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover, 1-2 stories or more than 3	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-MCW-DC-1b	38	Vegetation	Patches are composed of variable species based on seral stages. Patch sizes vary, but are frequently hundreds of acres, with rare patches that are thousands of acres, as a result of infrequent disturbances.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-1c	38	Vegetation	Old growth generally occurs over large areas as stands or forests where the location shifts on the landscape over time as a result of succession and disturbance. Old-growth components include old trees, dead trees (snags), downed wood (coarse woody debris), and structural diversity.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-1d	38	Vegetation	MCW communities are predominately vigorous trees, but older declining, top-killed, lightning- and fire-scarred trees are a component that provide snags and coarse woody debris, all well-distributed throughout the landscape. Number of snags and downed logs (larger than 12-inch diameter at mid-point, over 8 feet long) and coarse woody debris (more than 3-inch diameter) vary by seral stage.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-1e	38	Vegetation	Snags 18 inches or larger at DBH range from 1 to 5 snags per acre, where the lower range of snags of this size is associated with early seral stages and upper range is associated with late seral stages. Snag density in general (larger than 8 inches at dbh) averages 20 per acre. Coarse woody debris including downed logs, varies by seral stage, with averages ranging from 5 to 20 tons per acre for early-seral stages; 20 to 40 tons per acre for mid-seral stages; and 35 tons per acre or greater for late-seral stages.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-1f	38	Vegetation	The understory consists of native grass, forbs, and shrubs. Shrub cover depends on the TEUI unit. At the plan unit scale, overall plant composition similarity to site potential (e.g., FSH 2090.11) averages more than 66 percent, but can vary considerably at finer scales due to a diversity of seral conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-2a	38	Vegetation	Mixed and high-severity fires occur in MCW, with a fire return intervals of 35 to 200 years or more (Fire Regimes III, IV, and V). Mixed-severity fire (Fire Regime III) is characteristic at lower elevations of this type. High-severity fires (Fire Regimes IV and V) are typically at higher elevations of this type, but rarely occur.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-2b	38	Vegetation	Isolated instances of insect and disease infestations (e.g., spruce budworm, Douglas-fir tussock moth, dwarf mistletoe, or tent caterpillar) occur at endemic levels (within the natural range of variability, typically frequent small-scale) that do not affect the ecological function or sustainability of MCW.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-3	39	Vegetation	At the mid-scale, the size and number of tree groups and patches vary depending on disturbance, elevation, soil type, aspect, and site productivity (e.g., reference conditions indicate patches of 100 to 400 acres). Groups and patches of trees tens of acres or less are common, and are primarily even-aged. A mosaic of groups and patches vary in species composition, age, and size. Openness and prevalence of some species (e.g., aspen) is dependent on seral stages. Aspen is occasionally present in large patches. Grass-forb-shrub openings created by disturbance may comprise 10 to 100 percent of the mid-scale area, depending on the type of and time since disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-4	39	Vegetation	Density ranges from 20 to 180 (or greater) square feet per acre basal area based on age and site productivity, and depending on time since disturbance and seral stages of the groups and patches.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-MCW-DC-5	39	Vegetation	Fire severity is mixed or high, with a return interval of 35 to over 200 years. Fires maintain overall desired tree density, structure, species composition, coarse woody debris, and nutrient cycling. During moister conditions, fires exhibit smoldering, low-severity surface intensity, with single tree or isolated group torching. Under drier conditions, fires exhibit passive to active crown fire behavior, with conifer mortality of up to 100 percent across mid-scale patches. High severity fires generally do not exceed 1,000-acre patches of mortality. Other small disturbances occur more frequently.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-6	39	Vegetation	Ground cover consists of shrubs, perennial grasses, and forbs with basal vegetation cover values ranging between 5 and 20 percent depending on site potential and TEUI unit.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-7	39	Vegetation	Forest conditions in goshawk post-fledging family areas are similar to general forest conditions, except they typically contain 10 percent or higher tree density (basal area) relative to post-fledging family areas than goshawk foraging areas and the general forest. Nest areas have multi-aged forest conditions, with dominant large trees and relatively denser canopies than other areas in the MCW type.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-8	39	Vegetation	In mid-aged and older forests, trees are typically variably-spaced with interlocking (grouped and clumped trees) or nearly interlocking crowns. Trees within groups can be of similar or variable species and ages. Small openings are present as a result of disturbances.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-9	39	Vegetation	Due to presence of ladder fuels, fires usually burn either with low intensity, smoldering combustion, or transition rapidly in the canopy as passive or active crown fire.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCW-DC-10	39	Vegetation	Organic ground cover and herbaceous vegetation provide protection for soil and moisture infiltration, and contribute to plant diversity and ecosystem function.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-MCD-DC-1a	41	Vegetation	The MCD vegetation community is composed of multiple species of varying ages in a mosaic of seral stages and structures. The forest arrangement on the landscape is similar to historic patterns, with groups and patches generally of variably-sized and aged trees (uneven-aged) and occasional patches of even-aged structure interspersed within variably-sized openings of grass-forb-shrub vegetation. Denser tree conditions exist in some locations such as north-facing slopes and canyon bottoms. Canopies are generally more open than in mixed conifer with aspen stands. Seral state proportions are applied at the landscape scale, where contributions from all seral stages and low overall departure from reference proportions are positive indicators of ecosystem condition. (a) Seral state proportions for MCD are: ~Grass, forb, shrub: 9% of ERU, Non-tree: Recently burned; grass, forb and shrub types; 0-4.9" diameter tree size class, All cover classes, all storiedness ~Mid-Open: 3% of ERU, Small trees, open canopy, 5-9.9" diameter tree size class, 10-29.9% tree cover, all storiedness ~Mid-Closed: 3% of ERU, Small trees, closed canopy, 5-9.9" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover, all storiedness ~Late-Open: 60% of ERU, Medium to large trees, open canopy, 10-19.9" and greater than 20" diameter tree size class, 10 to >30% tree cover, 3+ stories ~Late-Closed: 25% of ERU, Medium to large trees, closed canopy, 10-19.9" and greater than 20" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover, all storiedness	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-1b	41	Vegetation	Groups of MCD vary in size (although typically small groups), shape, number of trees per group, and number of groups per area across the landscape, creating a mosaic of patchiness. Where they naturally occur, groups of aspen and all structural stages of oak (e.g., Gambel oak) are present.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-1c	42	Vegetation	MCD communities are composed predominantly of vigorous trees, but older declining, top-killed, lightning- and fire-scarred trees are a component that provide snags and coarse woody debris (more than 3-inch diameter), all well-distributed throughout the landscape. The understory consists of native grass, forbs, and shrubs.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-1d	41	Vegetation	Old growth occurs throughout the landscape, generally in small areas as individual old-growth components or as clumps of old growth. Old-growth components include old trees, dead trees (snags), downed wood (coarse woody debris), and structural diversity. The location of old growth shifts across the landscape over time as a result of succession and disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-2a	41	Vegetation	Organic ground cover and herbaceous vegetation provide protection of soil, moisture infiltration, and contribute to plant and animal diversity and ecosystem function. Shrub cover depends on the TEUI unit and disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-2b	42	Vegetation	At the plan unit scale, overall plant composition similarity to site potential (e.g., FSH 2090.11) averages more than 66 percent, but can vary considerably at fine- and mid-scales due to a diversity of seral state conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-2c	42	Vegetation	Dwarf mistletoe occurs in less than 15 percent of host trees in uneven-aged forest structures and less than 25 percent in even-aged forest structures.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-MCD-DC-2d	42	Vegetation	Isolated instances of insect and disease infestations (e.g., spruce budworm, Douglas-fir tussock moth) occur at endemic levels (within the natural range of variability, typically frequent small-scale) that do not affect the ecological function or sustainability of MCD.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-3	42	Vegetation	Frequent, low-severity fires (Regime I) are characteristic in this type, including throughout goshawk home ranges. Fire return interval is 5 to 21 years. Grasses, forbs, shrubs, needle cast (fine fuels), and small trees maintain the natural fire regime. (a) Natural and human-caused disturbances are sufficient to maintain desired overall tree density, structure, species compositions, coarse woody debris, and nutrient cycling.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-4	42	Vegetation	At the mid-scale, the size and number of tree groups and patches vary depending on disturbance, elevation, soil type, aspect, and site productivity. The more biologically productive sites contain more trees per group and more groups per area. Groups and patches of trees are primarily uneven-aged with all age classes and structures present. Disturbances sustain the overall variation in age and structural distribution. Occasionally small patches (generally less than 60 acres) of even-aged forest structure are present, based on disturbance events and regeneration establishment. (a) A small percentage of the landscape may be predisposed to larger even-aged patches, based on physical site conditions that favor mixed-severity and stand-replacement fire, and other disturbances.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-5	42	Vegetation	Tree density within forested areas generally ranges from 30 to 125 square feet per acre basal area. Openness typically ranges from 50 percent in more productive sites to 90 percent in the less productive sites. Following major disturbances, grass-forb-shrub interspaces may comprise 10 to 100 percent of the mid-scale areas, depending on the type and time of disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-6	42	Vegetation	Snags are typically 18 inches or larger dbh and average 3 per acre. Smaller snags, 8 inches and larger dbh, average 8 snags per acre.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-7	42	Vegetation	Coarse woody debris, including downed logs, typically range from 5 to 15 tons per acre. Downed logs (larger than 12-inch diameter at mid-point, over 8 feet long) average 3 per acre within forested areas of the landscape.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-8	43	Vegetation	Ground cover consists primarily of perennial grasses and forbs capable of carrying surface fire, with basal vegetation values ranging between about 5 and 20 percent, depending on site potential and TEUI unit. Fires burn primarily on the forest floor and do not spread between tree groups as crown fire.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-9	43	Vegetation	Forest conditions in goshawk post-fledging family areas are similar to general forest conditions, except they typically contain 10 to 20 percent higher basal area in mid-old age tree groups than goshawk foraging areas and the general forest. Nest areas have multi-aged forest conditions, with dominant large trees and relatively denser canopies than are common in the rest of the mixed conifer-frequent fire type.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-MCD-DC-10	43	Vegetation	Trees typically occur in irregularly shaped groups and are variably spaced with some tight clumps. Trees within groups are of similar or variable ages, and are of one or more species. Crowns of trees within mid-aged and old groups are interlocking or nearly interlocking.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-11	43	Vegetation	Size of tree groups is typically less than 1 acre. Groups at the mid to old-age stages consist of 2 to approximately 50 trees per group, but are sometimes larger, such as on north-facing slopes. Regeneration openings occur as a mosaic and are similar in size to nearby groups.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MCD-DC-12	43	Vegetation	Interspaces surrounding groups are variably shaped, are composed of a native grass-forb-shrub mix, and may contain individual trees or snags.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-1a	44	Vegetation	The PPF vegetation community is composed of trees of varying ages in a mosaic of seral stages and structures. The forest arrangement on the landscape is similar to historic patterns, with groups and patches generally of variably-sized and aged trees (uneven-aged) and occasional patches of even-aged structure, interspersed within variably sized openings of grass-forb-shrub vegetation associations. Denser stand conditions exist in some locations, such as north-facing slopes and canyon bottoms. Seral state proportions are applied at the landscape scale, where contributions from all seral stages and low overall departure from reference proportions are positive indicators of ecosystem condition. (a) Seral state proportions for PPF are: ~Grass, forb, shrub: 2% of ERU, Non-tree: Recently burned; grass, forb and shrub types; seedling/sapling tree sizes; 0-4.9" diameter tree size class, All cover classes, all storiedness ~Mid-Open: 2% of ERU, Small trees, open canopy, 5-9.9" diameter tree size class, 10-29.9% tree cover, all storiedness ~Mid-Closed: 2% of ERU, Small trees, closed canopy, 5-9.9" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover, all storiedness ~Late-Open: 82% of ERU, Medium to large trees, open canopy, 10-19.9" and greater than 20" diameter tree size class, 10 to >30% tree cover, 3+ stories ~Late-Closed: 12% of ERU, Medium to large trees, closed canopy, 10-19.9" and greater than 20" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover, all storiedness	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-1b	45	Vegetation	Groups of PPF vary in size (although typically small (a few trees to 1+ acre))shape, number of trees per group, and number of groups per area across the landscape, creating a mosaic of patchiness. Where they naturally occur, in the Gambel oak sub-type, all structural stages of oak trees are present.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-1b	45	Vegetation	The PPF vegetation community is predominantly composed of vigorous trees, but older declining, top-killed, lightning- and fire-scarred trees are a component that provides for snags and coarse woody debris (over 3-inch diameter), all well-distributed throughout the landscape.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-PPF-DC-1b	45	Vegetation	Old growth occurs throughout the landscape, generally in small areas (e.g., less than 1 acre) as individual old-growth components or as clumps of old growth. Old-growth components include old trees, dead trees (snags), downed wood (coarse woody debris), and structural diversity. The location of old growth shifts across the landscape over time as a result of succession and disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-1b	45	Vegetation	Dwarf-mistletoe occurs in less than 15 percent of host trees in uneven-aged forest structures and less than 25 percent in even-aged forest structures.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-1b	45	Vegetation	Frequent, low-severity fires (Fire Regime I) are characteristic in this type, including throughout goshawk home ranges, with fire return intervals of 4 to 30 years. Fires burn primarily on the forest floor and do not spread between tree groups as crown fire. Grasses, forbs, shrubs, litter (e.g., cones, needles, fine woody fuels, 10-hour-fuels, and previous years' debris from grasses, forbs, and shrubs), and small trees maintain the natural fire regime.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-2a	45	Vegetation	Organic ground cover and herbaceous vegetation provide protection of soil, moisture infiltration, and contribute to plant and animal diversity and ecosystem function. The understory consists of native grass, forbs, and shrubs. The amount of shrub cover depends on TEUI unit and disturbance. At the plan unit scale, overall plant composition similarity to site potential (e.g., FSH 2090.11) averages more than 66 percent, but can vary considerably at finer scales due to a diversity of seral conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-2b	45	Vegetation	Isolated instances of insect and disease infestations (e.g., bark beetle and dwarf mistletoe) occur at endemic levels (within the natural range of variability, typically frequent small-scale) that do not affect the ecological function or sustainability of PPF.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-3a	46	Vegetation	Occasionally small patches (generally less than 50 acres) of even-aged forest structure are present, based upon disturbance events and regeneration establishment.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-3a	46	Vegetation	A small percentage of the landscape may be predisposed to larger even-aged patches, based on physical site conditions that favor mixed-severity and stand-replacement fire, and other disturbances.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-4	46	Vegetation	Density within forested areas ranges from 22 to 89 square foot basal area per acre.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-5	46	Vegetation	Openness typically ranges from 52 percent in more productive sites to 90 percent in less productive sites. In areas with high fine-scale aggregation of trees into groups, mid-scale openness ranges between 78 to 90 percent.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-6	46	Vegetation	Ponderosa pine snags are typically 18 inches or larger at dbh and average 1 to 2 per acre. In the Gambel oak subtype, large oak snags (larger than 10 inches) are a well-distributed component.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-7	46	Vegetation	Coarse woody debris, including downed logs, vary by seral stage but typically range from 3 to 10 tons per acre. Downed logs (larger than 12-inch diameter at mid-point, over 8 feet long) average 3 logs per acre within the forested area (not interspaces) of the landscape.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-8	46	Vegetation	Ground cover consists primarily of perennial grasses and forbs capable of carrying surface fire, with basal vegetation values ranging between about 5 and 20 percent depending on site potential and the TEUI unit.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-PPF-DC-9	46	Vegetation	Fires burn predominantly on the forest floor and do not spread between tree groups as crown fire.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-10	46	Vegetation	Forest conditions in goshawk post-fledging family areas are similar to general forest conditions, except they typically contain 10 to 20 percent higher basal area in mid- to old-age tree groups than goshawk foraging areas and the general forest. Nest areas have multi-aged forest conditions, with dominant large trees and relatively denser canopies than are common in other areas of the PPF type.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-11	47	Vegetation	Tree groups are typically less than 1 acre in size, but average 0.5 acre and are sometimes larger on north-facing slopes. In mid-aged and older forests, groups consist of approximately 2 to 40 trees.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-12	47	Vegetation	Trees typically occur in irregularly shaped groups and are variably-spaced with some tight clumps. Trees within groups may vary in age and sometimes contain species other than ponderosa pine. Crowns of trees within the mid- to old-age groups are interlocking or nearly interlocking.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PPF-DC-13	47	Vegetation	Interspaces surrounding groups are variably shaped, are a native grass-forb-shrub mix, and may contain individual trees or snags.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-1a	49	Vegetation	The PJG and JUG vegetation communities are composed of trees of varying ages in a mosaic of seral stages and structures. The forest arrangement on the landscape is similar to historic patterns, with groups and patches generally of variably-sized and aged trees (uneven-aged) and occasional patches of even-aged structure, interspersed within variably-sized openings of grass/forb/shrub vegetation associations. Denser stand conditions exist in some locations, such as north-facing slopes and canyon bottoms. Canopies are more open than in piñon-juniper woodland stands. Seral state proportions are applied at the landscape scale, where contributions from all seral stages and low overall departure from reference proportions are positive indicators of ecosystem condition. (a) Seral state proportions for JUG are: ~Grass, forb, shrub: 5% of ERU, Non-tree: Recently burned; grass, forb and shrub types; Less than 10% cover ~Early-Open: 25% of ERU, Seedling/sapling and open canopy small trees, 0-9.9" diameter tree size class, 10-30% tree cover ~Early-Closed: 10% of ERU, Small trees, closed canopy, 5-9.9" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover ~Late-Open: 50% of ERU, Medium to large trees, open canopy, Greater than 10" diameter tree size class, 10 to 30% tree cover ~Late-Closed: 10% of ERU, Medium to large trees, closed canopy, Greater than 10" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-1b	49	Vegetation	PJG and JUG are generally uneven-aged and open in appearance. Trees occur as individuals, but occasionally in smaller groups, and range from young to old.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-JUG-DC-1c	49	Vegetation	Old growth occurs throughout the landscape, generally in small areas as individual old-growth components, or as clumps of old growth. Old-growth components include old trees, dead trees (snags), downed wood (coarse woody debris), and structural diversity. The location of old growth shifts across the landscape over time as a result of succession and disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-1d	49	Vegetation	Frequent, low-severity fires (Fire Regime I) are characteristic in this type, with fire return intervals of 8 to 36 years.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-1e	49	Vegetation	Organic ground cover and herbaceous vegetation provide protection of soil, moisture infiltration, and contribute to plant and animal diversity and ecosystem function. The understory consists of native grass, forbs, and shrubs; the amount of cover depends on site potential and disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-2a	49	Vegetation	At the plan unit scale, overall plant composition similarity to site potential (e.g., FSH 2090.11) averages more than 66 percent, but can vary considerably at finer scales due to a diversity of seral conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-2a	49	Vegetation	Isolated insect and disease infestations (e.g., Ips beetle) occur at endemic levels (within the natural range of variability, typically frequent small-scale) that do not affect the ecological function or sustainability of PJG or JUG.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-3	50	Vegetation	Snags are scattered across the landscape, averaging 5 snags per acre for snags 8 inches diameter and larger, while snags 18 inches and larger average 1 snag per acre. Coarse woody debris increases in later successional stages and averages 1 to 3 tons per acre.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-4	50	Vegetation	Scattered shrubs and a dense herbaceous understory including native grasses, forbs, and annuals are present to support frequent surface fires.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-5	50	Vegetation	Ground cover consists primarily of perennial grasses and forbs capable of carrying frequent surface fire, with basal vegetation values averaging between 10 and 30 percent, depending on site potential and the TEUI unit. Shrubs average less than 30 percent canopy cover.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-6	50	Vegetation	PJG and JUG are generally uneven-aged and open in appearance. Trees occur as individuals, but occasionally in smaller groups, and range from young to old.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-7	50	Vegetation	Patch sizes range from individual trees and clumps that are less than 0.1 acre, to tree groups of approximately 1 acre.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-JUG-DC-8	50	Vegetation	Occasionally patches of even-aged woodland structure are present, based on disturbance events and regeneration establishment. A smaller percentage of the landscape may be predisposed to larger even-aged patches, based on physical site conditions that favor mixed-severity and stand-replacement fire, and other disturbances.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-PJS-DC-1	51	Vegetation	PJS is a mix of trees and shrubs that occurs as a series of vegetation states that move from herbaceous-dominated to shrub-dominated to tree-dominated over time. Piñon trees are occasionally absent, but one or more juniper species is always present. Seral state proportions are applied at the landscape scale, where contributions from all seral stages and low overall departure from reference proportions are positive indicators of ecosystem condition. (a) Seral state proportions for PJS are: ~Grass, forb, shrub: 10% of ERU, Non-tree: Recently burned; grass, forb and shrub types; Less than 10% cover ~Early-Open: 25% of ERU, Seedling/sapling and open canopy small trees, 0-9.9" diameter tree size class, 10-30% tree cover ~Early-Closed: 20% of ERU, Small trees, closed canopy, 5-9.9" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover ~Late-Open: 35% of ERU, Medium to large trees, open canopy, Greater than 10" diameter tree size class, 10 to 30% tree cover ~Late-Closed: 10% of ERU, Medium to large trees, closed canopy, Greater than 10" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-2a	52	Vegetation	Isolated insect and disease infestations (e.g., Ips beetle) occur at endemic levels (within the natural range of variability, typically frequent small-scale) that do not affect the ecological function or sustainability of PJS.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-2b	52	Vegetation	Old growth occurs throughout the landscape, generally in small areas, as individual old-growth components or small clumps. Old-growth components include old trees, dead trees (snags), downed wood (coarse woody debris), and structural diversity. The location of old growth shifts on the landscape over time as a result of succession and disturbance.