

Plan	General Objectives	Explicit Standards
<p><b>Interagency Management Plan for Gunnison’s Prairie Dogs (GPD) in Arizona</b></p> <p><b>Guiding Principle:</b> Gunnison’s prairie dog is an Arizona Species of Greatest Conservation Need and a representative of other grassland species.</p>	<p><b>Habitat:</b> Identify, monitor, and mitigate threats to habitat. (see p27-29 for discussion of threats) Map and monitor suitable habitat; work with landowners and stakeholders to conserve it. p27-28</p> <p><b>Species:</b> “The goal of the plan is to conserve the species in Arizona and the ecosystem of which it is a part.”p24 Coordinate efforts and prioritize actions to support black-footed ferret and burrowing owl conservation. p25 Manage for a “well-dispersed” population. p25 “...provide for expansion on federal...and state lands...”p26 Set goals and monitor for active acres. p26 Address shooting, poison, and drought as threats. p29-30 Take advantage of opportunities for funding, collaboration, and education. p30-32</p> <p><b>Open Space:</b> N/A <b>Corridors:</b> N/A <b>Water Resources:</b> N/A</p>	<p>The plan does not include legal or regulatory elements.</p> <p><b>Habitat:</b> N/A <b>Species:</b> “The state will maintain GPDs across 75% of the historic range based on 1916 pre-poisoning range estimates.” p27 <b>Open Space:</b> N/A <b>Corridors:</b> N/A <b>Water Resources:</b> N/A <b>Additional Info:</b> <b>GPD Working Group</b> will evaluate objective 2A (maintain at minimum the number of acres determined active in 2007) at least once every three years. p26 The <b>state</b> and the <b>GPD Conservation Team</b> should “coordinate to investigate the potential for a Landowner Incentive Program and other granting programs...” to promote stewardship. p32</p> <p>Pages 32-36 discuss <b>research needs</b></p>
<p><b>Management Recommendations for the Northern Goshawk in the Southwestern United States (NOGO)</b></p> <p><b>Guiding Principle:</b> Forest management practices can be designed to protect goshawk habitat while restoring ecosystem function. Plan goals are to provide habitat for all goshawk life stages and for 14 prey species.</p>	<p><b>Habitat:</b> Within goshawk nesting home ranges, manage for structurally diverse forests. p1 Treat forests to encourage mature trees. p3 To ensure important habitat components, clumps of large trees should be retained and allowed to die, fall, and decompose. p3 To support prey populations, snags, logs, woody debris, large trees, openings, herbaceous and shrubby understories, and structural diversity should be maintained. p4-5</p> <p><b>Species:</b> Maintain nest area (30 acres), post fledging family area (PFA)(420 acres), and foraging area (4500 acres) for each PAC. See p3-4, 6-7, 13-19 for detailed descriptions of <b>desired conditions</b>.</p> <p><b>Open Space:</b> N/A <b>Corridors:</b> N/A <b>Water Resources:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Habitat/Species:</b> Pages 21 - 26 provide detailed <b>management recommendations</b> for forest treatments to reach the goals for nesting, PFA, and foraging habitat quantity and quality. These include preferred restoration methods and outcomes regarding forest structure and composition for each type of forest. The authors also recommend limiting human disturbance during the nesting season (March 1 – Sept 30).</p> <p><b>Open Space:</b> N/A <b>Corridors:</b> N/A <b>Water Resources:</b> N/A <b>Additional Info:</b> <b>Prey species</b> listed on p12. Appendix 3 describes life history and habitat needs of prey spp</p> <p>Pg 32 describes <b>research needs</b></p> <p>On FS lands, where <b>MSO</b> and goshawk habitats co-occur, <b>MSO</b> guidelines and standards take priority.</p>
<p><b>Naval Observatory Station Flagstaff Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (NOFS)</b></p> <p><b>Guiding Principle:</b> NOFS should be managed with environmental sustainability in mind.</p>	<p>See <b>Goals and Objectives</b> chart on I-6,7,8. Emphasizes sustainability of the natural environment, partnerships and collaboration, following SWAP (CWCS), sensitive species and habitats management, training and adaptive management.</p> <p><b>Habitat:</b> Objectives are extensive. They emphasize forest health and restoration, migratory bird habitat, controlling invasive species, monitoring.</p> <p><b>Species:</b> Educate and encourage migratory bird stewardship. Protect and enhance nesting habitat.</p> <p><b>Open Space:</b> N/A <b>Corridors:</b> Protect habitat at the landscape level, considering connectivity. Minimize fragmentation.</p> <p><b>Water Resources:</b> Protect the integrity and function of wetlands.</p>	<p><b>Habitat:</b> Continue snag monitoring and conduct long-term habitat monitoring. Establish prescriptions by habitat type. Slopes &gt;15% should have no more than 5-acre areas harvested with no adjacent activity until regeneration has reached 14ft.</p> <p><b>Species:</b> Continue <b>MSO</b> monitoring and manage undergrowth to increase prey base. Identify and monitor these indicator species: Gambel oak, woodpeckers, brown creeper, pygmy nuthatch, olive-sided flycatchers, squirrels.</p> <p><b>Open Space:</b> N/A <b>Corridors:</b> Identifies one-mile stretch of I-40 for elk and mule deer and particularly underpass as key for mule deer movement. Protect big game migratory corridors by avoiding fencing or using AGFD big game fence specifications.</p> <p><b>Water Resources:</b> N/A</p>

Plan	General Objectives	Explicit Standards
<p><b>Flagstaff/Lake Mary Ecosystem Analysis (FLEA)</b></p> <p><b>Guiding Principle:</b> This is an amendment to the Coconino National Forest Plan that adds guidance for forest management on lands adjacent to residential areas. Site specific projects should refer to 1) Forest-wide standards and guidelines, 2) management areas as defined by vegetation and topography*, 3) FLEA area-wide goals, 4) FLEA management area direction**. New page 206 explains how to use plans. *not covered in this document – see FLEA Ch. 4 replacement pages **not covered in this document – see FLEA Ch. 4 NEWp206-84-118</p>	<p><b>Habitat:</b> Promote recreation while protecting wildlife. Support natural, diverse species and plant structures. NEWp206-72 Control impacts of non-natives and discourage further introductions. NEWp206-72 <b>FS</b> will “continue coordination [with <b>City/County</b>] related to fire suppression and fire risk reduction. Continue collaborative efforts to control non-native and invasive plants...” NEWp206-79 <b>Species:</b> TES and MIS species are maintained or recovering in the majority of habitats. NEWp206-72 <b>Open Space:</b> Work with City/County planning to acquire desirable State Trust lands. NEWp206-74 “...Stay alert to changes in use status. Provide input to the design requirement of new developments (especially when they are adjacent to National Forest), participate as a government liaison in the <b>City</b> of Flagstaff’s Open Space Coalition, continue linking <b>City</b> and <b>County</b> trails to FS trails, share public outreach and education tools, and share information about future plans.” NEWp206-79 <b>Corridors:</b> Maintain travelways of denser vegetation in connected patches. Maintain travelways between summer and winter ranges, feeding and nesting areas, maternity areas, and dispersal areas to promote genetic viability. NEWp206-73. <b>Water Resources:</b> Use trails and information to focus recreation around wetlands. Lake Mary and Oak Creek watersheds are important waters. Restore and protect riparian habitat, improve waterfowl habitat at Marshall Lake, protect water quality in Oak Creek. Streams have vegetated banks for stability and adequate flow to support aquatic species and provide free water. NEWp206-78</p>	<p><b>Habitat:</b> Maintain max 15% dense cover per legal section, prioritizing steep slopes and travelways (p5), MSO PACs, along canyon rims. NEWp206-76 Within Urban/Rural Influence Zone and WUI, do not apply thermal cover guideline requiring 30% cover within a 10K block. NEWp206-76. Within WUI attempt to retain 15% cover per legal section. NEWp206-76 Generally do not locate roads in meadows, educate the public, and improve meadow areas to diffuse grazing pressure. NEWp206-78 <b>Species:</b> <b>MSO</b> – Do not include stands in Urban/Rural Influence Zone in target thresholds. NEWp206-73 <b>northern