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-2c	52	Vegetation	Overall plant composition similarity to site potential (e.g., FSH 2090.11) averages more than 66 percent, but can vary considerably at the fine- and mid-scales owing to a diversity of seral conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-3	52	Vegetation	Fires are typically infrequent mixed-severity, with rare stand-replacement fires (Fire Regime III (V)).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-4	52	Vegetation	Snags and old trees with dead tops or limbs are scattered across the landscape, with snags larger than 8 inches DRC averaging 6 snags per acre, and snags 18 inches and larger DRC averaging 1 snag per acre.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-5	52	Vegetation	Coarse woody debris averages about 4 tons per acre.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-6	52	Vegetation	The understory is dominated by moderate to high densities of shrubs (average greater than 30 percent cover), depending on successional stage. The shrub component consists of one or a mix of shrub species (e.g., sagebrush, evergreen shrub, oak, or other), which are well-distributed. Shrubs typically are in a closed canopy state during later successional stages.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-7	52	Vegetation	Ground cover consists primarily of shrubs, perennial grasses, and forbs capable of carrying surface fire only infrequently, with basal vegetation values averaging between about 10 and 35 percent, depending on site potential and the TEUI unit.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJS-DC-8	52	Vegetation	Trees occur as individuals or in smaller groups, and range from young to old. Groups are typically even-aged in structure.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-PJS-DC-9	52	Vegetation	Patch size of woodlands range from one to tens of acres, and occasionally includes patches of even-aged woodland structure, based on disturbance events and regeneration establishment.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-1	53	Vegetation	Persistent piñon-juniper woodlands consist of even-aged patches of piñons and junipers that at the landscape level form multi-aged woodlands. Seral state proportions are applied at the landscape scale, where contributions from all seral stages and low overall departure from reference proportions are positive indicators of ecosystem condition. (a) Seral state proportions for PJO are: ~Grass, forb, shrub: 10% of ERU, Non-tree: Recently burned; grass, forb and shrub types; Less than 10% cover ~Early-Open: 5% of ERU, Seedling/sapling and open canopy small trees, 0-9.9" diameter tree size class, 10-30% tree cover ~Early-Closed: 15% of ERU, Small trees, closed canopy, 5-9.9" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover ~Late-Open: 10% of ERU, Medium to large trees, open canopy, Greater than 10" diameter tree size class, 10 to 30% tree cover ~Late-Closed: 60% of ERU, Medium to large trees, closed canopy, Greater than 10" diameter tree size class, Greater than 30% tree cover	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-2a	54	Vegetation	Old growth includes old trees, dead trees (snags), downed wood (coarse woody debris) and structural diversity, and is often concentrated in mid- and fine-scale units as patches of old growth. The location of old growth shifts on the landscape over time as a result of succession and disturbance. Very old trees (over 300 years old) are present, while snags and older trees with dead limbs and/or tops are scattered across the landscape. (a) Snags 8 inches DRC or larger, average 5 snags per acre, while snags 18 inches DRC or larger average 1 snag per acre.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-2a	54	Vegetation	Coarse woody debris increases in later successional stages and averages 2 to 5 tons per acre.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-3	54	Vegetation	At the plan unit scale, overall plant composition similarity to site potential (e.g., FSH 2090.11) averages more than 66 percent, but can vary considerably at fine- and mid- scales owing to a diversity of seral conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-4a	54	Vegetation	Fire as a disturbance is less frequent and variable due to differences in ground cover. The fires that do occur are mixed to high severity (Fire Regime III, IV, and V) and generally fine scale.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-4b	54	Vegetation	Isolated insect and disease infestations (e.g., Ips beetle) occur at endemic levels (within the natural range of variability, typically frequent small-scale) that do not affect the ecological function or sustainability of piñon-juniper.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-5	54	Vegetation	Tree density and canopy cover are high, shrubs are sparse to moderate, and herbaceous cover is low. The amount of shrub cover depends on the TEUI unit.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-6	54	Vegetation	Ground cover consists of shrubs, perennial grasses, and forbs, and ranges between 5 and 15 percent, depending on site potential and the TEUI unit.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PJO-DC-7	54	Vegetation	Trees occur in even-aged patches ranging from young to old, where patch sizes range from tens to hundreds of acres.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-SAGE-DC-1a	55	Vegetation	The composition, structure, and function of biotic and abiotic components of the SAGE vegetation community are within the natural range of variability. (a) Seral state proportions for SAGE are: ~Early: 15% of ERU, Recently burned, sparsely vegetated, herb dominance types, Less than 10% tree and shrub cover ~Mid/Late-Open: 55% of ERU, Shrub, open canopy, 10-30% shrub cover ~Late-Closed: 30% of ERU, Shrub,, closed canopy, Greater than 30% shrub cover	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SAGE-DC-1b	55	Vegetation	Shrub cover ranges from 20 to 85 percent, depending on elevation, soil type, aspect, and site. i. Wyoming big sagebrush is the dominant species, other shrubs such as broom snakeweed and shadscale are common, as are grassland species such as blue grama, junegrass, and western wheatgrass.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SAGE-DC-1c	55	Vegetation	Groups of trees and single tree cover is less than 10 percent.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SAGE-DC-1d	55	Vegetation	A vigorous, though not necessarily dense, understory community of native grasses and forbs is present with cover at 10 to 20 percent and bare soil as high as 40 percent, depending on site potential and TEUI unit.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SAGE-DC-1e	55	Vegetation	Biological soil crusts are present and improve nutrient cycling and stabilize soils.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SAGE-DC-2	55	Vegetation	The SAGE vegetation type is characterized by fairly frequent (12 to 70 years), mixed-severity fire (Fire Regime III).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ALP-DC-1	56	Vegetation	The composition, structure, and function of biotic and abiotic components of the ALP vegetation community are within the natural range of variability. (a) Seral state proportions for ALP are: ~Early: 5% of ERU, Recently burned, sparsely vegetated, all herb types ~Mid/Late: 95% of ERU, All shrub and herb types	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ALP-DC-2	56	Vegetation	Tree cover is typically less than 10 percent. Completely barren or rocky areas make up only a small percentage of the vegetation community. The patch distribution of rock and herbaceous cover is finely patterned with about 60 percent total vegetation cover.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ALP-DC-3	56	Vegetation	Alpine ecosystems occupy harsh high-elevation sites, resulting in short stature and relatively slow growth for both shrubs and herbaceous species. Wetland communities are present in snowloaded depressions and are dominated by plane leaf willow, snow willow, and arctic willow. Alpine fell-fields1 are dominated by alpine clover, alpine avens, Bellardi bog sedge, and a variety of other forbs, graminoids, and dwarf willows. Conservation of this ERU allows for the persistence of alpine-obligate wildlife such as white -tailed ptarmigan.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ALP-DC-4	57	Vegetation	Key features such as boulder fields and talus slopes, which are necessary to allow for persistence of alpine larkspur, white-tailed ptarmigan, and other alpine-dependent plant and animal species (e.g., marmots, pika, and bighorn sheep), are well distributed and undisturbed, within the capacity of the vegetation community.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ALP-DC-5a	57	Vegetation	The ALP ERU is characterized by an historic Fire Regime Group IIIc, with an average fire return interval of 100 to 200 years from mixed-severity fire.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-ALP-DC-5b	57	Vegetation	Endemic levels of disturbances (e.g., insects, diseases, fire, snow, and wind) maintain a functioning ecosystem that contains all its components, processes, and conditions. Plants, animals, and geologic features that contribute to ecological diversity and uniqueness are maintained.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-1a	58	Vegetation	The composition, structure, and function of biotic and abiotic components of the MSG vegetation community are within the natural range of variability. (a) Seral state proportions for MSG are: ~Early; Low and moderate ecological status: 20% of ERU, Recently burned, sparsely vegetated, all herb types, early development grassland, Less than 10% tree, shrub, and grass cover ~Mid- to Late seral, HIgh ecological status: 65% of ERU, Dominant grasses and forbs, Less than 10% tree and shrub; greater than 10% grass cover ~Mid- to Late seral, Low and moderate ecological status: 15% of ERU, All herb types of low-mod ecological status, Less than 10% tree, 10-30% shrub; greater than 10% grass cover ~Encroached by woody species*: 0% of ERU, Tree and shrub invaded, Greater than 10% tree or shrub cover *Contemporary landscapes only	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-1b	58	Vegetation	MSG are open and grassy (cover 50 to 90 percent) with tree and shrub canopy cover less than 10 percent.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-1c	58	Vegetation	Vegetation is dominated by a diversity of desirable native warm and cool season grasses and forbs and are maintained at levels that contribute to suitable hydrologic function, soil stability, and nutrient cycling, while providing food and cover for wildlife and livestock.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-1d	58	Vegetation	Soil function is sustained. Soils are permeable and capable of infiltrating water to reduce overland flows during precipitation events, limiting erosion and deposition.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-2	58	Vegetation	The MSG vegetation type is characterized by frequent (2 to 22 years) high-severity fire (Fire Regime I) where grass is consumed but impacts to soil are low. Fire return intervals are influenced by the fire regimes in adjoining vegetation types.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-3	59	Vegetation	The composition, structure, and distribution of native vegetation reflect a mix of early, middle, and late seral stages. Early seral stages typically contain more forbs, while older stages are dominated by bunchgrasses. Native plant species are present in all age classes and are healthy, reproducing, and persisting.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-4	59	Vegetation	Depending on soil type, bare soil is no more than 55 percent of an area and is most often less than 10 percent. Vegetative groundcover ranges between 30 to 75 percent.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-5	59	Vegetation	Soil conditions support vegetation communities that provide hiding, nesting, and thermal cover in contiguous blocks for wildlife.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-6	59	Vegetation	Vegetative biological diversity is high in MSG. Disturbance and site potential result in a mosaic of vegetation densities (densely vegetated to bare areas) across the landscape.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-MSG-DC-7	59	Vegetation	Cool season grasses and forbs provide nutritional forage while shrubs and standing grass growth from the previous year provide hiding cover to protect wildlife from predation.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MSG-DC-8	59	Vegetation	Grasslands are connected with minimal (less than 5 percent) shrub and tree cover.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-1a	60	Vegetation	The composition, structure, and function of biotic and abiotic components of the Colorado Plateau and Great Basin Grassland vegetation community are within the natural range of variability. (a) Seral state proportions for MSG are: ~Early seral: 5% of ERU, Recently burned, sparsely vegetated, Grasses, shrubs, and trees <10% cover ~Mid- to Late seral, HIgh ecological status: 70% of ERU, Dominant grasses and forbs, Grasses >10% shrubs, and trees <10% cover ~Mid- to Late seral, Low and moderate ecological status: 25% of ERU, Dominated by grasses and forbs, Trees <10%; Shrubs 10-30%; Grasses >10% cover ~Encroached by woody species: 20% of ERU, Tree and shrub dominated, Shrub cover 10-30%; Tree cover 10-30%	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-1b	60	Vegetation	Colorado Plateau and Great Basin Grasslands are open and grassy (cover greater than 25 percent) with tree and shrub canopy cover less than 10 percent.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-1c	60	Vegetation	Vegetation is dominated by a diversity of warm and cool season grasses maintained at levels that contribute to suitable hydrologic function, soil stability, and nutrient cycling, while providing food and cover for wildlife and livestock.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-1d	60	Vegetation	Soil function is sustained. Soils are permeable and capable of infiltrating water to reduce overland flows during precipitation events limiting erosion and deposition.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-2	60	Vegetation	The Colorado Plateau and Great Basin Grassland vegetation type is characterized by frequent (10 to 30 years) high-severity fire (Fire Regime I) where grass is consumed but impacts to soil are low.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-3	61	Vegetation	The composition, structure, and distribution of native vegetation reflect a mix of early, middle, and late seral stages. Mid-seral stages are dominated by grasses with cover greater than 25 percent grass and less than 10 percent shrub, while late seral stages have 10 to 30 percent shrub cover. Native plant species are present in all age classes and are healthy, reproducing, and persisting.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-4	61	Vegetation	Depending on soil type, bare soil is no more than 50 percent of an area and averages 35 percent. Groundcover vegetation ranges between 10 and 40 percent.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-5	61	Vegetation	Disturbance and site potential result in a mosaic of vegetation densities (densely vegetated areas to bare areas) across the landscape.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CPGB-DC-6	61	Vegetation	Cool season grasses and forbs provide nutritional forage, while shrubs and standing grass growth from the previous year provide hiding cover to protect wildlife from predation.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-CPGB-DC-7	61	Vegetation	Grasslands are connected with minimal (less than 5 percent) shrub and tree cover.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-WUI-DC-1	63	Vegetation	Wildland fires in the WUI do not result in the loss of life, property, or characteristic ecosystem function.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-WUI-DC-2	63	Vegetation	Wildland fires in the WUI are low to moderate intensity surface fires. Firefighters are able to safely and efficiently suppress wildfires in the WUI using direct attack.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-WUI-DC-3a	63	Vegetation	Tree basal area reflects the low end of the range within the desired conditions for individual vegetation types.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-WUI-DC-3b	63	Vegetation	Ladder fuels are nearly absent.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-WUI-DC-3c	63	Vegetation	Openings between tree groups are of sufficient size to discourage isolated group torching from spreading as a crown fire to other groups. Trees within groups may be more widely spaced with less interlocking of the crowns than desirable in adjacent forest lands. Openings with grass/forb/shrub vegetation occupy the mid to upper end of the percentage range in the desired conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-WUI-DC-4	63	Vegetation	Dead and down fuel load is between 1 and 10 tons per acre, depending on ERU, with lower amounts in fire-adapted ERUs, and higher amounts in infrequent fire types. These light fuel loads are desirable even in vegetation types with higher reference fuel loads, such as mixed conifer with aspen or spruce-fir, to provide improved fire protection to human developments of special significance. Logs and snags are present in the WUI at the lower end of the range given in the vegetation community desired conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-FIRE-DC-1	65	Fire and Fuels	Wildland fires do not result in the loss of life, property, or cultural resources, or create irreparable harm to ecological resources.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-DC-2	65	Fire and Fuels	Wildland fire protects, maintains, and enhances resources. It is allowed to function in its natural ecological role on a landscape scale and across administrative boundaries, under conditions where safety and values at risk can be protected.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-DC-3	65	Fire and Fuels	Wildland fires burn within the range of severity and frequency of historic fire regimes for the affected vegetation communities. High-severity fires rarely occur where they were not historically part of the fire regime.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-DC-4	65	Fire and Fuels	Naturally caused fires predominate; accidental human-caused fires (e.g., abandoned campfire, downed powerlines) are rare.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-DC-5	65	Fire and Fuels	Fires function in their natural ecological role in designated areas (e.g., wilderness and research natural areas).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-DC-6	65	Fire and Fuels	Restoration and fuel treatments result in ecological resources that are adaptable to changing climate conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-S-1	65	Fire and Fuels	Human safety must be the highest priority in all fire response actions.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-S-2	65	Fire and Fuels	A suppression strategy must occur on human-caused fire or where necessary to protect life, investments, and valuable resources (e.g., wildland-urban interface) at the lowest cost with the fewest negative consequences with respect to firefighter and public safety.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-S-3	65	Fire and Fuels	When suppression is an objective, the agency administrator must consider firefighter exposure, risk, values, cost, and likelihood of success, before trying to limit the size of wildfires.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-1	66	Fire and Fuels	Naturally occurring fires should be allowed to perform their natural ecological role to meet multiple resource objectives and facilitate progress toward desired conditions (per desired conditions of various resources throughout the plan).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-2	66	Fire and Fuels	Wildfire (naturally ignited fire) should only be suppressed when outside the natural range of variability or where necessary to protect life, investments, and valuable resources.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-3	66	Fire and Fuels	Response to unplanned ignitions that cross jurisdictional boundaries should be coordinated and managed to meet the responsible agency’s objectives.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-4	66	Fire and Fuels	Fire management activities should be coordinated with specialists of resources that may be impacted.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-5	66	Fire and Fuels	Wildfire response should be spatially and temporally dynamic, and should be based on a risk management approach that accomplishes integrated resource objectives.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-FIRE-G-6	66	Fire and Fuels	Measures should be taken to prevent entrapment of fish and aquatic organisms and the spread of parasites or disease (e.g., chytrid fungus, Didiymo, and whirling disease), when drafting (withdrawing) water from streams or other waterbodies during fire management activities (Preventing Spread of Aquatic Invasive Organisms Common to the Southwestern Region Technical Guidelines for Fire Operations, Interagency Guidance Rev. August 2009).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-7	66	Fire and Fuels	Measures should be taken to prevent the spread of invasive plant species by equipment and personnel during fire management and rehabilitation operations.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-8	66	Fire and Fuels	Post-fire restoration and recovery should be provided where critical resource concerns merit rehabilitation for controlling the spread of invasive species, protecting areas of cultural concern, protecting critical or endangered species habitat, or protecting other highly valued resources such as drinking water.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-9	66	Fire and Fuels	Higher fire intensities and associated fire effects at the fine scale (less than 10 acres) should be accepted in areas that are moderately to highly departed from desired conditions. Multiple small areas of high mortality are preferable to a single large, high-severity area.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-10	66	Fire and Fuels	Burn pile composition should contain a mixture of fuel sizes. Large woody fuels, 9 inches in diameter or greater, should be limited to less than 40 percent of the composition of the pile to prevent adverse impacts to the soil.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FIRE-G-11	66	Fire and Fuels	Depth of masticated materials should not exceed an average of 4 inches and materials should be discontinuous at the quarter-acre scale to protect the soil and allow for natural revegetation.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-WATER-DC-1	71	Water	Watersheds are functioning properly according to metrics described by the Watershed Condition Framework, other current protocols, and Properly Function Condition (PFC) protocols. Functioning watersheds have the following characteristics. (a) Provide for high biotic integrity (habitats that support self-sustaining assemblages of native plant and animal communities); (b) Are resilient to natural and human-caused disturbances such as fire and climate fluctuations with the ability to recover to reference conditions within the natural range of variability (from Santa Fe National Forest Assessment, USDA-Forest Service 2013a) following disturbance; (c) Exhibit a high degree of connectivity where instream flows provide for channel and floodplain maintenance, recharge of riparian aquifers, water quality, and minimal temperature fluctuations. In addition, streamflows provide connectivity among fish populations and provide unobstructed routes critical for fulfilling needs of aquatic, riparian-dependent, and many upland species of plants and animals. (Also see DC #3 and #4 in this section.); (d) Maintain long-term soil productivity; and (e) Provide a wide range of sustainable ecosystem services including clean water (DC#3), water quantity to maintain PFC, and other supporting and regulatory services described in DC #2 and #4)	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Ski Santa Fe shall adhere to the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP). Therefore, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared, which will be on-site during construction activities. SWPPP monitoring and inspection guidelines will be developed under the Clean Water Act § 402 CGP, outlining BMPs and other protections of watershed and biological resources. Specific PDC and BMPs aimed at minimizing impacts to water quality and wetland areas from project implementation.
FW-WATER-DC-2	71	Water	Most watersheds support multiple uses (e.g., timber, recreation, traditional and cultural uses, and grazing) with no long-term decline in ecological conditions, although some watersheds are reserved to preserve ecological function and may support more limited uses (e.g., municipal watersheds).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource. The project does not include additional water rights, increased water usage, or changes to water runoff patterns. All work will operate within the resort's existing water rights and withdrawal agreements, optimizing current storage, piping, and pumping systems without altering overall water use or distribution.
FW-WATER-DC-3	71	Water	Water quality across the forest meets or exceeds the State's water quality standards and provides for the attainment of designated uses.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource. The project does not include additional water rights, increased water usage, or changes to water runoff patterns. All work will operate within the resort's existing water rights and withdrawal agreements, optimizing current storage, piping, and pumping systems without altering overall water use or distribution.
FW-WATER-DC-4	71	Water	Streams and riparian management zones are connected laterally and longitudinally and capable of filtering, transporting, and storing sediment and wood; aiding floodplain development; improving floodwater retention; withstanding high-flow events; and increasing groundwater recharge.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource upon coordination with Forest Service Specialists.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-WATER-DC-5	71	Water	The flow regime (magnitude, timing, duration, frequency, and rate of change) of streams is sustained at levels that maintain or enhance essential ecological functions; including channel and floodplain morphology, groundwater recharge, water quality, nutrient cycling, and stream temperature regulation.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource upon coordination with Forest Service Specialists.
FW-WATER-DC-6	71	Water	Channel type (width/depth ratio, sinuosity, gradient, etc.) is appropriate for the landscape setting (e.g., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region). Stream channels are vertically and laterally stable.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource upon coordination with Forest Service Specialists.
FW-WATER-G-1	72	Water	New and reauthorized (e.g., permits and environmental analyses including Sec. 18 reviews) management activities should not negatively impact groundwater quality or quantity to the extent that groundwater-dependent ecosystems are adversely affected.	1) Project contributes towards the objective	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource. The project does not include additional water rights, increased water usage, or changes to water runoff patterns. All work will operate within the resort's existing water rights and withdrawal agreements, optimizing current storage, piping, and pumping systems without altering overall water use or distribution.
FW-WATER-G-2	72	Water	Stream channels should not be altered by new management actions unless necessary for resource protection or ecological restoration purposes.	1) Project contributes towards the objective	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource upon coordination with Forest Service Specialists. The project does not include additional water rights, increased water usage, or changes to water runoff patterns. All work will operate within the resort's existing water rights and withdrawal agreements, optimizing current storage, piping, and pumping systems without altering overall water use or distribution.