goshawk</b> – In Urban/Rural Influence Zone limit human activities within 30-acre nest stand during breeding season. Do not reduce typical recreation (i.e. dispersed camping) in the PFA. Avoid designating trails near nest sites and encourage pet control through education and enforcement. <b>bald eagle</b> – Manage stands for nest trees and screening, minimize human disturbance at sites. <b>Threatened &amp; Endangered species</b> – Research, monitor species to inform management. <b>Open Space:</b> Desirable private parcels are in Dry Lake Hills and Lake Mary Watershed. <b>Corridors:</b> Maintain identified corridors (#s 1, 6, 14, and 22 in the Regional Plan update Sustainable Corridors document). There will be fewer miles of road in the Waterline Road area than in 2002. p5 Maintain the two corridors in the Urban/Rural Influence Zone (A-1 Mountain-Ft Valley-Naval Observatory, Rio de Flag) NEWp206-75 <b>Water Resources:</b> Close and/or obliterate roads, generally do not allow OHV use within ¼ mi of open water or riparian, follow Regional Guide Riparian Standards. Implement restoration to reduce large-scale disturbance. NEWp206-77 High-elevation riparian are priority. NEWp206-78 Establish administrative enclosures on representative riparian areas to determine habitat potential. NEWp206-78 Work with <b>City</b> and <b>NPS</b> to study and develop ways to maintain municipal water and flows in Walnut Canyon National Park. NEWp206-77 <b>Additional Info:</b> Wildlife cover requirements are different for Fire Management Analysis Zone 1U (urban ponderosa pine) than in the rest of the FLEA area. <b>FS</b> will refer to <i>Noxious Weeds Strategic Plan Working Guidelines, Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests</i> for projects. NEWp206-76. <b>FS</b> will assist <b>USGS</b> in maintaining invasive database. NEWp206-76. (<b>FS</b>) “Provide media and public information focused on the importance of meadows and proper activities within meadows.” NEWp206-78 Update the MOU between <b>NPS</b> and <b>CNF</b> to include Sunset Crater, Wupatki, and Walnut Canyon. NEWp206-79 <b>FS</b> will survey potential MSO habitat within ½ mi of project boundaries. NEWp206-73</p>
<p><b>Flagstaff Area Open Spaces and Greenways Plan (OSGW)</b></p> <p><b>Guiding Principle:</b> Residents in greater Flagstaff area have open spaces no more than 15 minutes from their neighborhoods.</p>	<p>This plan for the most part focuses on protecting <b>open space, habitats,</b> and habitat <b>linkages</b> in general. Specific habitat descriptions are included in Section 3 for geographic areas, but little is included anywhere about specific species or guilds of species, or habitat characteristics region-wide. For example, riparian areas are discussed broadly and in detail, but wetlands are only mentioned when they occur in a Section 3 area.</p>	<p>Section 3 describes concerns specific to geographic areas.</p>

The following are planning documents for large areas that guide management more broadly

Plan	General Overview	Specific Content
<p><b>Coconino County Comprehensive Plan (CCCP)</b></p> <p><b>Guiding Principle:</b> Land use decisions should support long-term development goals of conservation-based planning.</p>	<p><b>GUIDELINES</b> for decision-making (p18-20)</p> <p>A. Assess impacts of local decisions in a landscape context.</p> <p>B. Make land use decisions that are compatible with the natural potential of the site and the landscape.</p> <p>C. Avoid or mitigate for the effects of human use and development on ecological processes and the landscape.</p> <p>D. Identify and preserve <b>rare or critical ecosystems, habitats, and associated species.</b></p> <p>E. Minimize the fragmentation of large contiguous areas of habitat and maintain or restore <b>connectivity</b> among habitats.</p> <p>F. Minimize the introduction and spread of non-native species and use native plant species in restoration and landscaping.</p> <p>G. Conserve use of non-renewable and critical resources.</p> <p>H. Avoid land uses that deplete natural resources.</p> <p>I. Avoid polluting our communities and environment.</p> <p>J. Consider land use decisions over time horizons that encapsulate the natural variability of ecosystems.</p>	<p>The plan does not include legal or regulatory elements. There are several <b>policies</b> for each of the “GOALS” that follow meant to guide future planning decisions.</p> <p><b>Habitat:</b>                      “Conserve and enhance the natural qualities of environmentally sensitive lands.” p25                      “Protect wildlife communities and their habitat.” p26                      “Conserve plant communities and improve the health of vegetative ecosystems.” P28                      “Improve forest health and promote the restoration of forest ecosystems.” P29                      “Preserve working ranches, <u>unfragmented</u> landscapes, and the county’s natural character.” P86</p> <p><b>Species:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Open Space:</b>                      “Provide for the stewardship of important natural areas.” P65                      “Manage recreational use in a manner that minimizes impacts to communities and the environment.” P7                      “Ensure the preservation of open space.” P84</p> <p><b>Corridors:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Water Resources:</b>                      “Ensure a water supply for human communities while considering the needs of natural systems.” P34                      “Ensure that a range of water types are provided for human use through an efficient and ecologically responsible manner.” P36                      “Protect, preserve, and improve the quality of surface water and groundwater.” P38                      “Promote environmentally compatible wastewater disposal methods.” P53</p> <p><b>Additional info - Development considerations:</b>                      “Promote the installation of utilities in a manner compatible with community character, scenic resources, and ecological conditions.” P50                      “Maintain a circulation network that is...complementary to...the environment.” P57                      “Support air travel opportunities while minimizing the impacts on human and natural communities.” P58                      “Preserve and enhance the integrity of the county’s scenic resources.” P79 (see 79-81 on scenic corridors, night skies, and quiet)                      “Concentrate development in designated growth areas while preserving open space and landscapes.” P98</p>
<p><b>Coconino National Forest &amp; Kaibab National Forest Plans (CNFP &amp; KNFP)</b></p>	<p>Topics discussed: Forest management and restoration (this includes improving understory, retaining habitat characteristics like snags and downed wood especially for cavity nesters, minimizing impacts to wetlands and water resources, protecting cave resources and bats), T&amp;E species MSO and goshawk, watershed and riparian restoration.</p>	<p>Forest Plans contain standards and guidelines that are legally binding rules directed by Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) as amended by National Forest Management Act (NFMA)</p> <p>The KNFP is organized by geographical areas; in these sections specific habitat types and species are discussed.</p> <p><b>MSO</b> is emphasized in KNFP</p>
<p><b>Flagstaff Area Regional Land Use Plan (FARLUP)</b></p>	<p>This is a general or comprehensive planning document, meant to guide more prescriptive plans like zoning ordinances. The plan’s principles are meant to guide management and planning decisions.</p>	<p>Policies and strategies within the plan are meant to guide decisions on specific topics and are based on the principles of FARLUP. These principles include 1) regional planning and cooperation, especially with the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Arizona State Land Department, 2) compact land use patterns and infill, 3) mixed-use development, 4) bounded growth, and 5) Traditional Neighborhood Design.</p>

**Subjects Addressed in the Reviewed Planning Documents**

	Open Space		Corridors	Habitat							Species						Water Resources				
	Land acquisition, exchange	Hunting/Game		Wildlife corridors	Snags, downed wood	Steep slopes	Invasive plants	Grasslands	Ponderosa Pine Forest Restoration	Meadows	Piñon-juniper woodlands	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive species	Cavity nesters	Song birds	Bats	Ungulates	Grassland species	Watersheds	Riparian	Wetlands	Groundwater Conservation
<b>GPD</b>		X					X				X					X					
<b>NOGO</b>				X				X					X								
<b>FLEA***</b>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X		
<b>CCCP*</b>	X		X		X	X		X			X						X	X	X	X	
<b>NOFS</b>		X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X					X		
<b>OSGW **</b>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	X			X
<b>CNFP</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
<b>KNFP***</b>	X			X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X		
<b>FARLUP</b>	X		X		X	X		X	X								X	X			

\*CCCP Appendix E – includes all additional categories (snags, grasslands, meadows, canyons, birds, bats, ungulates, large carnivores, and other species)

\*\*OSGW includes information on steep slopes, bats, grassland species, and wetlands when they apply to a specific area described in Section 3.

\*\*\*FLEA and KNFP are organized by area. The area sections cover specific species (songbirds, pronghorn, etc) when they are found within the areas described, particularly when these are indicator species.