FW-WATER-G-3	72	Water	To maintain bank stability on perennial and intermittent streams, new or redesigned stream crossings (e.g., bridges and culverts) should be wide enough to successfully pass water, sediment, wood, and aquatic organisms.	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-WATER-G-4	72	Water	Measures should be taken to eliminate the risk of introducing new or spreading existing invasive species and pathogens to streams, riparian areas, or wetland ecosystem (per Standard 1 in Wildlife: Nonnative and Invasive Species).	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to minimize or avoid impacts to resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. During Construction PDC: - Without compromising the project, the cutting of cavity trees and snags will be avoided to the extent possible during construction to provide for habitat retention and preventative measures to mitigate the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. Post-Construction PDC: - All areas subject to disturbance and development will be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Utilize BMPs (e.g., Forest Service Handbook, R3 Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook) to minimize introduction or spread of invasive species, including: - Decontamination procedures on vehicles and equipment used in terrestrial and aquatic environments - Using weed-free products
FW-WATER-G-5	72	Water	Where known, groundwater-dependent ecosystem recharge areas (including those for thermal springs), should be protected or restored to maintain water quality and quantity (discharge).	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource. The project does not include additional water rights, increased water usage, or changes to water runoff patterns. All work will operate within the resort's existing water rights and withdrawal agreements, optimizing current storage, piping, and pumping systems without altering overall water use or distribution.
FW-WATER-O-1	72	Water	Maintain "properly functioning" and improve at least two “impaired” or “functioning at-risk” watersheds (Watershed Classification Framework) every 10 years using the objectives from Vegetation ERUs, Aquatic Species, Water Resources, and Riparian Management Zones and Wetland Ecosystems.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-WATER-O-2	72	Water	Over 10 years, improve watershed function by decommissioning or mitigating impacts (e.g., maintenance, improvements, or reroutes) on at least 100 miles of route (e.g., system roads, unauthorized routes, and trails) to the point of restoring hydrologic and ecological function.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-WATER-S-1	72	Water	Best management practices (BMPs, e.g., National Core Technical Guide for BMPs (FS-990A), FSH 2509.22 - Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook) must be used to minimize management impacts to maintain water quality.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: The project will adhere to BMPs from the "National Best Management Practices for Water Quality Management on NFS Lands, Volume 1: Core BMP Technical Guide" (USDA Forest Service 2012), which will be utilized to define objectives an develop specific elements of the SWPPP and monitoring protocols and responsibility.
FW-WATER-S-2	72	Water	Projects that withdraw water from surface water features or groundwater must ensure that water is maintained at levels that will protect management uses and forest resources, including aquatic species, their habitats, and water quality.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: The project does not include additional water rights, increased water usage, or changes to water runoff patterns. All work will operate within the resort's existing water rights and withdrawal agreements, optimizing current storage, piping, and pumping systems without altering overall water use or distribution.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RWE-DC-1a	76	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Woody vegetation within forested and shrubland riparian areas and wetland ecosystems display a variety of size classes; they provide terrestrial and aquatic habitats, stream shading (temperature regulation), woody channel debris, aesthetic values, and other ecosystem functions.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not anticipated, design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize imapcts to the resource.
FW-RWE-DC-1b	76	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Invasive plant species are absent (per Desired Condition 1 in Wildlife: Nonnative and Invasive Species).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. During Construction PDC: - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public. - To the greatest extent possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. -Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. -Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-RWE-DC-1c	76	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Riparian communities are free from encroachment by upland species and the extent of riparian communities is expanding or has achieved potential extent.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RWE-DC-1d	76	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	The composition, structure, and function of biotic and abiotic components of the HERB riparian vegetation community are within the natural range of variability. i. Seral state proportions for HERB riparian are: ~Early-Open: 20% of ERU, Recently burned, sparsely vegetated, early development grassland ~Mid-Open: 80% of ERU, Native obligate wetland species are the predeominant species as measured by percent cover for herbaceous bank cover. ~Late: 0% of ERU, Tree or shrub invaded ~Novel: 0% of ERU, Upland dominance types and non-native invasive vegetation	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-RWE-DC-1e(i)	76	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	The composition, structure, and function of biotic and abiotic components of the FSR vegetation communities are within the natural range of variability. (i.) Desired seral stage proportions for FSR-CWG at landscape scale: ~Early-Open: 25% of ERU, Herbaceous, open shrub cover, or seedling/sapling tree ≥16 feet tall (all cover classes) ~Mid-Open: 50% of ERU, Shrub cover, ≥25%, or small, medium, or large trees, open canopy, ≥16 feet tall ~Late-Closed: 25% of ERU, Small, medium, or large trees, closed canopy, ≥16 feet tall ~Novel: 0% of ERU, Upland dominance types and non-native invasive vegetation	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RWE-DC-1e(ii)	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	(ii.) Desired seral stage proportions for FSR-MCWG at landscape scale: ~Early-Open: 65% of ERU, Herbaceous, open shrub cover, or seedling/sapling tree ≥16 feet tall (all cover classes) ~Mid-Open: 35% of ERU, Shrub cover, ≥25%, or small, medium, or large trees, open canopy, ≥16 feet tall ~Novel: 0% of ERU, Upland dominance types and non-native invasive vegetation	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RWE-DC-1e(iii)	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Woody riparian species are reproducing and are structurally diverse with all age classes present. Diverse vegetation structure, including mature trees, snags, logs, and coarse woody debris, is present to provide habitat for riparian-dependent species.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-RWE-DC-1e(iv)	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Dense willow conditions (70 percent cover or greater) are retained as high value wildlife habitat.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

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FW-RWE-DC-1e(v)	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Upland, dry-site vegetation is not encroaching, and the extent of riparian communities is widening or has achieved its potential and is within the natural range of variability.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-RWE-DC-2a	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Long-term impacts to soils (e.g., soil erosion, soil compaction, soil displacement, puddling, and severely burned soils) are rare or non-existent on all riparian area and wetland ecosystems.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Ski Santa Fe shall adhere to the requirements of the NNPDES CGP. Therefore, a SWPPP shall be prepared, which will be on-site during construction activities. SWPPP monitoring and inspection guidelines will be developed under the Clean Water Act § 402 CGP outlining BMPs and other protections of watershed and biological resources.
FW-RWE-DC-2b	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Moist soil conditions (e.g., thick litter layers, wet areas, coarse woody debris, and decaying debris) are maintained and well-distributed, within the capacity of the vegetation community for at-risk species.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource:
FW-RWE-DC-2c	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Riparian areas should retain a value of more than 30 pieces coarse woody debris per mile (more than 18 per kilometer), diameter larger than 12 inches (larger than 30 centimeters), length over 35 feet (over 10 meters) based on what is considered proper functioning condition.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RWE-DC-2d	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Coarse woody debris provides habitat and is being adequately recruited, to provide a reliable source of replacement.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-RWE-DC-2e	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Riparian forest vegetation provides basic life-cycle needs (e.g., nesting, foraging) for riparian-dependent wildlife species (e.g., Neotropical migrant birds, at-risk species).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-RWE-DC-2f	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Nectar sources (e.g., buttercup, monkey flower, mountain bluebell, and field mint) are available for at-risk species.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RWE-DC-3	77	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Riparian areas have a low departure from historic fire regime (0 to 33 percent similarity, LANDFIRE departure formula). (a) Compared to surrounding uplands, perennial riparian corridors have characteristics (e.g., surface water and saturated soils) that reduce the frequency and severity of fire. Fire is limited or absent and mixed- to high-severity fire occurs very infrequently.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RWE-DC-4a	78	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Stream channels, riparian areas, and wetland ecosystems are resilient to ecological disturbances (e.g., floods, fire, drought, and changes in climate) and human activities (e.g., roads, livestock, and recreation).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-RWE-DC-4a	78	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	RE and WE are widening or have achieved potential extent and are within their natural range of variability.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-RWE-DC-4a	78	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Overall wetland condition score of ‘A’ or ‘B’ or equivalent rating for proper functioning condition (sensu USDI 2015 and USDI 2020)	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: resources are considered, and PDCs and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-RWE-O-1	78	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Riparian ecosystems move toward desired conditions (less than a 33 percent departure from DC) for vegetation functional diversity, vegetation seral state, riparian corridor connectivity, and flood regime (frequency, duration, and magnitude) by implementing 15 miles of stream restoration every 10 years.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RWE-S-1	78	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Ground-disturbing activities within riparian areas and wetland ecosystems must take measures to avoid introducing new or spreading existing invasive species and pathogens (per Standard 1 in Wildlife: Nonnative Invasive Species).	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. During Construction PDC: - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public. - To the greatest extent possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. -Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. -Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching
FW-RWE-G-1	79	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Riparian management zones (RMZ) should be defined to include either a site-appropriate delineation of the riparian area or a buffer of 100 feet from the edges (e.g., each stream bank at bankfull or edge of the water body) of all perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, seeps, springs, and other wetlands or 15 feet from the edges of the ephemeral channels. The waterbody itself is considered part of the RMZ. The exact width of RMZs may vary based on ecological or geomorphic factors or by waterbody type, but includes those areas that provide riparian and aquatic ecosystem functions and connectivity.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Due to project design and resource surveys to be conducted, the proposed project is consistent.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RWE-G-2	79	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Within RMZs, management activities (e.g., recreation, permitted uses, structural developments such as livestock water gaps, pipelines, or other infrastructure) should occur at levels or scales that move toward desired conditions for water, soils, aquatic species habitat, and vegetation within the sub-watershed in which the management activity is taking place, and align with the most current regional riparian strategy.6 Activities and facilities with a small footprint (e.g., access points, intermittent livestock crossing locations, water gaps, or other infrastructure) may be necessary to manage larger scale impacts within the RMZ, recognizing there may be trade-offs between activities and resources.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Ski Santa Fe shall adhere to the requirements of the NNPDES CGP. Therefore, a SWPPP shall be prepared, which will be on-site during construction activities. SWPPP monitoring and inspection guidelines will be developed under the Clean Water Act § 402 CGP outlining BMPs and other protections of watershed and biological resources.
FW-RWE-G-3	79	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Management activities, including vegetation treatments, in riparian areas should only be implemented to maintain or restore the diversity of both native riparian plant species and vegetation structure. Activities within riparian areas should avoid or otherwise mitigate adverse impacts to the abundance and distribution of desirable native species. Some exceptions may occur if vegetation treatments are needed to protect property or cultural sites.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RWE-G-4	79	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Plantings to reestablish native riparian vegetation should use local sources and occur only if natural regeneration is not sufficient to provide shading, bank cover, and streambank stability. For seeding, only certified, weed-free native seed mixes of local species varieties should be used when commercially available.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoidor minimize impacts to the resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using an SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-RWE-G-5	79	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Downed woody material in stream channels should be retained except where safety is a concern (e.g., sections of streams where rafting is likely).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RWE-G-6	79	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	The use of motorized equipment should be avoided in the RMZ except when there is a designated stream crossing or when short-term uses are required to improve resource conditions and maintain infrastructure. Use site-specific conditions to delineate a subset within an RMZ where equipment should be excluded around perennial and intermittent streams. Motorized equipment working within the RMZ should be completely clean of petroleum-based fluid residue or use eco-friendly, biodegradable, and nontoxic hydraulic fluids. Lubricants and fuels should be sealed such that inundation by water should not result in leaks.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Avoid crossing wetlands with access routes. If wetlands crossings are necessary to facilitate construction, to the greatest extent possible, field fit access routes to cross wetlands in the narrowest location to minimize temporary impacts.
FW-RWE-G-7	79	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Herbivory of riparian plants should not cause long-term trends away from desired riparian conditions.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RWE-G-8	80	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	Connectivity within FSR should be restored or maintained by protecting ecological functions, tree density and growth, and native understory, to reduce the risk of predation and nest parasitism, and to provide habitat for at-risk and other wildlife species.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RWE-G-9	80	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	In FSR types, fuelwood cutting or wood removal should be managed to protect understory species, maintain tree density (including wildlife cover and stream shading), promote large woody material recruitment, and avoid channel downcutting and accelerated erosion.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RWE-G-10	80	Riparian and Wetland Ecosystems	In FSR, large mature cottonwood trees should be protected from management activities that could degrade them as suitable habitat for at-risk species. Projects occurring in these areas should incorporate restoration prescriptions, to ensure persistence of this habitat type.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Instructions: Select the appropriate "Response" from the drop down menu. If a Forest Plan component is not relevant, select "not applicable". Please provide a page or section citation to the EA/EIS and or specialist report where more detail may be found on the rationale for the conclusion.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-AQUASH-DC-1	83	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Aquatic habitats are distributed across the forest in sufficient quantity (redundancy and size) and with appropriate habitat components to support self-sustaining populations of native fish and other aquatic species. Nonnative sportfish are supported in stream reaches where there is strong recreational interest and where they do not conflict with native species repatriation efforts. High-quality habitat consists of: (a) Pool-to-riffle ratio of at least 30 percent of the stream reach. (b) Pool quality with average residual pool depth of 12 or more inches. (c) Less than 20 percent fines (sand, silt, clay) in riffle habitat. (d) Appropriate width-to-depth ratios for the stream channel type (Rosgen or equivalent). (e) Streambank condition is less than 10 percent unstable banks (lineal streambank distance). (f) At least 60 percent of woody riparian cover consists of at least three native plant species or where soil characteristics do not support woody vegetation, native obligate wetland species dominate herbaceous bank cover. (g) In forested streams, large woody debris consists of more than 30 pieces per mile, larger than 12 inches in diameter, and over 35 feet in length. (h) Large-diameter trees and snags near stream channels and riparian areas exist in a quantity that provide for recruitment of large woody material to stream channels.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.
FW-AQUASH-DC-2	83	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Aquatic habitats and waterbodies (e.g., lakes, ponds, and reservoirs) support a complete assemblage of native aquatic species and are resilient to natural and human disturbances including projected warmer and drier climatic conditions. Habitat resiliency is maintained or increased when: ((a) Undesired and invasive aquatic species, as well as introduced pathogens, are rare or absent (per Desired Condition 1 in Wildlife: Nonnative and Invasive Species). (b) Desirable nonnative fish exist in less than 50 percent of aquatic habitats across the forest and provide for a broad range of sport-fishing opportunities. (c) Water quality and quantity meet designated uses, consistent with water rights and site capability.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.
FW-AQUASH-DC-3	83-84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Aquatic habitats are spatially distributed across the forest to support genetically diverse populations of native species and long-term viability.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-AQUASH-DC-4	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Aquatic species' habitat conditions provide redundancy necessary to maintain species biodiversity and functioning metapopulations (an interconnected group of subpopulations separated by space but consisting of the same species). (a) Aquatic habitats are connected and free from alterations (e.g., temperature regime changes, lack of adequate streamflow, and barriers to aquatic organism passage) to allow for species migration, connectivity of fragmented populations and genetic exchange. Barriers to movement are located where necessary to protect native fish from nonnative species.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.
FW-AQUASH-O-1	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Complete aquatic restoration on priority projects that restore 30 miles of aquatic habitat (e.g., increase pool quantity, provide stream cover, remove or install fish barriers, restore beaver populations, or treat invasive aquatic species) every 10 years to benefit aquatic species.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-AQUASH-O-2	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Every 10 years restore native fish species to 20 miles of streams where nonnative fish are absent and where natural or human-made fish barriers exist.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-AQUASH-S-1	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Equipment must not be refueled within or adjacent to the stream channel.	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.
FW-AQUASH-G-1	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Except where barriers are beneficial and necessary to achieve conservation goals for aquatic species, fragmentation of aquatic habitats and isolation of aquatic species should be avoided and passage for aquatic organisms should be maintained.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.
FW-AQUASH-G-2	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Human-made structures (e.g., instream structures or fencing) should be maintained to support the purposes for which they were built or removed when no longer needed.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.
FW-AQUASH-G-3	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Projects and management activities within aquatic and riparian systems should be designed or managed to maintain high-quality aquatic habitats (as per Desired Condition #1).	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.
FW-AQUASH-G-4	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Management of coldwater streams should include adequate vegetation cover (as defined by Desired Conditions within the Riparian Ecosystems section) and width-to-depth ratio to move toward State of New Mexico standards for stream water temperatures for "High Quality Coldwater" systems.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-AQUASH-G-5	84	Aquatic Species and Habitats	Management activities negatively impacting vital functions (e.g., reproduction or migration) of native or sport fish species, as well as amphibians, should be avoided except when short-term impacts are required to improve resource conditions and maintain infrastructure.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid impacts to the resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-TERRASH-DC-1	86	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Terrestrial ecosystems are composed of appropriate (native) assemblages of sustainable populations of plant and animal species that are supported by healthy ecosystems. (a) A diversity of habitat components, including biotic and abiotic features, are available at the appropriate spatial, temporal, compositional, and structural levels (as defined by Desired Conditions for each Vegetation ERU) to provide adequate opportunity for breeding, feeding, nesting, and other critical life history needs of wildlife, so that forest species remain viable and persistent on the landscape. (b) Undesired nonnative and invasive terrestrial species, as well as introduced pathogens, are rare or absent (per Desired Condition 1 in Wildlife: Nonnative and Invasive Species). (c) Terrestrial habitats allow for the maintenance and promotion of interspecific relationships at all trophic levels (e.g., producer-consumer and predator-prey relationships) across multiple scales, consistent with existing landforms and topography.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-TERRASH-DC-2	86	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Habitat configuration, connectivity, and availability allow wildlife populations to adjust their movements in response to major disturbances (e.g., climate change or uncharacteristic fire) and promote genetic flow between wildlife populations.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although impacts are not anticipated, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-TERRASH-DC-3	86	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Wildlife are free from harassment and human disturbance at a scale that does not impact vital functions of populations (e.g., breeding, feeding, rearing young, migration, and dispersal) resulting in a negative impact to the persistence of the species in the forest.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-TERRASH-O-1	86	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Maintain, improve, or install at least one water feature per year to improve water availability for wildlife or livestock where natural water sources are limited. These water features can serve dual purposes for both wildlife and livestock and can be done in conjunction with objective for water features in range section.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-TERRASH-O-2	86	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Restore or enhance at least 50,000 acres of terrestrial wildlife habitat during each 10-year period of the life of the plan. This may be done in conjunction with objectives for treatments in the vegetation section.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-TERRASH-S-1	86	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Constructed water features (e.g., water tanks and, cattle guards) must provide safe access and escape for wildlife, such as ramps or other climbing features.	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

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FW-TERRASH-G-1	87	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Human-made structures (e.g., fences, steel posts, or vent pipes) should be constructed and maintained to minimize wildlife mortality (e.g., capped fence posts) and removed when no longer needed.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-TERRASH-G-2	87	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Infrastructure (e.g., fences and roads) should be designed, modified, or removed to minimize impacts on wildlife movement and improve habitat connectivity.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Although impacts to wildlife movement and habitat connectivity are not anticipated, the project is anticipated to be consistent as any roads developed for construction would be temporary and revegetated following project completion.
FW-TERRASH-G-3	87	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Activities negatively impacting wildlife reproduction or other vital functions should be minimized (e.g., closures during elk calving), except if management activities are implemented to control wildlife populations to protect the overall health of the habitat or other populations (e.g., NMDGF regulations).	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource. Pre-Construction PDC: - If determined necessary by Forest Service personnel, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted for active migratory bird nests if tree removal were to occur during the migratory bird season (April 1 – September 30). If active nests are identified, they will be flagged for avoidance. During Construction PDC: - Without compromising the project, the cutting of cavity trees and snags will be avoided to the extent possible during construction to provide for habitat retention and preventative measures to mitigate the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. - Tree removal will occur outside the nesting season for migratory bird species (April 1 – September 30).
FW-TERRASH-G-3	86	Terrestrial Species and Habitats	Management activities that inhibit the reproduction of an individual raptor (disturbing the same nest site) should be avoided in successive years (e.g., via the development of species-specific distance buffers focusing around known nest sites).	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: although impacts are not anticipated for this resource, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-INVASIVE-DC-1	88	Nonnative Invasive Species	Invasive species (including pathogens) are nonexistent or exist at population levels that do not disrupt ecological functioning, affect the sustainability of native species, cause economic harm, or negatively impact human health.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Locate equipment and materials staging outside of areas infested with invasive weeds or other nonnative species. - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. During Construction PDC: - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.

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FW-INVASIVE-DC-2	88	Nonnative Invasive Species	Nonnative species do not conflict with the recovery of native species, negatively influence ecosystem function, or detract from existing multiple uses.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Locate equipment and materials staging outside of areas infested with invasive weeds or other nonnative species. - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. During Construction PDC: - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-INVASIVE-O-1	88	Nonnative Invasive Species	Eradicate or suppress invasive plant species on at least 600 acres annually.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-INVASIVE-S-1	88	Nonnative Invasive Species	Forest management actions must apply best management practices (e.g., Forest Service Handbook, Region 3 Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook) to minimize the introduction or spread of invasive species, including: (a) Decontamination procedures on vehicles and equipment used in terrestrial and aquatic environments. (b) Using weed-free products	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Locate equipment and materials staging outside of areas infested with invasive weeds or other nonnative species. - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. During Construction PDC: - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.

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FW-INVASIVE-S-2	88	Nonnative Invasive Species	Projects and authorized activities must be designed to reduce the potential for introducing new species or spreading existing invasive or undesirable nonnative species.	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Locate equipment and materials staging outside of areas infested with invasive weeds or other nonnative species. - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. During Construction PDC: - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-INVASIVE-S-3	88	Nonnative Invasive Species	Agency and permitted pack-animal users must use pelletized feed.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-INVASIVE-S-4	88	Nonnative Invasive Species	Treatment approaches must use integrated pest management practices to treat noxious and invasive species.	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: During Construction PDC: - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented.

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FW-INVASIVE-G-1	89	Nonnative Invasive Species	Certified, weed-free native seed mixes of local species varieties should be used for revegetation when commercially available. Sterile, nonnative, non-invasive plant material that does not persist long term may be used in limited situations where considered necessary to protect resources and stabilize soils in a timely fashion.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-INVASIVE-G-2	89	Nonnative Invasive Species	Equipment and materials should be stored or staged in areas that are not infested with invasive weeds or other nonnative species.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Locate equipment and materials staging outside of areas infested with invasive weeds or other nonnative species.
FW-INVASIVE-G-3	89	Nonnative Invasive Species	Projects should use locally chipped and shredded woody materials for mulch or, if necessary, use certified weed-free mulch.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-INVASIVE-G-4	89	Nonnative Invasive Species	Management activities should implement procedures to prevent the spread of insects and diseases that impact ecosystem function (e.g., the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish's Aquatic Invasive Species Program and Clean, Drain, and Dry guidelines).	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Although no impacts are anticipated with this project, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts.
FW-INVASIVE-G-5	89	Nonnative Invasive Species	As part of project implementation, new populations of invasive species found within the project area should be reported and recorded.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: During Construction PDC - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented.

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FW-ATRISK-DC-1	90	At-Risk Species	Ecological conditions (physical and biotic) contribute to the survival and recovery of federally listed, proposed, and candidate species; preclude the need for listing new species; and allow for the recovery and persistence of species of conservation concern.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent. Due to the minimal amount of tree removal proposed (up to 1 acre), the project is not expected to alter habitat function from its existing condition. Additionally, adherence to PDC ensuring the preservation of snags will further avoid or minimize potential impacts.
FW-ATRISK-DC-2	90	At-Risk Species	Intact, functioning, and sufficient habitat for terrestrial and aquatic at-risk species (defined by Desired Conditions for each Vegetation ERU) provide for opportunity for breeding, feeding, nesting, and other critical life history needs of wildlife, so the species remains viable and persistent on the landscape.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent due to the minimal amount of tree removal proposed (up to 1 acre).
FW-ATRISK-DC-3	90	At-Risk Species	Habitats for at-risk species, including rare and endemic populations, are known (locations) to be intact, functioning, well-connected, and sufficient for species' persistence and recovery.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent due to the minimal amount of tree removal proposed (up to 1 acre).

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FW-ATRISK-G-1	91	At-Risk Species	All authorized activities should be designed and implemented to address threats to at-risk species and their habitats, including, but not limited to: (a) Timing restrictions to encourage reproductive success; (b) Prevention of introduction of non-game invasive, competing, or predatory species (these are species directly and negatively impacting at-risk species populations), and prevention of introduction of nonnative game species to novel locations; (c) Prevention or introduction of pathogens leading to population impacts; (d) Creation or removal of obstructions that may alter natural migration or directly cause mortality to wildlife; and (e) Avoiding or protecting small or isolated populations.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - If determined necessary by Forest Service personnel, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted for active migratory bird nests if tree removal were to occur during the migratory bird season (April 1 – September 30). If active nests are identified, they will be flagged for avoidance. During Construction PDC: - Tree removal will occur outside the nesting season for migratory bird species (April 1 – September 30). - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil.
FW-ATRISK-G-2	91	At-Risk Species	Project activities and special uses occurring within federally listed species' habitat should integrate habitat management objectives and species protection measures from the most recent approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) recovery plan. Deviation from recovery plans may occur through consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-ATRISK-G-3	91	At-Risk Species	Where the Forest Service has entered into signed conservation agreements that provide guidance on activities or actions to be carried out by the forest, those activities or actions should be undertaken consistent with the guidance found within those conservation agreements.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ATRISK-G-4	91	At-Risk Species	Within habitat for threatened and endangered species, footprints of ground-disturbing fire suppression activities should be as small as possible or located where ground disturbance has previously occurred.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-ATRISK-G-5	91	At-Risk Species	The forest should use the most current ecological guidelines to improve nesting conditions for goshawk (Accipiter gentilis): (a) A minimum of three goshawk nest areas and three replacement nest areas should be located per goshawk territory. Goshawk nest and replacement nest areas should generally be located in drainages, at the base of slopes, and on northerly (northwest to northeast) aspects. Nest areas should generally be 25 to 30 acres in size. (b) Goshawk post-fledging areas of approximately 420 acres should be designated surrounding nest sites. (c) In goshawk foraging areas and post-fledging family areas, groups of three to five reserve trees should be retained within management-created openings greater than 1 acre in ponderosa pine communities, and six reserve trees (VSS class 5 or 6) should be retained within management-created openings greater than 0.5 acre in spruce-fir communities. (d) In occupied goshawk nest areas, human presence should be minimized between March 1 and September 30 (per Guideline 1a in this section).	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Tree removal will occur outside the nesting season for migratory bird species (April 1 – September 30). - If determined necessary by Forest Service personnel, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted for active migratory bird nests if tree removal were to occur during the migratory bird season (April 1 – September 30). If active nests are identified, they will be flagged for avoidance.
FW-ATRISK-G-6	91	At-Risk Species	Management activities along cliff faces, rock features, and other known nesting sites should avoid impacts during nesting season (March 1 through August 15 as per Guideline 1a in this section) to the same nesting site in consecutive years for at-risk bird species.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Tree removal will occur outside the nesting season for migratory bird species (April 1 – September 30). - If determined necessary by Forest Service personnel, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted for active migratory bird nests if tree removal were to occur during the migratory bird season (April 1 – September 30). If active nests are identified, they will be flagged for avoidance.
FW-ATRISK-G-7	92	At-Risk Species	As part of project implementation, new populations of at-risk, as well as rare and endemic species, found within the project area should be reported and recorded.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Surveys for at-risk species will be conducted during the NEPA process, and any new species found within the project area will be reported and recorded. If necessary, project design would be adjusted, and PDC would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to minimize or avoid impacts to wildlife.
FW-ATRISK-G-8	92	At-Risk Species	Heavy equipment should be kept out of streams during spawning, incubation, and emergence periods (e.g., spring to early summer for fish species) of aquatic at-risk species (per Guideline 1a in this section) except when short-term uses are required to improve resource conditions and maintain infrastructure.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-ATRISK-G-9	92	At-Risk Species	Management of coldwater streams with populations of at-risk species should include adequate vegetation cover and width-to-depth ratio to move toward a 7-day average maximum water temperature of less than 17.8 degrees Celsius.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ATRISK-G-10	92	At-Risk Species	In areas that produce piñon seeds, mitigation measures for the collection of forest products (e.g., collection of dead or down, tree diameter restrictions, restrictions on size of fuelwood area) should be used to reduce impacts to piñon-producing trees and benefit at-risk species.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-ATRISK-G-11	92	At-Risk Species	Even-aged management treatments in piñon-juniper habitat should avoid creating a sharp, well-defined edge between dense woodlands and recovered shrublands for foraging habitat of at-risk species.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ATRISK-G-12	92	At-Risk Species	Large mature cottonwood trees should be retained as habitat for at-risk species unless necessary to meet management objectives or ensure public safety.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ATRISK-G-13	92	At-Risk Species	Closures or other means to reduce the threat to at-risk species should be implemented in areas where recreational activities (e.g., target shooting or climbing) are known cause harm.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource. The proposed project would occur at an existing ski area where recreational activities are limited to ski area operations, and developed infrastructure and human activity is present.
FW-ATRISK-G-14	92	At-Risk Species	Management actions that reduce long-term nesting success or directly harm populations of at-risk bird species in alpine and tundra habitats should be avoided or mitigated.	Guideline is not applicable	This guideline is not applicable as the project area would not occur in alpine and tundra habitats.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SOIL-DC-1	95	Soil	Soil productivity, function, and inherent physical, chemical, and biological processes remain intact or are enhanced. Soils can readily absorb, store, and transmit water vertically and horizontally; accept, hold, and release nutrients; and resist erosion.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to minimize or avoid impacts to resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Ski Santa Fe shall adhere to the requirements of the NNPDES CGP. Therefore, a SWPPP shall be prepared, which will be on-site during construction activities. SWPPP monitoring and inspection guidelines will be developed under the Clean Water Act § 402 CGP outlining BMPs and other protections of watershed and biological resources. - Locate heavy equipment and log decks outside ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., riparian corridors, montane meadows, and highly erosive soils). During Construction PDC: - Where possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. - Where appropriate, temporary erosion control structures (silt fences, straw bale barriers, straw mulch, etc.) will be utilized during and after construction to minimize any project-generated sediment. - Avoid using heavy equipment on wet soils. - Topsoil will be kept in place wherever possible. Topsoil that is disturbed will be stockpiled and reused. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a Forest Service-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - All areas subject to disturbance and development will be monitored

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SOIL-DC-2	95	Soil	Vegetative cover and litter are distributed across the soil surface in adequate amounts to limit erosion and contribute to soil deposition, development, productivity, and carbon cycling. Soil cover and herbaceous vegetation protect soil, facilitate infiltration, and contribute to plant and animal diversity and ecosystem function.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to minimize or avoid impacts to resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Ski Santa Fe shall adhere to the requirements of the NNPDES CGP. Therefore, a SWPPP shall be prepared, which will be on-site during construction activities. SWPPP monitoring and inspection guidelines will be developed under the Clean Water Act § 402 CGP outlining BMPs and other protections of watershed and biological resources. - Locate heavy equipment and log decks outside ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., riparian corridors, montane meadows, and highly erosive soils). During Construction PDC: - Where possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. - Where appropriate, temporary erosion control structures (silt fences, straw bale barriers, straw mulch, etc.) will be utilized during and after construction to minimize any project-generated sediment. - Avoid using heavy equipment on wet soils. - Topsoil will be kept in place wherever possible. Topsoil that is disturbed will be stockpiled and reused. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a Forest Service-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - All areas subject to disturbance and development will be monitored
FW-SOIL-DC-3	95	Soil	In forested areas, logs and other woody material are retained and distributed across the soil surface to facilitate soil productivity and maintain key habitat features.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-SOIL-DC-4	95	Soil	Relatively undisturbed biological soil crusts (i.e., soil consisting of cyanobacteria, lichens, mosses, and algae organisms) are present or enhance recovery where the potential exists.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SOIL-DC-5	95	Soil	Soil productivity is not inhibited by invasive plant species.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the Forest Service to avoid impacts to resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - All construction equipment utilized within the project area will be pressure washed and free of mud, dirt, and debris prior to entering the project area to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. - Ensure that seed, hay, straw, mulch, and equipment are free of noxious weed seed. - All areas subject to disturbance and development would be monitored periodically for the invasion of noxious and/or undesirable weed species. If the presence of weed species is determined, weed control would be implemented. During Construction PDC: - Prioritize the preservation of all snags (>= 18 in DBH) occurring within the project area unless removal is required to directly facilitate the proposed action and/or the snag presents an imminent hazard to project personnel, SSF operations, or the public. - To the greatest extent possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a SFNF-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - Restore all temporary access areas promptly upon project completion. - Ensure retention of sediment on-site through swift reseeding and mulching after surface disturbance.
FW-SOIL-DC-6	95	Soil	Soils are free from contaminants that could alter ecosystem integrity or affect public health.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SOIL-DC-7	95	Soil	Soils do not exhibit accelerated or unnatural signs of erosion (e.g., pedestaling, rills, or gullies caused by human uses).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to minimize or avoid impacts to resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Ski Santa Fe shall adhere to the requirements of the NNPDES CGP. Therefore, a SWPPP shall be prepared, which will be on-site during construction activities. SWPPP monitoring and inspection guidelines will be developed under the Clean Water Act § 402 CGP outlining BMPs and other protections of watershed and biological resources. - Locate heavy equipment and log decks outside ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., riparian corridors, montane meadows, and highly erosive soils). During Construction PDC: - Where possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. - Where appropriate, temporary erosion control structures (silt fences, straw bale barriers, straw mulch, etc.) will be utilized during and after construction to minimize any project-generated sediment. - Avoid using heavy equipment on wet soils. - Topsoil will be kept in place wherever possible. Topsoil that is disturbed will be stockpiled and reused. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a Forest Service-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - All areas subject to disturbance and development will be monitored
FW-SOIL-S-1	95	Soil	Best management practices (BMPs; e.g., National Core Technical Guide for BMPs (FS-990A), FSH 2509.22 - Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook) and soil quality monitoring (e.g., Technical Guidance for Assessing and Monitoring Soil Quality in the Southwestern Region) must be used to minimize management impacts to ensure long-term soil productivity and satisfactory soil condition (soil health).	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: The project will adhere to BMPs from the "National Best Management Practices for Water Quality Management on NFS Lands, Volume 1: Core BMP Technical Guide" (USDA Forest Service 2012), which will be utilized to define objectives an develop specific elements of the SWPPP and monitoring protocols and responsibility.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SOIL-G-1	95	Soil	Ground-disturbing management activities should be designed to minimize short- and long-term adverse impacts to soil resources (e.g., soil compaction and soil loss). Where disturbance cannot be avoided, project-specific soil and water conservation practices should be developed. When soil conditions are less than satisfactory as a result of management activities, restoration of soil condition should occur.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to minimize or avoid impacts to resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Ski Santa Fe shall adhere to the requirements of the NNPDES CGP. Therefore, a SWPPP shall be prepared, which will be on-site during construction activities. SWPPP monitoring and inspection guidelines will be developed under the Clean Water Act § 402 CGP outlining BMPs and other protections of watershed and biological resources. - Locate heavy equipment and log decks outside ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., riparian corridors, montane meadows, and highly erosive soils). During Construction PDC: - Where possible, utilize existing roads to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. Where machinery must leave roads, identify and utilize the most direct and least invasive path feasible to reduce impacts to vegetation, soils, and wetlands. - Where appropriate, temporary erosion control structures (silt fences, straw bale barriers, straw mulch, etc.) will be utilized during and after construction to minimize any project-generated sediment. - Avoid using heavy equipment on wet soils. - Topsoil will be kept in place wherever possible. Topsoil that is disturbed will be stockpiled and reused. Post-Construction PDC: - Immediate stabilization of soils will be conducted, including reseeding using a Forest Service-approved native species seed mix to establish vegetative cover on exposed soil. - All areas subject to disturbance and development will be monitored
FW-SOIL-G-2	95	Soil	During forest management activities such as thinning and prescribed fire, large woody material should be retained to meet desired conditions relevant to the ERU to support nutrient cycling.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-SOIL-G-3	95	Soil	In project areas where ground disturbance could affect biological soil crusts, intact soil crusts should be identified and protected as source populations.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-SOIL-G-4	96	Soil	In areas where soils have a severe erosion hazard rating (as defined in the TEUI) or are poorly drained or saturated or unsatisfactory soil condition, new activities that encourage concentrated use (e.g., recreation, log landings, stock tanks, mineral blocks, corrals, and cattle collection areas) should be avoided.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-SOIL-G-5	96	Soil	On soils classified as Mollisols (soils with relatively thick organic surfaces) within all piñon-juniper ERUs, manage areas as grasslands by removing woody encroachment, because these soils are typical of and generally develop under grassland conditions.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-AIR-DC-1	98	Air	Air quality meets or surpasses New Mexico and Federal ambient air quality standards.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: The proposed project is not anticipated to result in measurable impacts to air quality. Any impacts to air quality would be minor and temporary, limited to construction.
FW-AIR-DC-2	98	Air	Visibility in designated wilderness areas (Class I and sensitive Class II areas) is free of anthropogenic (human-caused) impacts.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-AIR-DC-3	98	Air	Good air quality contributes to visibility, human health, quality of life, economic opportunities, quality recreation, and wilderness values.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: The proposed project is not anticipated to result in measurable impacts to air quality. Any impacts to air quality would be minor and temporary, limited to construction.
FW-AIR-DC-4	98	Air	There are no measurable exceedances to water chemistry or disturbances to biotic components due to atmospheric deposition of pollutants.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-AIR-G-1	98	Air	Dust abatement should occur during construction and road projects where dust is a potential effect.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource. During Construction PDC: To reduce air quality impacts from dust, abatement procedures shall be completed on mountain roads where dust could occur from construction vehicle traffic, in accordance with SFNF protocol.
FW-AIR-G-2	98	Air	During wildfire incidents, techniques to minimize smoke impacts (e.g., public notification, timing of ignitions, mass ignitions, limiting fire spread, etc.) should be used, including the identification of smoke management objectives in the wildfire decision document.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Component	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-PARTNER-DC-1	99	Partnerships	Partners and volunteers are a collaborative network that increases capacity for managing forest resources, assists in communicating with and educating the public, and is a crucial component to achieving short- and long-term mutually shared goals (e.g., restoration, traditional and cultural uses, and sustainable recreation).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-PARTNER-DC-2	99	Partnerships	Open communication with partners about expectations and partnering opportunities encourages growth in existing relationships and promotes new partnerships. The open exchange of information promotes collaborative development of forest priorities, a connection to place and its history, and a sense of stewardship.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process.
FW-PARTNER-DC-3	99	Partnerships	Partnerships improve landscape-scale management across ownership boundaries to find solutions to ecological and societal issues.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-TRIBES-DC-1	103	Federally Recognized Tribes	The uniqueness and values of the Tribal cultures in the Southwest and the traditional uses important for maintaining these cultures are recognized and valued as important.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-TRIBES-DC-2	103	Federally Recognized Tribes	The long history and ties of Tribal communities and uses to forest lands and resources is understood, appreciated, and is available to the public.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.
FW-TRIBES-DC-3	103	Federally Recognized Tribes	Forest resources important for cultural and traditional needs (e.g., osha, piñon nuts, okote (pitch wood), and micaceous clay) as well as for subsistence practices and economic support of tribal communities, are available and sustainable.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource: During Construction PDC: - Throughout all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, Ski Santa Fe will coordinate with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) for Tribal Monitoring.
FW-TRIBES-DC-4	103	Federally Recognized Tribes	Tribes have access to sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, and collection areas for traditional and ceremonial use.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure tribal access to the Lake Peak Traditional Use Area (LPTUA) is maintained throughout project implementation. Additionally, throughout all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, Ski Santa Fe will coordinate with THPO for Tribal Monitoring.
FW-TRIBES-DC-5	103	Federally Recognized Tribes	There are opportunities for solitude and privacy for traditional and cultural activities.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure tribal access to the LPTUA is maintained throughout project implementation.
FW-TRIBES-DC-6	103	Federally Recognized Tribes	Traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and other locations of traditional and cultural use identified as important to tribes are unimpaired.	2) Be neutral with regard to progress toward desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure tribal access to the LPTUA is maintained throughout project implementation.
FW-TRIBES-DC-7	103	Federally Recognized Tribes	The forest provides a setting for educating tribal youth in culture, history, and land stewardship, and for exchanging information between tribal elders and youth.	2) Be neutral with regard to progress toward desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure tribal access to the LPTUA is maintained throughout project implementation.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-TRIBES-S-1	104	Federally Recognized Tribes	Confidentiality of tribal information and resources collected during consultation must be maintained as allowed by law, unless permission to share this information is given.	1) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: any tribal information or resources collected during consultation will be maintained as confidential and protected from public disclosure.
FW-TRIBES-G-1	104	Federally Recognized Tribes	To honor tribal privacy, requests for temporary closure orders for cultural and traditional purposes should be accommodated.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to accommodate requests for temporary closure orders for cultural and traditional purposes, if necessary.
FW-TRIBES-G-2	104	Federally Recognized Tribes	Consultation with federally recognized tribes should occur at the early stages of project planning and design, to incorporate tribal perspectives, needs, and concerns, as well as traditional knowledge into project design and decisions.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process.
FW-TRIBES-G-3	104	Federally Recognized Tribes	Management activities and uses should be planned and administered to prevent or minimize impacts to the physical and scenic integrity of places that the federally recognized tribes regard as sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, or part of an important cultural landscape.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the LPTUA from project implementation.
FW-TRIBES-G-4	104	Federally Recognized Tribes	Human remains and cultural items disinterred from National Forest System lands or adjacent sites should be reburied in accordance with the requests of affiliated tribes.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minize potential impacts.
FW-RURALH-DC-1	107	Rural Historic Communities	The uniqueness and values of rural historic communities are recognized and valued; the traditional uses important for maintaining these cultures are supported and contribute to the social and economic sustainability of local communities.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. Additionally, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts.
FW-RURALH-DC-2	107	Rural Historic Communities	The long history and ties of rural historic communities and traditional uses (e.g., livestock grazing, fuelwood gathering, acequias, and hunting) to NFS lands and resources is understood and appreciated.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. Additionally, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize potential impacts.
FW-RURALH-DC-3	107	Rural Historic Communities	Forest resources important for cultural and traditional needs (e.g., osha, piñon nuts, okote (pitch wood), and micaceous clay) as well as for subsistence practices and economic support (e.g., livestock grazing, acequias, firewood, vigas, latillas, gravel, soils, and forest products) of rural historic communities are available and sustainable.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not expected for this resource, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize potential impacts.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RURALH-DC-4	107	Rural Historic Communities	Rural historic communities have access to places of traditional use (e.g., spiritual places, individual and group ceremonies, traditional activities, and the collection of forest products) that are important to them.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure tribal access to the LPTUA is maintained throughout project implementation.
FW-RURALH-DC-5	107	Rural Historic Communities	Acequia systems on NFS lands are accessible for operation, maintenance, repair, and improvement.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RURALH-DC-6	107	Rural Historic Communities	The forest provides a setting for educating youth in culture, history, and land stewardship, and for exchanging information between elders and youth.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. Additionally, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts.
FW-RURALH-G-1	108	Rural Historic Communities	Traditionally used products (e.g., fuelwood, latillas, vigas, piñon, osha, and clay) should be available in the forest to rural historic communities, except in areas with resource concerns or in designated areas where such uses are not allowed, or otherwise restricted by standards or guidelines set forth in other sections of this plan.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. Additionally, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts.
FW-RURALH-G-2	108	Rural Historic Communities	Management activities should be analyzed and mitigated to prevent or minimize the negative impacts to the physical and scenic integrity of places that rural historic communities regard as spiritually or culturally important.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. Additionally, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the LPTUA.
FW-RURALH-G-3	108	Rural Historic Communities	Acequia associations should be provided adequate access to operate, repair, maintain, and improve acequia infrastructure located on NFS lands.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RURALH-G-4	108	Rural Historic Communities	Coordination with land grants and acequia governing bodies should occur at the early stages of planning and project design to include local perspectives, needs, concerns, and traditional knowledge.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-ARCH-DC-1	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	Cultural and historic resources (including archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, traditional cultural properties) are stable and are maintained in a manner that does not adversely affect their integrity, including: (a) Visual and aesthetic integrity and physical association with culturally significant landscapes (b) Surrounding landscapes that are resilient to natural ecological processes (c) Long-term stability with other forest uses and the absence of vandalism, looting, or other human impacts (d) Dual roles with administrative, recreational, or infrastructure facilities.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. Additionally, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts:
FW-ARCH-DC-2	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	The public has opportunities for learning about, appreciating, and understanding cultural and historic resources as well as resources significant to traditional communities. Public understanding about the past occupation, historical and current uses, and use of landscapes and cultural resources contributes to their protection.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although impacts are not anticipated, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure public opportunitites for understanding and appreciating cultural and historic resources are maintained.
FW-ARCH-DC-3	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	The public—including members of descendant communities—has opportunities to participate in the identification, stewardship and protection, and preservation of cultural and historic resources.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. Additionally, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts: During Construction PDC: - Throughout all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, Ski Santa Fe will coordinate with THPO for Tribal Monitoring. - If undocumented historic and/or prehistoric properties are located during ground disturbing activities or planning activities associated with approved construction activities, all construction in the immediate vicinity shall cease in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.11.
FW-ARCH-DC-4	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	Heritage tourism opportunities are available for the public.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ARCH-DC-5	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	Public users of historic recreation facilities and historic infrastructure learn about and enjoy their historic qualities.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ARCH-DC-6	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	Historic recreation residences and residence tracts maintain their historic integrity.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-ARCH-S-1	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	Cultural and historic resources must be protected during projects through mitigation measures and design features. In cases where the protection of cultural and historic resources is not possible or when the benefits of a project are deemed by administrative decision to be greater than the adverse effects to the cultural and historic resources, adverse effects to those resources will be resolved or mitigated.	2) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction will be applied during project implementation (implementation criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource. During Construction PDC: - Throughout all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, Ski Santa Fe will coordinate with THPO for Tribal Monitoring. - If undocumented historic and/or prehistoric properties are located during ground disturbing activities or planning activities associated with approved construction activities, all construction in the immediate vicinity shall cease in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.11.
FW-ARCH-S-2	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	For historic or contributing recreation residences,11 the operation and maintenance plan for the special-use authorization must stipulate that the maintenance and upkeep maintain historic characteristics of the residence lot.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ARCH-S-3	111	Cultural and Historic Resources	Contracts, permits, or leases that have the potential to affect cultural and historic resources must include appropriate clauses specifying site-protection responsibilities and liabilities for damage.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ARCH-G-1	112	Cultural and Historic Resources	Descendent communities should be involved in the early stages of project planning and design, including the identification of cultural and historic properties, assessment of their significance, and development of mitigations for protecting these resources.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: Tribal consultation and monitoring will occur throughout the project process. Additionally, PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource.
FW-ARCH-G-2	112	Cultural and Historic Resources	Cultural artifacts should be preserved in their original place, except where necessary to prevent their imminent loss. Artifacts should be curated as soon as practicable after collection.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts: During Construction PDC: - If undocumented historic and/or prehistoric properties are located during ground disturbing activities or planning activities associated with approved construction activities, all construction in the immediate vicinity shall cease in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.11.
FW-ARCH-G-3	112	Cultural and Historic Resources	When human remains and objects of cultural patrimony as defined under the NAGPRA12 are encountered during cultural resource investigations, affiliated communities should be notified, and appropriate steps should be taken for repatriation.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-FORESTRY-DC-1	116	Forest Products	Forest products (e.g., fuelwood, latillas, vigas, Christmas trees, herbs, medicinal plants, and piñon nuts) are available to businesses and individuals in a sustainable manner (e.g., forest products recover between collections) that also effectively contributes to watershed health and the restoration or maintenance of desired vegetation conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-DC-2	116	Forest Products	Forest products are available for traditional communities and culturally important activities and contribute to social and economic sustainability of local communities.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-DC-3	116	Forest Products	Forest products that are a byproduct of management activities are available for personal use (e.g., fuelwood) by the public.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-DC-4	116	Forest Products	Non-commercial and commercial timber harvest supplement restoration and maintenance treatments at a scale that achieves landscape desired conditions and contribute to watershed restoration function and resilience, wildlife habitat enhancement, small and large business and employment opportunities, and provide wood products.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-DC-5	116	Forest Products	Harvest of dead and dying trees for economic value is consistent with the desired conditions of wildlife habitat, soil productivity, and ecosystem functions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-DC-6	116	Forest Products	Unauthorized collection (e.g., unpermitted removal or collection outside of permitted areas) of permitted forest products is uncommon.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-O-1	116	Forest Products	Provide at least 177,000 CCF per decade to contribute to local forest product industry and for personal use, including 92,850 CCF (72,539 cords) per decade of fuelwood.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-S-1	117	Forest Products	Regulated timber harvest (tree harvest for the purposes of timber production) must occur only on lands classified as suitable for timber production (16 U.S.C. 1604). (a) On lands suitable for timber production, timber harvest intended to create openings for tree regeneration must only be used when there is reasonable assurance of restocking within 5 years after final regeneration harvest. (b) Timber harvest would occur only where soil, slope, or watershed conditions would not be irreversibly damaged. (c) Timber will be harvested only where protection is provided for streams, streambanks, shorelines, lakes, wetlands, and other bodies of water. (d) Timber harvest will be carried out consistent with the protection of soil, watershed, fish, wildlife, traditional use resources, cultural and historic resources, recreation, and aesthetic resources. (e) Timber will be harvested only where the harvesting system is not selected primarily because it will give the greatest dollar return or unit output of timber.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-S-2	117	Forest Products	Harvests to meet resource objectives other than timber production (e.g., fuelwood harvest, protection, and habitat enhancement) are permitted on all lands (i.e., suitable and not suitable).	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-FORESTRY-S-3	117	Forest Products	The sale of timber from the national forest shall be limited to a quantity equal to or less than a quantity that can be removed from the forest annually in perpetuity on a sustained-yield basis and exceptions (departures, decade, salvage and sanitation harvests).	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource. No timber sale is anticipated as part of this project.
FW-FORESTRY-S-4	117	Forest Products	Even-aged regeneration cuts (e.g., clearcutting, seed tree cutting, etc.) during one harvest operation must not exceed 40 acres, unless requirements of both a and b and either c or d as listed below are met. (a) interdisciplinary team analysis determines clear cuts to be appropriate and the optimum method, and (b) a 60-day public notice and review by the Regional Forester occurs, and (c) it is necessary to achieve the ecological desired conditions in this plan, or (d) harvest is the result of natural catastrophic conditions (e.g., stand-replacing fire, windstorm, or insect or disease outbreak)	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-S-5	117	Forest Products	Even-aged regeneration cuts must be shaped and blended with the natural terrain.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-S-6	117	Forest Products	Harvesting systems (methods) must primarily be selected for their effectiveness to move toward ecological desired conditions.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-G-1	118	Forest Products	On suitable timberlands, regeneration harvest of even-aged stands should have reached or surpassed 95 percent of the culmination of mean annual increment, unless it is needed to: (a) Reduce fire hazard within the wildland-urban interface (WUI), (b) Contribute toward achieving the desired uneven-aged vegetation conditions over the long term, or (c) Treats unsustainable stand conditions resulting from insects, disease, or other damage agents.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-G-2	118	Forest Products	Log landing areas should be located outside of mapped sensitive areas (e.g., riparian management zones, wetlands, archeological sites, threatened and endangered critical habitat, and along Scenery Management System Concern Level I Routes). When landings must be located in these areas, effects to the sensitive resource will be mitigated.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-FORESTRY-G-3	118	Forest Products	Management activities should use information from the best available science to reduce the likelihood of uncharacteristic insect and disease outbreaks (per Guideline 4 in Wildlife: Nonnative and Invasive Species).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RANGE-DC-1	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Sustainable rangeland forage provides livestock grazing opportunities that contribute to agricultural business and local employment, as well as traditional and generational ties to the land.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-DC-2	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Livestock grazing contributes to the social and economic sustainability of local communities.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-DC-3	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Rangelands are resilient to disturbances and variations in the natural environment (e.g., fire, flood, and climate variability).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-DC-4	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Livestock grazing is compatible with ecological function and processes (e.g., water infiltration, wildlife habitat, soil stability, and natural fire regimes).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-DC-5	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Native plant communities support diverse age classes of shrubs and vigorous, diverse, self-sustaining understories of grasses and forbs relative to site potential, while providing forage for livestock and wildlife.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-DC-6	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Wetland and riparian areas within active allotments consist of native obligate wetland species and a diversity of riparian plant communities consistent with site potential and relative to wetland riparian and forest, shrub, and scrub riparian desired conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-DC-7	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Range infrastructure functions to maintain or improve livestock grazing management and the condition of forest ecological and cultural resources.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-O-1	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Annually remove, improve, or reconstruct at least 5 percent of the forest’s range infrastructure that is no longer necessary or in poor or non-functional condition.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-O-2	122	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Maintain, improve, or install at least one water feature per year to improve water availability for wildlife or livestock where natural water sources are limited.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-S-1	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Livestock management must be compatible with capacity and address ecological resources (e.g., forage, invasive plants, at-risk species, soils, riparian health, and water quality) that are departed from desired conditions, as determined by temporally and spatially appropriate data.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-RANGE-S-2	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	New or reconstructed fencing must allow for wildlife passage, except where specifically intended to exclude wildlife (such as elk exclosure fence) or to protect human health and safety, while maintaining its effectiveness for livestock management.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-S-3	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	New and reconstructed range improvements must be designed to prevent wildlife entrapment and provide safe egress for wildlife (e.g., escape ramps in water troughs and cattle guards).	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-G-1	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Forage use should be based on current and desired ecological conditions as determined by temporally and spatially appropriate scientific data during planning cycles (e.g., Annual Operating Instructions or permit renewal), to sustain livestock grazing and maintain ecological function and processes.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-G-2	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Livestock grazing within riparian management zones (RMZ) should be managed to sustain proper stream channel morphology, floodplain function, and riparian vegetation desired conditions.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-G-3	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	New livestock troughs, tanks, and holding facilities should be located to avoid long-term detrimental impacts to RMZs unless necessary for resource enhancement or protection.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-G-4	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	New range infrastructure (e.g., troughs or tanks) should be designed to avoid long-term negative impacts to soil resources (e.g., soil compaction and soil loss) to maintain hydrological function outside of the structure's footprint.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-G-5	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Salting or mineral supplementation should not occur on or adjacent to areas especially sensitive to salt and increased ungulate traffic (e.g., riparian areas, wetlands, archeological sites, and at-risk species present) to protect these sites.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-G-6	123	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Restocking decisions and management of grazing allotments following a major disturbance (e.g., wildfire) should occur on a case-by-case basis after consideration of site-specific resource conditions.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-G-7	124	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Vacant or understocked allotments should be made available to permitted livestock for pasture during times or events when other active allotments are unavailable and require ecosystem recovery as a result of natural disturbances (e.g., wildfire) or management activities (e.g., vegetation restoration treatments).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RANGE-G-8	124	Sustainable Rangelands and Livestock Grazing	Grazing of domestic sheep or goats should not be authorized in areas occupied by bighorn sheep to minimize the spread of disease between domestic and wild populations.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-REC-DC-1	127	Recreation	The unique cultural, historical, and ecological resources of the forest are featured through recreation opportunities, education, and interpretation. Visitors have opportunities to connect to the importance of the past, present, and future of the forest.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at an existing recreation site and would not preclude recreation opportunities, education, or interpretation associated with the forest's cultural, historical, or ecological resources.
FW-REC-DC-2	127	Recreation	Recreation opportunities are commensurate with the desired ROS setting and enhance the economic, cultural, and social vitality and well-being of surrounding communities.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves improvements at an existing ski area commensurate with the desired Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) setting of the area.
FW-REC-DC-3	127	Recreation	The forest is engaged with local communities, stakeholders, and volunteers to foster partnerships and facilitate the management of sustainable recreation.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as stakeholder engagement and tribal consultation would occur throughout the NEPA process.
FW-REC-DC-4	127	Recreation	Potential user conflicts are infrequent.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize potential user conflicts. During Construction PDC: - Ski Santa Fe shall coordinate with the SFNF and implement specific trail closures, signage, and ropeways as necessary to facilitate construction activities and prevent user conflicts and human disturbances during implementation.
FW-REC-DC-5	127	Recreation	Recreation experiences are not diminished by human disturbances (e.g., vandalism, theft, and overuse).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Although human disturbances are not anticipated, design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: During Construction PDC: - Ski Santa Fe shall coordinate with the SFNF and implement specific trail closures, signage, and ropeways as necessary to facilitate construction activities and prevent user conflicts and human disturbances during implementation.
FW-REC-DC-6	127	Recreation	Sustainable recreation opportunities are variable (e.g., recreation settings, activities, and seasonality); adaptable to changing uses and trends; and available commensurate with public interest, resource capacity, and other natural and cultural resource values.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need for the project.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-REC-DC-7	127	Recreation	Desired recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) settings serve as the desired conditions for recreation (see Appendix A, Fig. 9-west and Fig. 9-east).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project involves improvements at an existing ski area and would be consistent with the desired ROS setting of the area.
FW-REC-G-1	127	Recreation	All project-level decisions and implementation activities should be moving toward the desired ROS mapped classes and setting descriptions to sustain recreation settings and opportunities.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project involves improvements at an existing ski area and would be consistent with the desired ROS mapped classes and setting descriptions of the area.
FW-REC-G-2	127	Recreation	Management activities that would substantially diminish recreation experiences (e.g., diminishing the scenic setting, facility construction or repair, or timber cutting) should not be scheduled at popular developed sites on weekends or holidays during the major recreation season (e.g., between Memorial Day and Labor Day), except in cases of wildland fire management or when doing so would otherwise not achieve project goals.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DEVREC-DC-1	129	Developed Recreation	Developed recreation sites meet the expectations of the public, and are sustainable.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need and project design.
FW-DEVREC-DC-2	129	Developed Recreation	Recreation facilities are safe, well maintained, and function as intended. New facilities are appropriate within the desired ROS setting.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need and project design.
FW-DEVREC-DC-3	129	Developed Recreation	Developed recreation sites complement the forest's scenery resources and scenic character.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need and project design. The project involves infrastructure improvements at an existing ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present.
FW-DEVREC-O-1	129	Developed Recreation	At two developed recreation sites, accomplish at least 75 percent of deferred maintenance projects every 3 years.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DEVREC-G-1	129	Developed Recreation	Recreation developments and improvements should be planned, designed, and managed for activities and capacities that allow for sustainable use while minimizing long-term resource damage.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need and project design. The project involves infrastructure improvements at an existing ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present.
FW-DEVREC-G-2	129	Developed Recreation	Large group events involving fewer than 75 people should be directed to designated group sites, as they are not authorized by special-use permit.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-DEVREC-G-3	129	Developed Recreation	Design, construction, and maintenance of signage (e.g., trail markings, kiosks, and interpretive signs) and facilities should be consistent with the scenic and cultural character of the surrounding landscape and the development scale appropriate to the desired ROS class.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure consistency of signage with the surrounding landscape and development scale appropriate to the desired ROS class.
FW-DEVREC-G-4	129	Developed Recreation	Recreation facilities and improvements should be designed to prevent human and wildlife conflicts. For example, use animal-resistant trash cans and cap or screen pipes on gates, vault toilet vents, interpretive sign bases, and reroute multi-use trails to avoid seeps and springs used by wildlife.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize potential human and wildlife conflicts: During Construction PDC: - To reduce the risk for human/wildlife conflicts in areas where food or trash could be present, all trash containers shall be animal-resistant and any locations that have food products stored outside of a building must have animal-resistant food containers. - Workers shall not bring dogs on site during construction.
FW-DEVREC-G-5	129	Developed Recreation	Constructed features should be maintained to support the function(s) for which they were built. When no longer used as intended, they should be repurposed to accommodate the new use or decommissioned to minimize maintenance backlog and infrastructure deterioration, and to protect public safety and health.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent through the project design. All disturbed areas for construction will be revegetated and restored to pre-project conditions following construction.
FW-DEVREC-G-6	129	Developed Recreation	Managing recreational trends and uses (e.g., drones, satellite dishes, or slack-lining) at developed recreation sites should be considered on a case-by-case basis for protection of public safety, other resources, and quality recreation opportunities.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-DC-1	131	Dispersed Recreation	Dispersed recreation opportunities range from remote backcountry solitude to roadside sites along popular corridors. Dispersed recreation is consistent with management tools (e.g., the MVUM and desired ROS classes) and does not adversely affect ecological resources.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-DC-2	131	Dispersed Recreation	The design, construction, and maintenance of trails creates a trail system that is sustainable and consistent with user desires, enhances the recreation experience, diminishes user conflicts, and minimizes damage to other resources.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-DC-3	131	Dispersed Recreation	Unauthorized access (e.g., roads and trails) and non-system routes are not present on the landscape.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-O-1	131	Dispersed Recreation	Maintain (e.g., clear, repair tread, brush, or improve drainage) at least 25 percent of system trails every 3 years.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-O-2	131	Dispersed Recreation	Verify and correct proper signage and alignment of trails on the ground and with maps and geospatial data (i.e., cartographic accuracy) for at least 25 percent of system trails every 3 years.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-O-3	131	Dispersed Recreation	Undertake sustainably-designed capital improvements (e.g., alteration, expansion, or new construction) on at least 1 mile of poorly designed or maintained trail every 3 years. The mile may be contiguous or non-contiguous.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-S-1	132	Dispersed Recreation	Motorized uses are prohibited in ROS settings desired to be primitive.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-DISREC-S-2	132	Dispersed Recreation	Motorized uses are prohibited in semiprimitive-nonmotorized desired ROS settings, except for necessary administrative activities, permitted activities, and emergency access.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-S-3	132	Dispersed Recreation	In semiprimitive-nonmotorized desired ROS settings, no new permanent motorized routes or areas shall be constructed or designated. Temporary motorized routes or road construction in semiprimitive-nonmotorized settings must be rehabilitated within 2 years of project completion.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-S-4	132	Dispersed Recreation	Impacts to recreation opportunities resulting from the construction of temporary roads, facilities, and structures needed for management activities must be mitigated upon completion of the project.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-G-1	132	Dispersed Recreation	Trails should be sustainably designed, constructed, rerouted, or maintained using current best practices.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-G-2	132	Dispersed Recreation	NFS trails should not be used for management activities that negatively impact trail conditions or the user experience unless alternatives entail greater resource damage. Adverse impacts to system trails should be mitigated upon project completion.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-G-3	132	Dispersed Recreation	All trails (motorized and non-motorized) that adversely impact cultural resources or at-risk species should be mitigated or closed, or alternative travel routes should be developed. New trails should avoid the riparian management zone and have limited stream crossings.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-G-4	132	Dispersed Recreation	Designated access points to natural waters should be developed within vulnerable recreation areas to protect riparian areas from widespread erosion, trampling, and the introduction of undesirable species.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-G-5	132	Dispersed Recreation	When closing or mitigating adverse effects of dispersed recreation areas, native vegetation and natural materials should be used.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-DISREC-G-6	132	Dispersed Recreation	Dispersed camping sites should be closed, rehabilitated, or otherwise mitigated when: (a) site conditions are no longer consistent with the area's scenic integrity objective, (b) there are persistent user conflicts, or (c) unacceptable environmental damage is occurring (e.g., large areas of denuded vegetation, eroded streambanks, piles of campfire ash, or human waste impacting natural water features).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RECSU-DC-1	134	Recreation Special Uses	Recreation special-use authorizations (e.g., outfitters and guides, competitive races, family reunions, special events, Ski Santa Fe, and recreation residences) provide unique opportunities, services, and experiences for the recreating public and address a demonstrated demand for a specific recreation opportunity.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need and project design. The project involves infrastructure improvements at an existing ski area operating under a SUP administered by the SFNF.
FW-RECSU-DC-2	134	Recreation Special Uses	Recreation special-use authorizations are timely, efficient, user-friendly, and consistent across similar locations and uses.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need and project design. The project involves infrastructure improvements at an existing ski area operating under a SUP administered by the SFNF.

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FW-RECSU-DC-3	134	Recreation Special Uses	Recreation special-use authorizations provide for public demands without causing movement away from desired conditions for ecological resources and multiple uses.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need and project design. The project involves infrastructure improvements at an existing ski area operating under a SUP administered by the SFNF.
FW-RECSU-DC-4	134	Recreation Special Uses	Services provided by recreation special-use authorization holders enhance the recreation experiences of forest visitors, ensure public health and safety, and protect natural resources and unique features. Recreation special uses contribute to the local economy by providing small business opportunities.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated in the purpose and need and project design. The project involves infrastructure improvements at an existing ski area operating under a SUP administered by the SFNF.
FW-RECSU-S-1	134	Recreation Special Uses	Commercial use of domestic sheep and goats (e.g., for filming, as pack animals, etc.) must not be authorized in areas occupied by or adjacent to bighorn sheep or in areas where bighorn sheep travel, to prevent the spread of disease between domestic and wild populations.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RECSU-S-2	134	Recreation Special Uses	Special use authorizations for recreation events and outfitting and guiding services should be analyzed relevant to any available capacity studies, possible use of nominal effects determinations, and other administrative tools.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-ROADS-DC-1	137	Roads	Safe transportation system and infrastructure accommodate needs for public access, land and resource management, and permitted activities, while contributing to social and economic sustainability.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ROADS-DC-2	137	Roads	Unauthorized access and non-system routes are not causing adverse impacts to environmental or cultural resources.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as any access roads developed for construction would be temporary and be revegetated following project completion to minimize potential effects to sensitive resources.
FW-ROADS-DC-3	137	Roads	Roads do not adversely affect watercourses or sensitive riparian areas.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as any access roads developed for construction would be temporary and be revegetated following project completion to minimize potential effects to sensitive resources. Additionally, access roads would occur along previously disturbed soils (i.e., existing roads and ski trails).
FW-ROADS-DC-4	137	Roads	Forest roads, bridges, and trails provide safe and reasonable access for traditional and cultural uses.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure tribal access to the LPTUA is maintained throughout project implementation.
FW-ROADS-DC-5	137	Roads	Use of NFS roads does not hinder wildlife movement or interrupt critical life-cycle needs (e.g., calving, nesting, and mating).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to ensure construction access along existing NFS roads does not hinder wildlife movement or interrupt critical life-cycle needs.
FW-ROADS-DC-6	137	Roads	NFS roads are well-marked and provide for traveler safety and information.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ROADS-S-1	137	Roads	Motor vehicle use must be managed to occur as depicted on the most recently updated motor vehicle use map (MVUM), except as authorized (e.g., by law, permit, etc.).	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ROADS-S-2	137	Roads	New motorized routes or areas must not be constructed in areas designated as primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized in the desired ROS.	1) Yes - Project or activity is designed in exact accordance with the standard & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent as no new roads would be constructed in areas designated with an ROS of primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized. Construction access would utilize temporary access roads along existing ski trails and mountain roads, consistent with the desired ROS setting of Low for the area.
FW-ROADS-G-1	137	Roads	Road decommissioning, construction, and maintenance should incorporate best management practices (e.g., FSH 2509.22 - Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook).	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) used to satisfy component/species: PDC/BMPs will be developed in coordination with the SFNF to minimize or avoid impacts to resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-ROADS-G-2	137	Roads	Bridges and transportation infrastructure found to serve as important habitat for at-risk wildlife should not be demolished unless demolition is necessary for safety along the travel route.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ROADS-G-3	137	Roads	New forest roads and other infrastructure (e.g., recreation facilities, airstrips, etc.) should be designed and constructed to limit the delivery of sediment and pollutants to waterbodies.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent as temporary access roads would occur on existing ski trails and mountain roads and be revegetated following construction to minimize sediment and pollutant delivery into waterbodies. Additionally, implementation of PDC and BMPs in coordination with the SFNF would further minimize project-generated sediment.
FW-ROADS-G-4	137	Roads	When a practical alternative does not exist, the footprint of new roads constructed in the riparian management zone should be as small as practical and the design should include mitigations to minimize or eliminate resource damage to ecological resources. The number of designated stream crossings and the footprint of new roads constructed should be limited to as few as practical to avoid impacts to these features.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent as temporary access roads for construction would not be constructed in the riparian management zone.
FW-ROADS-G-5	137	Roads	Decommissioning of roads at the project level should be based on resource needs.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ROADS-G-6	137	Roads	After management activities occur in areas with high potential for unauthorized motorized vehicle use, methods (e.g., barriers, signs, and law enforcement) should be used to prevent unauthorized motor vehicle use.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-ROADS-G-7	138	Roads	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of existing roads should be emphasized over new road construction.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent as any temporary access roads for construction would occur in previously disturbed areas (i.e., existing ski trails and mountain roads) and would be revegetated following project completion.
FW-ROADS-G-8	138	Roads	Temporary roads (e.g., that support ecosystem restoration activities, fuels management, or other short-term projects) should be closed and rehabilitated (restored to more natural vegetative conditions) upon project completion to protect watershed condition, minimize wildlife disturbance, and prevent illegal motorized use.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent as any temporary access roads for construction would be revegetated following project completion.
FW-ROADS-G-9	138	Roads	Construction of new roads and trails or reconstruction and maintenance of existing roads intersecting fish-bearing streams should accommodate aquatic organism passage.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent as temporary access roads for construction would not intersect fish-bearing streams.
FW-ROADS-G-10	138	Roads	Construction of new roads and trails or reconstruction and maintenance of existing roads intersecting fish-bearing streams should accommodate aquatic organism passage.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project is anticipated to be consistent as temporary access roads for construction would not intersect fish-bearing streams.
FW-FAC-DC-1	139	Facilities	Infrastructure is safe and functions as intended or is adapted to accommodate the current and/or anticipated demands; the facilities provide an environment free from recognized hazards for people, while avoiding or minimizing negative impacts to natural, cultural, and social resources.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The proposed project would be compliant as support for this desired condition is articulated through the proposed action and purpose and need.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-FAC-DC-2	139	Facilities	Surrounding vegetative conditions and building materials aid in the protection of infrastructure from wildfire and do not consist of invasive vegetation.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource.
FW-FAC-DC-3	139	Facilities	Facilities are energy-efficient, promote resource sustainability, and effectively serve their intended purpose.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as support for this desired condition is articulated through the proposed action and purpose and need.
FW-FAC-DC-4	139	Facilities	Facilities are broadly accessible to forest users, including persons with disabilities.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as it would not limit accessibility to facilities for forest users, including persons with disabilities.
FW-FAC-G-1	140	Facilities	New structures (e.g., buildings, campgrounds, and water systems) or other above-ground facilities should adhere to scenic integrity objectives and should not be located in areas of very high and high scenic integrity unless they are designed to blend in with the general landscape.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	The project would be consistent with the existing SIO of Low for the area.
FW-FAC-G-2	140	Facilities	Construction of new facilities in floodplains, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive areas should be avoided. When this cannot be accomplished in a reasonable manner, the amount and area of disturbance should be as small as practical.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource.
FW-FAC-G-3	140	Facilities	Infrastructure design, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance should prevent or mitigate impacts to terrestrial and aquatic species (e.g., using no reflective surfaces that would cause confusion and collision by birds and accommodating appropriate movement for fish and other aquatic organisms) and decrease species mortality.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource.
FW-FAC-G-4	140	Facilities	Facilities should use native plants in the design of landscape features.	Guideline is not applicable	This guideline is not applicable to this project.
FW-FAC-G-5	140	Facilities	Exterior lighting for new and reconstructed facilities should be designed to minimize light pollution as much as practical, unless where necessary to provide for public safety and accessibility.	Guideline is not applicable	This guideline is not applicable to this project.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-XBOUND-DC-1	141	Cross-Boundary Management	The transition from forest NFS lands to adjacent lands with similar desired conditions is seamless and does not exhibit abrupt changes in visual or ecological integrity.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-XBOUND-DC-2	141	Cross-Boundary Management	Natural-appearing landscapes are interconnected throughout the forest, benefitting wildlife habitat, watershed health, and recreational opportunities.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-XBOUND-DC-3	141	Cross-Boundary Management	A cohesive network of roads and trails connects the forest to adjacent lands, facilitating seamless access for multiple uses (e.g., traditional, cultural, recreation, and forest product collection) across forest boundaries.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-XBOUND-DC-4	141	Cross-Boundary Management	Land ownership adjustment activities foster an improved landownership pattern, sound community development, and more effective management of NFS lands.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-XBOUND-G-1	142	Cross-Boundary Management	Private lands should be acquired from willing and interested sellers where Forest Service administration of those lands would promote connectivity and manageability.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-XBOUND-G-2	142	Cross-Boundary Management	The following criteria should be used to prioritize parcels identified as base-in-exchange or desirable lands for acquisition: (a) Land sharing borders with designated and recommended wilderness areas, inventoried roadless areas, and other congressionally and administratively designated areas. (b) Presence of critical habitat for threatened, endangered, sensitive, or other at-risk species. (c) Potential to eliminate gaps in public access or to otherwise create a more cohesive trail system. (d) Potential to improve management of the ecosystem and reduce administrative expenses through consolidation of NFS ownership or split estates. (e) Presence of or proximity to sensitive wetlands and riparian management zones. (f) Potential for development of private inholdings that could have adverse effects on surrounding forest landscapes. (g) Presence of unique cultural resources and values. (h) Potential to provide access for landscape restoration projects and fire suppression activities.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-DC-1	143	Realty and Access	NFS lands are largely contiguous and promote efficient and effective management of various lands and resources found within the forest.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-DC-2	143	Realty and Access	Rights-of-way and easements for NFS roads and trails provide access to lands within the forest.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-DC-3	143	Realty and Access	Owners of private inholdings have reasonable access through the forest to their property.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-DC-4	143	Realty and Access	Forest boundaries are identified and appropriately marked to avoid creating false or misleading boundaries, trespass, or encroachment.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-REALTY-DC-5	143	Realty and Access	Boundaries of areas with special management direction (e.g., designated wilderness) are clearly marked at access points and where unauthorized use is likely to occur.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-S-1	143	Realty and Access	No new access points to private property will be authorized if a parcel is subdivided, unless public safety or natural features dictate otherwise.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-S-2	143	Realty and Access	Search for and protect existing land monuments before implementing ground-disturbing management activities.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-S-3	143	Realty and Access	New infrastructure (e.g., septic tanks, wells, utility lines) serving private inholdings must be located on private property, existing easement, or right-of-way.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-S-4	143	Realty and Access	Access reciprocity must be a condition of new easement authorizations if the forest desires access through private land to adjacent NFS land.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-G-1	144	Realty and Access	Rights-of-way for roads, utilities, and communications sites should maximize use of existing infrastructure before new uses are authorized, with the intent to minimize impacts to other resources.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-G-2	144	Realty and Access	Land ownership adjustment should result in the creation of a more contiguous land base, and should not create isolated NFS parcels surrounded by lands of other ownership or isolated lands of other ownership parcels surrounded by NFS lands, unless it is found to be a public benefit.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-G-3	144	Realty and Access	Special use authorizations for access to inholdings with multiple owners should be conveyed to a Road Users Association or to a subdivision of local government to ensure the equitable and adequate maintenance of the road and minimize the needs associated with permit administration.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-REALTY-G-4	144	Realty and Access	Special use authorizations for access to private property through NFS lands should not be granted unless there are no other means of access.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-DC-1	145	Lands Special Uses	Special use authorizations are responsive to demands for commercial or other use of NFS lands, while protecting sensitive ecological resources and maintaining multiple uses.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-DC-2	145	Lands Special Uses	The special-use authorization process is timely, efficient, user-friendly, and consistent across similar landscapes and uses.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-DC-3	145	Lands Special Uses	Authorized roads, utilities, and communications sites and corridors have minimal impacts on natural resources.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-DC-4	145	Lands Special Uses	Vegetation within energy corridors allows for effective maintenance and operation of associated infrastructure, while retaining enough natural ecological characteristics to sustain wildlife and their habitats.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-DC-5	145	Lands Special Uses	Environmental, visual, and sound impacts of emerging technology, communication sites, utility corridors, and other authorized infrastructure are minimal as a result of coordination and co-location and are in harmony with the surrounding landscape.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-DC-6	145	Lands Special Uses	Research authorized on the forest results in improved understanding of the science of natural and social resources and uses without negatively impacting long-term ecological conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-S-1	145	Lands Special Uses	Permits for utilities that require use of roads not listed on the MVUM must incorporate requirements for road construction, reconstruction, or maintenance.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-LANDSU-G-1	146	Lands Special Uses	New authorized power or other utility distribution or service lines should be buried, if site conditions permit, to reduce fire hazard and minimize impacts to other forest resources.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-G-2	146	Lands Special Uses	To minimize the potential hazards associated with diesel-powered generators, propane generators or renewable energy sources should be used at facilities operating under a lands special use permit that require onsite power generation.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LANDSU-G-3	146	Lands Special Uses	Special use authorizations for roads, utilities, and communications sites should maximize use of existing infrastructure and utility corridors before new uses are authorized, with the intent to reduce ground disturbance.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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FW-LEASEMIN-DC-1	148	Leasable Energy Minerals	Surface resource impacts resulting from energy mineral development do not have adverse long-term effects on ecosystem health or watershed conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LEASEMIN-DC-2	148	Leasable Energy Minerals	Reclamation of energy mineral extraction areas restore resource damage and remove public safety hazards.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LEASEMIN-S-1	148	Leasable Energy Minerals	Surface uses in extractive mineral energy operations must be controlled through plans of operation and permits that provide for the long-term protection and sustainability of all affected resources.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-LEASEMIN-S-2	148	Leasable Energy Minerals	Lands within the 168,650-acre Geothermal Analysis Area in the Coyote, Cuba, Española, and Jemez Ranger Districts (figure 3) will not be leased for geothermal exploration or development.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-RENEWENERGY-DC-1	150	Renewable Energy	Exploration, development, production, and transmission of renewable energy resources contribute social and economic benefits to local communities and are conducted in a manner that minimizes adverse long-term impacts to forest resources and uses, ecosystem health, and watershed conditions.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-DC-1	152	Solid Minerals	Energy, mineral, and mining activities meet the legal mandates to facilitate the development of minerals in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to surface and groundwater resources, watershed and forest ecosystem health, wildlife and wildlife habitat, scenic character, and other desired conditions applicable to the area.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-DC-2	152	Solid Minerals	Reclamation of energy, mining, and mineral activity sites provides for public safety and the protection of forest resources and is conducted to return sites to a natural condition as nearly as possible.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-DC-3	152	Solid Minerals	Appropriately remediated abandoned mines are available for roosting bats, reducing the potential for displacement, abandonment of young, and possible mortality.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-DC-4	152	Solid Minerals	Caves designated or nominated as “significant” maintain those features, characteristics, values, or opportunities for which they were designated.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-1	152	Solid Minerals	Surface uses in mineral operations must be controlled through plans of operation and permits that provide for the long-term protection and sustainability of all affected resources.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-2	152	Solid Minerals	In mineral sites exceeding 5 acres, mined-out areas must be stabilized or reclaimed as new mine areas are opened.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-3	152	Solid Minerals	Prior to the destruction of access to adits, shafts, and other mine workings, a biological inventory and assessment must be conducted to determine use by bats and other wildlife species. If determined to be used by wildlife, consider gating as an alternative to destruction.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-4	152	Solid Minerals	Mining activities must incorporate mitigation and reclamation measures that reduce visual contrasts with the surrounding landscapes.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-5	152	Solid Minerals	All mineral-related activities must include reclamation of surface resource impacts, whether or not a plan of operation is required.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-MINERAL-S-6	152	Solid Minerals	Reclamation must be carried out concurrently with mining; restoration of the environment must occur at the earliest opportunity for each area on a mine site.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-7	152	Solid Minerals	Approval of mining activities must include the use of reclamation bonds to protect and restore surface resources.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-8	152	Solid Minerals	On site disturbances where radionuclides may exist, reclamation must eliminate any potential for radionuclide exposure to humans and the environment. Readings for radionuclide levels must be taken after reclamation to ensure remediation to background levels or below.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-9	152	Solid Minerals	Plans of operation must include contingencies to address stabilization and interim reclamation of mineral sites during periods of unforeseen shutdown (e.g., as in 36 CFR 228.10). This contingency plan would apply any time mine activity ceases during development and production, and before planned closure.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-10	153	Solid Minerals	The structures and/or occupancy for mining purposes must be limited to only those necessary and incidental to approved mining operations.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-S-11	153	Solid Minerals	When closing underground mine features to public entry, pre-closure inspections must be conducted to determine if cave-dependent species are present. Closures must be designed and implemented to address the needs of resident or historically occurring wildlife within the constraints of meeting public safety concerns.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-G-1	153	Solid Minerals	If, in the public interest, the responsible official should respond to requests for mineral materials through the NEPA process, advertised sale (if appropriate), and permit administration.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-MINERAL-G-2	153	Solid Minerals	The potential to use sites for mineral collection areas or future exploration and development should be considered when a reclamation plan is being developed.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CAVES-DC-1	154	Caves	Caves provide habitat for species that require specialized conditions for roosting and overwintering, such as bats. Caves maintain moisture and temperature levels consistent with historic conditions. They do not contain bat diseases, such as white-nose syndrome.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CAVES-DC-2	154	Caves	Archaeological, geological, paleontological, and biological features of caves are not adversely affected by visitors.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CAVES-S-1	155	Caves	Prior to physically closing caves to public entry, pre-closure inspections must be conducted to determine if cave-dependent or other species are present. Cave closures will only occur when it is the only viable option to protect cave resources. If a gate is utilized as part of the closure, it must allow free passage of bats, small animals, air, and water.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CAVES-S-2	155	Caves	Caves that are important nurseries or hibernacula for sensitive and local concern bat species, including known bat day and night roosts, must be protected and their microclimates must be maintained during management activities (e.g., timber harvest, road construction, or recreation facilities).	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CAVES-S-3	155	Caves	Recreational activities inside caves must only be promoted for designated recreational caves.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
FW-CAVES-S-4	155	Caves	Public information concerning location and access to non-recreational caves must be limited.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-CAVES-G-1	155	Caves	Geologic and physical features (e.g., talus slopes, cliffs, canyon slopes, or caves) should be protected from damage or loss to retain their importance for wildlife habitat and ecological functions.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SCENIC-DC-1	158	Scenic	The forest contains a variety of ecologically sound, resilient, and visually appealing forest landscapes that sustain scenic character in ways that contribute to visitors' sense of place and connection with nature.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present.
FW-SCENIC-DC-2	158	Scenic	The forest appears predominantly natural and includes cultural landscapes valued by forest users and local communities for their scenic and traditional values.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present.
FW-SCENIC-DC-3	158	Scenic	High-quality scenery dominates the landscape in areas the public values highly for scenery (such as scenic byways, major roads and trails, developed recreation sites, backcountry areas, and high scenic integrity areas such as wildernesses, wild and scenic rivers, and inventoried roadless areas).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: the project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present. Additionally, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the Build Environment Image Guide (BEIG).
FW-SCENIC-DC-4	158	Scenic	Scenery reflects ecosystem diversity, enhances recreation settings, and contributes to the quality of life for local residents and communities as well as forest visitors.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: the project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present. Additionally, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the BEIG.
FW-SCENIC-DC-5	158	Scenic	Scenery is enhanced or maintained to have long-term resilience to changing conditions while supporting ecological, social, and economic sustainability in the forest and the surrounding landscapes.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: the project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present. Additionally, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the BEIG.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SCENIC-DC-6	158	Scenic	Scenic integrity objectives serve as the desired conditions for scenery (see Appendix A, Fig. 8-west and Fig. 8-east).	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: the project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present, and would be consistent with the designated SIO of the area. Additionally, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the BEIG.
FW-SCENIC-G-1	159	Scenic	Constructed features, facilities, and management activities should blend with the natural-appearing landscape. The concepts of form, line, color, texture, and pattern common to the desired scenic character being viewed should be applied during project planning and design.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: the project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present. Additionally, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the BEIG.
FW-SCENIC-G-2	159	Scenic	Management activities should minimize visual disturbances and be consistent with or move the area toward achieving scenic integrity objectives (as defined by the Scenic Integrity Objective map). (a) In areas with very high scenic integrity objectives, the scenic character should have only minor, if any, deviations. The areas should appear unaltered and the majority of the area should be dominated by ecological changes. (b) In areas with high scenic integrity objectives, the scenic character should appear intact but may include deviations that are not evident (e.g., completely repeat the scenic attributes of size, shape, form, line, color, texture, or patterns common to the scenic character). (c) In areas with moderate scenic integrity objectives, the scenic character may appear slightly altered. Management activities, human-made structures and facilities should not dominate the scenic character (e.g., repeat the scenic attributes of size, shape, form, line, color, texture, or patterns common to the scenic character). (d) In areas with low scenic integrity objectives, the scenic character may appear moderately altered. Management activities including human-made structures and facilities may begin to dominate the scenic character, but use scenic attributes to blend into the landscape (e.g., repeat the scenic attributes of size, shape, form, line, color, texture, or patterns common to the scenic character).	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: the project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present, and would be consistent with the designated SIO of the area. Additionally, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the BEIG.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
FW-SCENIC-G-3	159	Scenic	Management activities that result in short-term impacts inconsistent with the scenic integrity objectives should achieve the scenic integrity objectives over the long term. Short-term and long-term timeframes should be defined during site specific project planning.	1) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction was incorporated during project development (design criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: the project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present, and would be consistent with the designated SIO of the area. Additionally, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the BEIG
FW-SCENIC-G-4	159	Scenic	Projects should include mitigation measures to address impacts to scenic resources.	2) Project is designed in accordance with the guideline & direction will be applied during project implementation (implemention criteria)	Design feature(s) would be used to satisfy component/species: the project is anticipated to be consistent as it involves infrastructure improvements at a developed ski area where recreational infrastructure and facilities are present, and would be consistent with the designated SIO of the area. Additionally, PDC and BMPs would be developed in coordination with the SFNF to avoid or minimize impacts to the resource: Pre-Construction PDC: - Design elements of the proposed infrastructure will match the existing aesthetic of Ski Santa Fe infrastructure and adhere to the BEIG
FW-SCENIC-G-5	159	Scenic	Effects to scenery from prescribed fire should be considered during project planning and implementation. Efforts should be made to minimize high-intensity fire along areas valued highly by the public for scenery (as defined by concern level 1 travelways and use areas in the Scenery Management System), unless necessary to meet management objectives or ensure public safety.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
DA-ALLDA-DC-1	162	All Designated Areas	Designated areas in the forest retain the unique or special character and purpose for which they were designated.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The proposed project is compliant as it does not include the expansion of existing ski area operations into any designated areas. The proposed project includes infrastrucure improvements within the resort's existing SUP boudary.
DA-ALLDA-G-1	162	All Designated Areas	Within designated areas, footprints of ground-disturbing fire-suppression activities should be as small as possible or located where ground disturbance has previously occurred.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-ALLDA-G-2	162	All Designated Areas	Where designated areas overlap with each other or other management areas, the measures that restrict the ability to alter the landscape the most should be followed.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-DC-1	167	Wilderness Areas	Designated wilderness areas exhibit wilderness character. (a) Wilderness represents an environment that is essentially an unmodified and natural landscape. Constructed features exist only when they reflect the historic and cultural landscape, when they are the minimum necessary for administration of the area as wilderness, or for the protection of resources. (b) Natural processes (e.g., insects and disease and fires) function within their natural ecological role. (c) Wilderness provides recreation opportunities where social encounters are infrequent and occur only with individuals or small groups, so there are opportunities for solitude. Visitors experience self-reliance, challenge, and risk while enjoying freedom to pursue non-motorized or mechanized activities with only the regulation necessary to protect wilderness character.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-DC-2	167	Wilderness Areas	Designated wilderness provides ecosystem services such as clean air and water, enhancing wildlife habitat, primitive recreation opportunities, and other qualities of wilderness character.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-O-1	167	Wilderness Areas	Within the life of the plan, at least 10 miles of high-priority boundary line will be surveyed and posted.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-S-1	168	Wilderness Areas	In designated wilderness, a single group must have no more than 15 persons and 15 livestock permitted, unless otherwise noted in its management plan. Exceptions may include special-use permits, grazing permits, formal agreements, emergency services, and management activities for maintaining wilderness character.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-S-2	168	Wilderness Areas	Research conducted in wilderness must not adversely affect wilderness character.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-S-3	168	Wilderness Areas	Nonnative or invasive species must not be introduced into any wilderness area unless for fire recovery purposes, or to maintain the pre-existing sport fish populations in San Gregorio Reservoir.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-S-4	168	Wilderness Areas	Outfitter-guide activities in wilderness must include appropriate wilderness practices, such as Leave No Trace principles, and incorporate awareness for wilderness values in their interaction with clients and others.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
DA-WILD-S-5	168	Wilderness Areas	A Minimum Requirements Analysis must be utilized when considering nonconforming or prohibited uses in designated wilderness.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-S-6	168	Wilderness Areas	Planned ignitions in wilderness areas must not be justified for primary purposes of improving wildlife habitat, maintaining vegetation types, improving forage production, or enhancing other resource values, although these additional effects may result (FSM 2324). Planned ignitions may be used to reduce the risks and consequences of wildfire within wilderness or escaping from wilderness.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-G-1	168	Wilderness Areas	Fire operations within wilderness should minimize effects to wilderness character (e.g., minimum impact suppression techniques and the management of fire for resource benefit). Management activities should be consistent with the scenic integrity objective of “very high” in designated wilderness.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-G-2	168	Wilderness Areas	To protect wilderness character, signage in wilderness should be limited to those essential for resource protection and user safety.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-G-3	168	Wilderness Areas	Intervention in natural processes through management actions should only occur where this would move the area toward desired conditions, preserve wilderness character, protect public health and safety within and adjacent to wilderness, uphold other Federal laws and regulations, or conform with a valid existing right.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-G-4	168	Wilderness Areas	Nonnative, invasive species should be treated using methods and in a manner consistent with wilderness character to allow natural processes to predominate in designated wilderness.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WILD-G-5	168	Wilderness Areas	New trails constructed or designated in wilderness should be designed, built, and maintained as minimally to moderately developed (trail classes 1 or 2).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-IRA-DC-1	170	Inventoried Roadless Areas	Inventoried roadless areas (IRAs) encompass large, relatively undisturbed and unfragmented landscapes that function as biological strongholds for populations of threatened and endangered species. They serve as safeguards against the spread of invasive plant species and provide reference areas for study and research.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-IRA-DC-2	170	Inventoried Roadless Areas	In IRAs, ecosystems are intact and function to provide a full range of ecosystem services.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-IRA-DC-3	170	Inventoried Roadless Areas	IRAs appear natural, have high scenic quality, and provide opportunities for primitive recreation and solitude.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-IRA-G-1	171	Inventoried Roadless Areas	IRAs should be managed for primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, and semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunity settings (ROS).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-IRA-G-2	171	Inventoried Roadless Areas	Management activities should be consistent with the scenic integrity objective of high.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-DC-1	173	Research Natural Areas	RNAs are natural-appearing and ecological processes (e.g., plant succession, fire, and insects and disease) function with limited human interference.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-DC-2	173	Research Natural Areas	RNAs are areas for the study of ecosystems and ecological processes, including succession, and serve as baseline areas for measuring ecological change from disturbances or stressors like climate change.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-S-1	173	Research Natural Areas	Surface occupancy for minerals, geothermal, or oil and gas development must not be allowed.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
DA-RNA-S-2	173	Research Natural Areas	Vegetation manipulation or removal of forest products for commercial purposes and personal use (including firewood) must not be permitted or authorized, unless it is necessary to maintain the ecological process or the natural characteristics for which the RNA was designated.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-S-3	173	Research Natural Areas	New trail construction must not be permitted.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-S-4	173	Research Natural Areas	Special-use permits must not be issued, except for research that would not lead to long-term effects on the characteristics specific to the RNA.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-S-5	173	Research Natural Areas	Only non-motorized, day-use recreational activities are allowed in the Cañada Bonita (recommended) and the Mesita de los Ladrones RNAs. Motorized use on roads shown as open in the MVUM must be allowed in the Monument Canyon RNA.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-S-6	173	Research Natural Areas	New roads must not be constructed, and closed roads must not be opened.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-S-7	173	Research Natural Areas	Campfires must not be allowed.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-S-8	173	Research Natural Areas	New utility corridors must not be permitted or authorized.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-RNA-G-1	173	Research Natural Areas	Management activities should be consistent with the scenic integrity objective of the RNA.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-DC-1	175	Designated Rivers	Designated wild and scenic rivers are free-flowing, possess the ORVs for which they were designated, and classifications of wild and scenic river corridors are preserved.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-DC-2	175	Designated Rivers	The public has the opportunity for water-based recreation, yet the majority of the riparian zones remain largely undisturbed from long-term recreational impacts (e.g., camping and access points).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-S-1	176	Designated Rivers	Management of designated wild, scenic, and recreational rivers must comply with the most recent version of their individual comprehensive river management plans (CRMP). The following CRMPs and any future versions must be incorporated by reference and are part of the forest plan, although best available science can be used in lieu of the comprehensive plan if the plan is out of date with science. (a) East Fork Jemez Wild and Scenic River Management Plan (b) Pecos Wild and Scenic River Management Plan (c) Rio Chama Management Plan	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-S-2	176	Designated Rivers	The classification (wild, scenic, or recreational) for Designated Wild and Scenic rivers must be maintained or enhanced when implementing projects.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-S-3	176	Designated Rivers	Designated Wild and Scenic rivers must be managed to protect or enhance existing ORVs. Proposed water resources projects, including activities within the bed and banks and below the ordinary high water mark of the river, must require a free-flow analysis and cannot have a direct adverse impact on free flow.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-S-4	176	Designated Rivers	Road and motorized trail access to rivers must be consistent with river classification, travel management direction, and the desired ROS classification.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
DA-WSR-S-5	176	Designated Rivers	Existing or new mining activity must minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-S-6	176	Designated Rivers	Within designated wild segments, new structures must not be constructed, except to preserve or restore native fish populations, as long as those structures do not alter the free flow of the river.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-S-7	176	Designated Rivers	Utility rights-of-way within designated recreational and scenic segments must only be permitted when there are no feasible alternative locations outside the WSR corridor.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-S-8	176	Designated Rivers	Utility rights-of-way within designated wild segments must not be permitted.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-G-1	176	Designated Rivers	Wild sections of the Rio Chama, Pecos, and East Fork of the Jemez Rivers should: (a) be kept free of impoundments; (b) meet or exceed State standards for water quality; (c) be accessible only by trail; and (d) have shorelines kept in an essentially primitive condition (e.g., essentially free of structures, diversion works, and modifications of the waterway such as rip-rapping and channelization).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-G-2	176	Designated Rivers	Within scenic sections of the East Fork of the Jemez, the river should: (a) remain free of impoundments; (b) have largely primitive shorelines and shoreline development; and (c) be accessible by roads only at certain points.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-G-3	177	Designated Rivers	When shorelines of recreational sections of the Rio Chama and Pecos Rivers are paralleled by roads, development, or resource management, the surrounding areas and waterways should be predominantly natural and riverine in appearance.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-G-4	177	Designated Rivers	Mitigations should be implemented to protect and enhance ORVs, free-flowing characteristics, and riparian habitats from range management activities in the Rio Chama WSR corridor.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-G-5	177	Designated Rivers	Expansion of structural improvements, outside of the bed and banks and above the ordinary high water mark of the river, in recreational and scenic segments (outside designated wilderness) should be allowed as long as they meet scenic integrity objectives, provide user access, or facilitate resource protection.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-G-6	177	Designated Rivers	Unless otherwise specified in the CRMP, management activities should be consistent with the scenic integrity objectives of: (a) Very high in designated wild rivers, (b) High in designated scenic rivers, and (c) Moderate to high in designated recreational rivers.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WSR-G-7	177	Designated Rivers	Management activities should be consistent with the desired ROS classes of: (a) Primitive to semi-primitive non-motorized in designated wild rivers, (b) Primitive to semi-primitive non-motorized in designated wild rivers, (c) Semi-primitive-nonmotorized to semi-primitive motorized in designated scenic rivers, and (d) Semi-primitive to roaded natural in designated recreational rivers.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
DA-JNRA-DC-1	178	Jemez National Recreation Area	The recreational, ecological, cultural, religious, and wildlife resource values for which the Jemez National Recreation Area (JNRA) was designated are maintained along with visitor access and use.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-JNRA-DC-2	178	Jemez National Recreation Area	Recreational opportunities support the needs and expectations of the diverse population in the surrounding area (e.g., urban visitors, rural residents, youth, people with disabilities, aging populations, and traditional and cultural users).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-JNRA-S-1	178	Jemez National Recreation Area	The area must be managed consistent with the most recent version of the JNRA Management Plan.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-JNRA-S-2	178	Jemez National Recreation Area	Mineral extraction must not occur within the JNRA, as it was withdrawn from all mineral entry.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-JNRA-S-3	178	Jemez National Recreation Area	Within the Jemez National Recreation Area, Stage 1 Fire Restrictions (e.g., fires outside developed sites are prohibited, smoking is prohibited) as described in the Southwest Interagency Fire Restrictions and Closure Master Operating Plan shall be enforced at all times.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-JNRA-G-1	178	Jemez National Recreation Area	Management practices should not threaten the recreational, ecological, cultural, religious, and wildlife resource values for which the JNRA was designated.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WHT-DC-1	180	Caja del Rio Wild Horse Territory	A biologically sound and genetically viable horse population is supported by healthy ecosystems, essential ecological processes, and land stewardship activities, and reflects the diversity, quantity, quality, and capability of natural habitats in the forest.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WHT-DC-2	180	Caja del Rio Wild Horse Territory	Rangelands are resilient to disturbances, fluctuations, and extremes in the natural environment.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WHT-DC-3	180	Caja del Rio Wild Horse Territory	Forage, browse, and cover needs of wild horses, wildlife, and authorized livestock are available and are at or moving toward a healthy, persistent state relative to site potential.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WHT-S-1	180	Caja del Rio Wild Horse Territory	Once a territory plan has been implemented, an AML has been established, and aerial monitoring shows that horse numbers exceed those set in the territory plan, humane methods must be used to gather animals.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-WHT-G-1	181	Caja del Rio Wild Horse Territory	Once a territory plan has been implemented and an AML established, horse numbers should align with the appropriate management levels they describe.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-SIGCAVES-DC-1	182	Significant Caves	Significant cave resources' aesthetic, cultural, and scientific values remain intact, and are protected from damage to provide for uses either by people (traditional cultural uses) or wildlife.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-DC-1	185	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	The CDNST is a well-defined trail in a highly scenic setting that provides for high-quality primitive hiking and horseback riding opportunities, and other compatible non-motorized trail activities. Significant scenic, natural, historic, and cultural resources along the CDNST's corridor are conserved.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-DC-2	185	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Viewsheds from the CDNST have high scenic values. The CDNST provides visitors with expansive views of the natural landscapes along the Continental Divide. The foreground of the CDNST (up to 0.5 mile on either side) is natural-appearing.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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DA-CDNST-DC-3	185	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	The CDNST has access points that provide various opportunities to select the type of terrain, scenery, and trail length (e.g., ranging from long-distance to day use) that best provide for compatible outdoor recreation experiences. (a) Wild and remote backcountry segments of the CDNST provide opportunities for solitude, immersion in natural landscapes, and primitive outdoor recreation. (b) Front-country and easily accessible trail segments complement local community interests and needs and help contribute to their sense of place.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-DC-4	185	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Visitors are aware of the CDNST corridor and the nature and purposes of the trail designation.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-DC-5	185	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Conflicts among users are rare and easily resolved.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-DC-6	185	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	The trail is well-maintained, signed, and passable. Alternate routes are made available in the case of temporary closures resulting from natural events, such as fire or flood, or land management activities.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-O-1	185	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	During the life of the plan, connect the remaining unconnected segments (5 miles on NFS lands and approximately 7 miles within San Pedro Parks Wilderness) in the Cuba Ranger District.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-S-1	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Management of the CDNST must comply with the most recent version of the CDNST Comprehensive Plan. Best available science can be used in lieu of the comprehensive plan if the plan is out-of-date with science.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-S-2	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Motorized use shall not be allowed on newly constructed segments of the CDNST. Existing motorized use may continue on the CDNST (where it overlaps with existing roads or motorized trails).	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-S-3	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Surface occupancy for geothermal energy leasing activities must not occur within the CDNST corridor.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-S-4	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Common variety mineral extraction (e.g., limestone, gravel, pumice) must not occur within the CDNST corridor.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-S-5	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Motorized events and motorized special-use permits must not be permitted or authorized on the CDNST.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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DA-CDNST-G-1	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	The corridor around the CDNST should be defined by either the foreground (0.5 mile on either side; see Appendix A, Fig. 10) or based on the Scenery Management System viewshed, which shows the landscape area visible from the trail based on topography.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-2	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	To retain or promote the character for which the CDNST was designated, the corridor should be consistent with primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized desired ROS classes. (a) The corridor may intermittently pass through more developed settings. (b) The CDNST provides for a continuous route through predominately undeveloped settings. (c) New or relocated trail segments should be located primarily within these settings. (d) Road and motorized trail crossings and other signs of modern development should be avoided.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-3	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	To protect or enhance the scenic qualities of the CDNST, management activities should be consistent with scenic integrity objectives of high or very high within the foreground viewshed of the trail (up to 0.5 mile either side).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-4	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	If management activities result in short-term impacts to the scenic character along the CDNST, mitigation measures should be included (e.g., screening, feathering, and other scenery management techniques) to minimize visual impacts and achieve mapped scenic integrity objectives in the trail corridor.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-5	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	To promote a non-motorized setting, the CDNST should not be permanently re-located onto routes open to motor vehicle use.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-6	186	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	The minimum trail facilities necessary to accommodate the amount and types of use anticipated on any given segment along the CDNST should be provided to protect resource values and for health and safety (not for the purpose of promoting user comfort) to preserve or promote a natural-appearing setting.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-7	187	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	To protect the CDNST's scenic values, new communication sites, utility corridors, and renewable energy sites developed under special-use authorizations should not be visually apparent within visible foreground (up to 0.5 mile) and should be visually subordinate in the middleground viewshed (0.5 to 4 miles).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-8	187	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Linear utilities and rights-of-way should be limited to a single crossing per special-use authorization of the CDNST unless additional crossings are documented as the only prudent and feasible alternative.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-9	187	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	New temporary and permanent road or motorized trail construction across or adjacent to the CDNST should be avoided unless necessary for resource protection, access to private lands, or to protect public health and safety.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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DA-CDNST-G-10	187	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Except where the CDNST follows a road, the trail should not be used for landings (e.g., timber, slash, decking) or as a temporary road. Hauling or skidding along the trail itself should be allowed only when design features are used to minimize impacts to the trail infrastructure and (a) where the CDNST is currently located on an open road, and (b) no other haul route or skid trail options are available.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-11	187	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Unplanned fires in the foreground (up to 0.5 mile) of the CDNST should be managed using minimum impact suppression tactics or other tactics appropriate for protecting CDNST values. Prescribed fires in the foreground of the trail should be managed to incorporate the values of the CDNST. Heavy equipment fireline construction within the CDNST corridor should not be allowed unless necessary for emergency protection of life and property.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-CDNST-G-12	187	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	Uses that could conflict with the nature and purpose of the CDNST should be prohibited when it is determined that the use would interfere with the nature and purpose of the trail.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NHT-DC-1	191	National Historic Trails	NHT segments in the forest follow routes of historic significance, within an intact cultural landscape, as closely as possible. Significant route segments, historical sites, and artifacts are protected for public use and enjoyment.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NHT-DC-2	191	National Historic Trails	Within the trail corridors, natural processes (e.g., insects, disease, or fire) function within their natural ecological role.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NHT-DC-3	191	National Historic Trails	Trail users appreciate, enjoy, and understand the multicultural influence and historical significance of the NHTs and related sites. The NHTs provide users with a diversity of recreational experiences that highlight the natural, cultural, and heritage resources that are unique to the region the trail is passing through.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NHT-DC-4	191	National Historic Trails	Visitor experience and historic integrity is seamless between forest lands and adjacent ownership.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NHT-S-1	191	National Historic Trails	Management of the NHTs must comply with the most recent version of respective comprehensive management plans (CMP). This includes the following: (a) Follow interpretive themes and subthemes identified in approved CMPs; (b) Follow guidelines for intended visitor use types as directed by approved CMPs; (c) Follow guidelines for approved signs and images as directed by approved CMPs; (d) Follow trail maintenance guidelines identified in approved CMPs.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NHT-G-1	191	National Historic Trails	Management activities in NHT corridors should be consistent with, or make progress toward achieving, scenic integrity objectives of high or very high within the foreground of the trail (up to 0.5 mile either side) or within the identified trail viewshed, the landscape area visible from the trail based on topography.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
DA-NHT-G-2	191	National Historic Trails	Forest health projects should be used to achieve management objectives within trail corridors only to the extent necessary to accomplish plan objectives (e.g., vegetation) while protecting the nature and purpose of the NHT and minimizing scenic and physical impacts of vegetation treatments on the trail and its corridor.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NHT-G-3	191	National Historic Trails	Where concerns for the protection of cultural resources do not allow for development of the trail on the historic route, a route should be selected that provides a vicarious experience within the cultural landscape and as close as possible to the historic route.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NRT-DC-1	193	National Recreation Trails	NRTs provide opportunities for non-motorized recreation in various locations as well as a diversity of experiences with different components of solitude, remoteness, and development.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NRT-DC-2	193	National Recreation Trails	Conflicts among trail users are rare and easily resolved.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NRT-G-1	194	National Recreation Trails	Management activities within foreground views (up to 0.5 mile) from the trail should meet a scenic integrity objective of at least high.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NRT-G-2	194	National Recreation Trails	Management activities in the middleground (up to 4 miles) and background (from middleground to horizon) should meet or exceed a scenic integrity objective of at least moderate.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NRT-G-3	194	National Recreation Trails	Special-use permits that affect NRTs should include the best management practices for scenery management.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NRT-G-4	194	National Recreation Trails	Management activities should maintain safe public access to NRTs.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-NRT-G-5	194	National Recreation Trails	NRTs should be consistent with management direction in the trail establishment reports as well as the maintenance standards for trail class and use.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-SB-DC-1	196	Scenic Byways	Viewsheds from scenic byways are consistent with desired conditions for scenery and appear natural, with only minimal evidence of human activities.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-SB-DC-2	196	Scenic Byways	Scenic byways provide access to and appreciation of the forest while supporting rural community economic development.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-SB-G-1	196	Scenic Byways	Visual impacts from management activities and infrastructure should meet scenery objectives as identified on the Scenic Integrity Objective Map.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
DA-SB-G-2	196	Scenic Byways	Management activities within the foreground (up to 0.5 mile on either side) should be consistent with the scenic integrity objective of high.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Instructions: Select the appropriate "Response" from the drop down menu. If a Forest Plan component is not relevant, select "not applicable". Please provide a page or section citation to the EA/EIS and or specialist report where more detail may be found on the rationale for the conclusion.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-CAJA-DC-1	201	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	The natural character of the Caja del Rio supports wildlife diversity and connectivity, and maintains the cultural and archeological integrity found there, while providing interpretive opportunities for the public to learn about these resources, in an area easily accessible to metropolitan Santa Fe.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CAJA-DC-2	201	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	The biological and cultural value of the area is recognized both internally and by the public.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CAJA-DC-3	201	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Education and recreation opportunities exist for national historic trails that have local and national interest, including the Camino Real del Tierra Adentro and Route 66.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CAJA-O-1	201	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Within 5 years of plan implementation, develop off-site interpretive materials (e.g., remote exhibits, brochures, or website information) for: (see LMP 2 & 3)	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CAJA-S-1	201	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Maximize use of existing utility line corridors for additional utility line needs. New utility corridors and communication sites will not be allowed.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CAJA-G-1	202	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Outside of the IRA, the designation of motorized cross-country areas and the construction of permanent or temporary roads should be avoided unless required by a valid permitted activity or for management actions that would help meet desired conditions (e.g., wildlife, ecological health, or managing cultural resources). Roads should be constructed and maintained at the lowest maintenance level needed for their intended purpose. Maintenance and reconstruction should be allowed on existing roads.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-CAJA-G-2	202	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Range improvements should be designed to improve wildlife habitat and connectivity: (a) Water developments should be considered to discourage livestock use in natural watering holes. (b) New fences and corrals should not be constructed. Maintenance and reconstruction of fences should prioritize wildlife-friendly designs to reduce impacts to migrations.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CAJA-G-3	202	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Low-flying altitude maneuvers for permitted military activities should only be allowed during times that avoid breeding seasons for known populations of at-risk species.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CAJA-G-4	202	Caja del Rio Wildlife and Cultural Interpretive Management Area	To promote a sense of discovery and preserve the wild and natural characteristics and features, interpretation about the wildlife and cultural features of the Caja del Rio should not include permanent developed interpretive facilities in the Caja del Rio.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-DC-1	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	The Cañada Bonita MA is natural-appearing and ecological processes (e.g., plant succession, fire, and insect and disease) function with limited human influences.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-DC-2	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	The Cañada Bonita MA is an area for the study of ecosystems and ecological processes, including succession, and serves as a baseline area for measuring ecological change from disturbances or stressors like climate change.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-S-1	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	No surface occupancy for minerals, geothermal, or oil and gas extraction shall be allowed.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-S-2	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	Vegetation manipulation or removal of forest products for commercial purposes and personal use (including firewood) shall not be permitted or authorized, unless it is necessary to maintain the ecological process or the natural characteristics that make the Cañada Bonita MA suitable for designation as an RNA.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-S-3	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	New trail construction shall not be permitted.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-S-4	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	Special-use permits must not be permitted, except for research that would not lead to long-term effects on the characteristics specific to the Cañada Bonita MA.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-CANBON-S-5	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	Only non-motorized, day-use recreational activities are allowed in the Cañada Bonita MA.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-S-6	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	New roads must not be constructed, and closed roads shall not be opened.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-S-7	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	Campfires are not allowed.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-S-8	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	New utility corridors must not be permitted or authorized.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CANBON-G-1	204	Cañada Bonita Recommended Research Natural Area	Management activities should be consistent with the corresponding scenic integrity objective (as defined by the Scenic Integrity Objective Map).	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CULTINT-DC-1	207	Cultural Interpretive Management Area	The structures and trails are stable and in good condition and provide accessible, quality viewing experiences for the sites without further impacts to the architectural remains. (a) Tsipinuouinge trail follows local conditions and steep terrain, and is a challenging experience for physically capable visitors. (b) Rattlesnake Ridge trail is in sufficient condition to provide a rural accessible experience for all, including physically challenged visitors. (c) The adobe walls and other structural fabric of the Nogales Cliff House and its associated structures is structurally sound and in good condition. (d) The trail to Poshuouinge is in sufficient condition to provide a rural, but moderately accessible experience for visitors as well as a quality visitor experience to view the site.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CULTINT-DC-2	207	Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Interpretation and educational materials provide a sense of what life was like in these communities in the 12th through 15th centuries.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CULTINT-DC-3	207	Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Opportunities exist for research, exploration, and documentation of these historic sites.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CULTINT-O-1	207	Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Within 10 years, develop at least one on-site interpretive tool that provides interpretation and educational information about each site.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-CULTINT-O-2	207	Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Within 8 years, complete and stabilize the entire trail on each site to provide for site protection and visitor safety.	Objective is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CULTINT-G-1	207	Cultural Interpretive Management Area	Architectural elements should be stabilized using National Park Service Historic Preservation standards.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-CULTINT-G-2	207	Cultural Interpretive Management Area	New trails, trail reroutes, and viewing areas should be constructed to avoid impacts to the archeological integrity of a site, while still allowing for visitor appreciation. (a) Tsipinuouinge trail should be maintained in the original alignment which, although steep, provides an opportunity to view the site without damaging its archeological integrity. (b) When the sites' architectural elements are damaged, they should be closed to visitors until the damage has been remediated and mitigation measures against future damage have been implemented.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-OGLEASE-DC-1	209	Oil and Gas Leasing Area	Oil and gas activities meet the legal mandates to facilitate the development of minerals in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to surface and groundwater resources, watershed and forest ecosystem health, wildlife and wildlife habitat, scenic character, and other desired conditions applicable to the area.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-OGLEASE-DC-2	209	Oil and Gas Leasing Area	Reclamation of oil and gas extraction areas restores resource damage and removes public safety hazards.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-OGLEASE-S-1	210	Oil and Gas Leasing Area	The following timing limitations apply to drilling operations and construction activities. These do not apply to daily operation and maintenance of producing wells. (a) Prohibited during the Mexican spotted owl's critical nesting and breeding period (between March 1 and August 31) to ensure reproductive and post-fledgling success within Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers. An exception, modification, or waiver to the timing limitation may be granted if surveys according to protocol are conducted and the area is not used for nesting. A public notice and comment period is required prior to waiver, exception, or modification waiver of this stipulation. (b) Prohibited during the northern goshawk's critical nesting and breeding period (between March 1 and September 30) to ensure reproductive and post-fledgling success within northern goshawk nesting post-fledging area. An exception, modification, or waiver to the timing limitation may be granted if northern goshawk surveys show that the area is not used for nesting. (c) Prohibited during the peregrine falcon's critical nesting and breeding period (between March 1 and August 15) to ensure reproductive and post-fledgling success within designated peregrine falcon eyries. An exception, modification or waiver to the timing limitation may be granted if surveys show that the area is not used for nesting. (d) Prohibited in the deer and elk winter range along the northwestern edge of the oil-gas study area (between December 15 and March 15). An exception, modification, or waiver to the timing limitation may be granted if the operator demonstrates that the drilling and construction location would not disrupt deer and elk winter habitat. (e) Prohibited during the critical deer fawning and elk calving period (between June 1 and July 31) to minimize risks to herd reproduction within important deer fawning and elk calving area within an area in the southern portion of the oil-gas study area that has been identified as important to the success of deer fawning and elk calving. An exception, modification, or waiver to the timing limitation	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-OGLEASE-G-1	211	Oil and Gas Leasing Area	No surface occupancy should be allowed in the following areas: (a) Generally narrow areas consisting of slopes of 40 percent or greater that have high erosion and mass wasting potential. An exception, modification, or waiver may be granted if onsite inspection shows that unstable or steep slopes do not exist on the specific site, or if the operator can demonstrate in a surface use plan of operations that adverse effects can be minimized and activities safely conducted without loss of long-term site productivity. A public notice and comment period is required prior to waiver, exception, or modification waiver of this stipulation24. (b) Inventoried roadless areas. An exception, modification, or waiver may be granted if the forest plan designation changes so that the area is no longer classified as semi-primitive non-motorized (ROS), or if the operator can demonstrate in a surface use plan of operations that the activity can be conducted with minimal impacts on the semi-primitive non-motorized characteristics within a site-specific locale. A public notice and comment period is required prior to waiver, exception, or modification waiver of this stipulation. (c) Management areas encompassing and surrounding Nogales Cliff House (110 acres) and Rattlesnake Ridge (90 acres). An exception, modification, or waiver may be granted if a site-specific surface use plan of operations demonstrates that adverse impacts to the cultural resources can be completely avoided, and clearance is obtained from the forest archeologist and State Historic Preservation Officer. A public notice and comment period is required prior to waiver, exception, or modification waiver of this stipulation. (d) Within a 1-mile protection zone for New Mexico Office of the State Engineer recognized drinking water sources. An exception or modification may be granted if the operator's surface and subsurface hydrology studies and mitigation plans were to show that there is no reasonable risk to the quality or quantity at a water source. Roads and power lines may cross a water source protection zone if the operator can demonstrate that it would have less environmental impact than other routes and that adverse effects could be	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-OGLEASE-G-2	211	Oil and Gas Leasing Area	To avoid adverse impacts to riparian and wetland resources, access roads and pipelines should not be located in riparian TEUs (or equivalent survey system) or where vegetation data indicates riparian or wetland conditions, unless there are no practical alternative locations and they are located and designed to minimize adverse impacts to riparian or wetland resources.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-OGLEASE-G-3	211	Oil and Gas Leasing Area	Within high scenic integrity objectives, surface-disturbance activities should be located and designed to protect visual quality or to reclaim disturbed areas to meet the visual quality within 3 years from project startup.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-OGLEASE-G-4	211	Oil and Gas Leasing Area	Well pads, roads, or other surface disturbance activities that would impact highly valued cultural resources should be avoided or minimized. An exception, modification, or waiver may be granted if a site-specific surface use plan of operations demonstrates that adverse impacts to the cultural resources can be completely avoided and clearance is obtained from the forest archeologist and State Historic Preservation Officer. A public notice and comment period is required prior to waiver, exception, or modification waiver of this stipulation.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-RECWILD-DC-1	214	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Recommended wilderness management areas maintain the wilderness characteristics they were evaluated to possess until their designation as wilderness or other use is determined by Congress. (a) Recommended wilderness management areas represent environments that are essentially unmodified and natural landscapes. Constructed features exist only when they reflect the historic and cultural landscape, when they are the minimum necessary for administration of the area as a recommended wilderness management area, or for the protection of resources. (b) Natural processes (e.g., insects and disease, blowdown, or fires) function within their natural ecological role or are mimicked (e.g., prescribed fire). Human-caused fires other than prescribed fire, which are an unnatural occurrence, are suppressed. (c) Recommended wilderness management areas provide recreation opportunities where social encounters are infrequent and occur only with individuals or small groups, so there are opportunities for solitude. Visitors experience self-reliance, challenge, and risk while enjoying freedom to pursue non-motorized or non-mechanized activities with only the regulation necessary to protect wilderness characteristics.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-DC-2	214	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Livestock grazing and acequia management contribute to the long-term socioeconomic diversity and stability of local communities and cultural identity tied to a recommended wilderness management area.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-DC-3	214	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Recommended wilderness management areas provide ecosystem services such as contributing to clean air and water, enhancing wildlife habitat, primitive recreation and solitude, and other wilderness characteristics.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-S-1	215	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Natural processes shall be maintained within recommended wilderness management areas. (a) Fires shall function in their natural ecological role. (b) Insect and disease infestations shall be allowed to run their natural course except where they unacceptably threaten wilderness characteristics. (c) Nonnative invasive species shall be treated using methods and in a manner consistent with wilderness characteristics, or in order to allow natural processes to occur in a recommended wilderness management area.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-RECWILD-S-2	215	Recommended Wilderness Areas	The following projects or activities shall not be authorized in recommended wilderness management areas. (a) Constructing or designating new permanent or temporary roads, motorized trails, or mechanized (e.g., mountain bike) trails for public. (b) Commercial timber harvest. (c) Infrastructure related to special use permits for energy developments (e.g., wind, solar, electrical lines). (d) Sales or extraction of common variety minerals. (e) Motor vehicles, motorized equipment (e.g., chainsaws or wheelbarrows), and mechanical transport, with the following exceptions: ~i. unless specifically authorized for emergency use, ~ii. for management activities that move the area toward desired conditions while protecting existing wilderness characteristics over the long-term, or ~iii. for the limited needs required for authorized management of a grazing allotment or acequia access, which will not result in long-term degradation to wilderness characteristics. (f) Mechanized recreation.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-G-1	216	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Activities in recommended wilderness management areas should maintain or improve the wilderness characteristics until such time as Congress acts on the recommended area, either making it designated wilderness or releasing it for other management.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-G-2	216	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Intervention in natural processes through management activities should only occur where this would move the area toward desired conditions, preserve wilderness characteristics, protect public health and safety within and adjacent to the recommended wilderness management area, or uphold other Federal laws and regulations. (a) Unplanned and planned ignitions should be allowed to reduce the risks and consequences of uncharacteristic wildfire to increase apparent naturalness, or to enhance ecosystem function.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-G-3	216	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Recommended wilderness areas should be managed to preserve or enhance a very high scenic integrity objective.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-G-4	216	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Recommended wilderness areas should be managed for primitive desired ROS classes.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-G-5	216	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Existing structures necessary for administration of the area should be maintained, but not expanded, to protect the area's wilderness characteristics. Maintenance of existing structures should be carried out in a manner that does not expand the evidence of motor vehicle and mechanized equipment use beyond current conditions within the recommended wilderness area.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-RECWILD-G-6	216	Recommended Wilderness Areas	Competitive events should not be permitted in recommended wilderness areas.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
MA-ELIGWSR-DC-1	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Eligible wild and scenic rivers retain their free-flowing condition and specific ORVs. Recommended preliminary classifications (wild, scenic, or recreational) remain in place until further study is conducted or until designation by Congress.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-ELIGWSR-DC-2	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Water-based recreation opportunities are enjoyed by the public, yet recreational activities (such as camping or use of access points) are not altering the free flow and ORVs.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-ELIGWSR-S-1	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Eligible wild and scenic rivers must be managed to protect or enhance the ORVs for which they were determined to be eligible and to maintain their classification until they are designated or released from consideration. Eligible rivers found unsuitable for inclusion shall be released from further consideration and restrictions of this section.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-ELIGWSR-S-2	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Any authorized water resources project in an eligible river segment must not adversely modify the river's free-flowing character.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-ELIGWSR-S-3	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	A suitability study must be completed for all eligible wild and scenic river segments prior to initiating activities that may compromise the ORVs, potential classification, or free-flowing character.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-ELIGWSR-S-4	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Activities in eligible wild and scenic river corridors must comply with interim protective measures outlined in Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, 84.3, or most current version.	Standard is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-ELIGWSR-G-1	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	New roads or motorized trails should not be constructed within 0.25 mile of a wild eligible river segment.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-ELIGWSR-G-2	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Management activities should be consistent with the scenic integrity objectives of: (a) Very high in eligible wild rivers, (b) High in eligible scenic rivers, and (c) Moderate to high in eligible recreational rivers.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
MA-ELIGWSR-G-3	218	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Management activities should be consistent with the desired ROS classes of: (a) Primitive to semi-primitive non-motorized in eligible wild rivers, (b) Semi-primitive non-motorized to semi-primitive motorized in eligible scenic rivers, and (c) Semi-primitive to roaded natural in eligible recreational rivers.	Guideline is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

Instructions: Select the appropriate "Response" from the drop down menu. If a Forest Plan component is not relevant, select "not applicable". Please provide a page or section citation to the EA/EIS and or specialist report where more detail may be found on the rationale for the conclusion.

Land Management Plan Component	Page Number(s)	Resource	Land Management Plan Text	Response	Demonstrated Compliance with Proposed Project Rationale
GA-CANNAC-DC-1	225	Canadas and Nacimiento	Headwaters are bountiful with high water quality and support ecological resources and multiple uses, including acequias.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-CANNAC-DC-2	225	Canadas and Nacimiento	Recreation is well distributed across the GA and includes diverse experiences such as designated and dispersed camping for individuals and larger groups (e.g., Church Meadows), hunting, cultural interpretive areas, wilderness experiences in San Pedro Parks, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-CANNAC-DC-3	225	Canadas and Nacimiento	Oil and gas development as well as other commercial uses contribute to the local economies of surrounding communities.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-JEMMC-DC-1	227	Jemez Mesas and Canyons	Restored ponderosa pine, mixed conifer forests, and riparian systems are regionally significant examples of these healthy vegetation types within the Southwest.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-JEMMC-DC-2	227	Jemez Mesas and Canyons	Recreation opportunities abound, including wilderness experiences, especially in association with the Jemez National Recreation Area. Vulnerable features (e.g., waterways, hot springs, and geologic features such as Soda Dam) are protected for the enjoyment of future generations even in areas of heavy use (e.g., NFS Road 376).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-JEMMC-DC-3	227	Jemez Mesas and Canyons	Water quality and availability are keystone features that ensure excellent watershed function for the Jemez River, its tributaries, the downstream Rio Grande, and acequias.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-NJEMM-DC-1	230	North Jemez Mountains	Prescribed and natural fires protect, maintain, and enhance resources and move toward vegetative desired conditions on a landscape scale throughout the North Jemez Mountains Geographic Area, especially around reservoirs.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-NJEMM-DC-2	230	North Jemez Mountains	Forest users have frequent opportunities to connect with the unique cultural, historical, and ecological resources in the North Jemez Mountain Geographic Area including the Rio Chama corridor, the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and NFS Road 96. Existing trails, like the Cañones Creek National Recreation Trail, improve access and expand use. Outside of developed areas, recreation opportunities are rugged backcountry experiences where solitude can be found.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-NJEMM-DC-3	230	North Jemez Mountains	Rural communities have access to the forest for subsistence and traditional uses such as fuelwood, piñon picking, hunting, recreating with families and youth, and small family grazing operations.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-WSANCAJA-DC-1	232	West Sangres and Caja	Most fire burns with low and moderate intensity and there is a very low risk of uncharacteristic wildfire in the wildland-urban interface of Santa Fe and the city of Santa Fe's water sources (e.g., Santa Fe watershed and Buckman Diversion).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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GA-WSANCAJA-DC-2	232	West Sangres and Caja	In the mountains above Santa Fe, diverse non-motorized recreation opportunities (e.g., hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, skiing, and wilderness experiences) are popular and users find well-marked and maintained trails, frequent encounters with other recreationists without conflict, and facilities (e.g., parking and bathrooms) appropriate for the recreation level and in balance with ecological resources and other multiple uses.	1) Maintain or make progress towards helping to achieve the desired condition without affecting progress toward, or maintenance of other desired conditions	The proposed project is compliant as it includes infrastructure improvements at an existing ski area.
GA-WSANCAJA-DC-3	232	West Sangres and Caja	Recreation opportunities on the Caja del Rio are rugged and exploratory. Motorized and mechanized recreation occur on the east side of the Caja del Rio.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-WSANCAJA-DC-4	232	West Sangres and Caja	Collaborative partnerships with local communities and visitors across jurisdictional boundaries support the local economy promote sustainable recreation and restored ecosystems.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-PECOSRIV-DC-1	235	Pecos River Canyon	The Pecos River corridor south of the wilderness boundary, within the Pecos River Canyon Geographic Area, is a high-use region for a diversity of recreation activities (e.g., hiking, fishing, horseback riding, hunting, camping in developed sites, motorized recreation, family reunions, and movie filming) that co-exist without conflict, contribute to the economy of the surrounding communities, and complement more developed recreation opportunities on State-owned land (e.g., New Mexico State Parks properties).	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-PECOSRIV-DC-2	235	Pecos River Canyon	The Pecos Wilderness is an exemplary wilderness area that contributes to local recreationists, tourists, commercial users, and traditional users.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-PECOSRIV-DC-3	235	Pecos River Canyon	Bountiful headwaters feed streams, rivers, and acequias while supporting populations of Rio Grande cutthroat trout and are protected from nonnative fish species.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-PECOSRIV-DC-4	235	Pecos River Canyon	Populations of the endangered Holy Ghost ipomopsis are stable and thriving.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-PECOSRIV-DC-5	235	Pecos River Canyon	Partnerships with traditional communities, new residential community members, and established organized groups are collaborative, decrease user conflict, and support both restoration and sustainable recreation opportunities in the forest.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-ESAN-DC-1	237	East Sangres	The Gallinas watershed supports acequias and provides a sustainable drinking water source for the city of Las Vegas and surrounding communities. Vegetation within this watershed has very low risk of uncharacteristic wildfire.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-ESAN-DC-2	237	East Sangres	Local access to the forest for cultural and subsistence uses contributes to traditional practices and lifestyles such as livestock grazing, Christmas tree cutting, fuelwood gathering, piñon collecting, medicinal herb collection, wild berry picking, access for recreation (e.g., day hiking, dispersed camping, and wilderness experiences), and supplying the local forestry industry with wood products to support restoration needs.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-ESAN-DC-3	237	East Sangres	Partnerships with traditional communities and new residential community members are collaborative, decrease user conflict, and support restoration in the forest.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.

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GA-RMAC-DC-1	238	Rowe Mesa and Anton Chico	Grasslands, piñon pine forests, and juniper woodlands have restored productivity, reintroduced fire, and are free from meadow encroachment.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-RMAC-DC-2	238	Rowe Mesa and Anton Chico	Restored and productive ERUs contribute to wildlife habitat and traditional uses for local communities accessing forest products and sustainably grazing livestock.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.
GA-RMAC-DC-3	238	Rowe Mesa and Anton Chico	Local, traditional, and subsistence uses (e.g., piñon picking, firewood gathering, livestock grazing, and recreation) occur almost year-round in lower-elevation areas.	Desired Condition is not applicable	The proposed project does not include this activity or affect this resource.