
Appendix G

Recommended Wilderness Analysis Process

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Appendix G: Recommended Wilderness Analysis Process

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Recommended Wilderness Process

When developing or revising a forest plan, the Forest Service must identify and evaluate lands that may be suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and determine whether to recommend any such lands to be designated a wilderness. This is done in four steps: inventory, evaluation, analysis, and recommendations. The inventory and evaluation steps are completed: this appendix documents the inventory, evaluation, and analysis steps in the Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, chapter 70.

Step 1: Identification and Inventory

The directives contain the framework of the wilderness recommendation process. The Forest Plan Revision interdisciplinary team developed the wilderness inventory areas based on the process in 1909.12-chapter 70 section 71.

Developing the Inventory

The primary function of the identification and inventory step is to efficiently and effectively identify all lands within the plan area that may have wilderness characteristics as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 *United States Code* 1131-1136, 78 Stat 890), using a transparent process. Lands included in the inventory are documented and identified on a map and carried forward for further evaluation.

To develop the inventory of lands on the Ashley National Forest that may be suitable for recommendation as wilderness, three categories of inventory criteria were used (size, forest roads improvements, and other improvements) and information obtained during our *Assessment Report of Ecological, Social, and Economic Conditions on the Ashley National Forest* (USDA Forest Service 2017), as directed by the Forest Service Handbook, and additional public input. The Ashley National Forest utilized existing databases and geospatial data as sources of information for the inventory process, which are dynamic and may change over time.

It is important to note that lands included in the inventory provide a starting point for further evaluation, and their inclusion is not a designation that conveys or requires a particular kind of management.

Size Criteria (FSH 1909.12, 71.21)

According to the Wilderness Act, a wilderness area “[h]as at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition” (16 U.S.C. 1131c). Areas to be included in the inventory must be federal lands and must meet one of the following size criteria:

1. The area contains 5,000 acres or more.
2. The area contains less than 5,000 acres but is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, including but not limited to areas

contiguous to an existing wilderness, primitive areas, administratively recommended wilderness, or wilderness inventory of other Federal ownership.

The Ashley National Forest inventory includes lands over 5,000 acres that meet the remaining criteria, and areas less than 5,000 acres that are adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness.

Improvements (FSH 1909.12, 71.22)

Lands to be considered for inventory may or may not have improvements. Improvements consist of things that show evidence of human activities such as roads, structures, or past management activities. The presence of such improvements does not necessarily exclude areas for consideration in the inventory.

Forest Road¹ Improvements

The following areas with road improvements were included in the inventory. Guidance on forest road improvements considered can be found in FSH 1909.12, chapter 70, section 71.22a.

1. Areas that contain operational maintenance level 1 (see Glossary for definition) forest roads.
2. Areas with routes that are decommissioned, unauthorized or temporary, or forest roads that are identified for decommissioning in a previous decision document or in travel management plan or travel analysis.
3. Areas with forest roads that are identified to be reclassified to maintenance level 1 in a previous decision document or in a travel management plan or travel analysis.
4. Areas with forest roads that were proposed for consideration as recommended wilderness in the 1986 Forest Plan or areas with forest roads that the Responsible Official merits for inclusion in the inventory that were proposed for consideration through public involvement during the assessment or other public or intergovernmental participation opportunity.
5. Areas with historic wagon routes, historic mining routes, or other settlement era transportation features considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.

The areas excluded from the inventory contained the following road improvements:

1. Permanently authorized roads validated by a Federal court or the Department of the Interior for which a valid easement or interest has been properly recorded.
2. Forest road maintained to levels 3, 4, and 5 operational maintenance level.
3. Forest roads maintained to operational maintenance level 2. The 2009 Ashley National Forest Travel Management Record of Decision identified the level 2 roads for continued public access.

¹ A forest road is defined as a road wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the System and the use and development of its resources (36 CFR 2112.1).

Other Improvements

Other improvements on the Ashley National Forest were reviewed to determine whether to include or exclude areas in the inventory (table 1, next page). Guidance on improvements considered can be found in FSH 1909.12, chapter 70, section 71.22b.

Table 1. Wilderness Inventory Improvements

Improvement Type	Remarks
Airstrips	No airstrips exist on the Ashley National Forest.
Heliports	No heliports exist on the Ashley National Forest.
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	Vegetation treatments were included in the inventory. The definition for substantially noticeable, and how the team used the concept in the inventory, is presented in appendix A.
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable were included in the inventory. Areas where regeneration harvest had taken place within the last 40 years were excluded from the inventory, as well as a ½ buffer from the regeneration harvest. The definition for substantially noticeable, and how the concept was used in the inventory is presented in appendix A.
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their maintenance and access needs is minimal.	It was determined that the vertical structures in step 2 of the inventory had a minimal impact, including their maintenance and access requirements; therefore, areas with vertical structures were included in the inventory.
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	Areas of historic mining activity on the Ashley National Forest primarily consist of small hand dug pits, therefore these areas were included in the inventory as they are not substantially noticeable.
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	The areas of current mining activity on the Ashley National Forest were found to be substantially noticeable and were excluded from the inventory.
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	Range improvements such as chainings were excluded from the inventory if they were substantially noticeable. Minor structural improvements such as troughs and fences were found to be not substantially noticeable and were included in the inventory.
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps. As a general rule, do not include developed sites. Areas with minor, easily removable recreation developments may be included.	Areas with dispersed camping sites and outfitter camps were included in the inventory as they are temporary and easily removed. Areas with developed recreation sites were excluded from the inventory. Trails are not considered to be a recreational improvement and remained in the inventory.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared rights-of-way, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structures.	Whether powerlines or pipelines were included or excluded depended on what type they are. Most powerlines had a cleared corridor and were not included in the wilderness inventory. Oil and gas pipelines and large water transmission lines were not included in the inventory. Small, buried water transmission lines were included in the wilderness inventory.
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions. Areas may include minor watershed treatments that have been accomplished manually such as small hand-constructed gully plugs.	Areas of watershed treatment are very limited on the Ashley National Forest, one contoured area that was found to be substantially noticeable was excluded from the inventory.
Lands adjacent to develop or activities that impact opportunities for solitude. The fact that the non-wilderness activities or used can be seen or heard from within any portion of the area, shall not, or itself, preclude inclusion in the inventory.	Areas adjacent to development or activities were included in the inventory.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	Areas with structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area were included in the inventory.

Final Inventory Results

The final inventory comprises 28 polygons over 5,000 acres and 4 polygons less than 5,000 acres that are adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness, for a total of 590,788 acres (about 43% of the Ashley National Forest). The wilderness evaluation, the second step, will take a more detailed look at these inventoried areas to determine how well they meet wilderness characteristics using a set of criteria based on the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Table 2. Final Wilderness Inventory

Area	Acres	Area	Acres
Mill Hollow	6,301	Flat Top Mtn	20,010
Indian Springs	5,573	Pole Creek	13,207
Alkali Canyon	20,306	Cow Hollow	18,028
Right Fork Indian Canyon	46,310	Dyer Mtn	7,788
Nutters Canyon	6,642	South Slope East Uintas	135,466
Cottonwood	26,585	Grizzly Ridge	6,734
Wire Fence	22,239	Lambson Draw	5,005
Water Hollow	5,007	Mt Lena	34,114
Timber Canyon East	10,479	Carter Creek	7,853
Timber Canyon West	24,552	North Slope East Uintas	66,791
Wagon Road Ridge	5,063	Sheep Creek East	7,579
Big Ridge	23,666	Sheep Creek West	7,382
South Fork Rock Cr	8,925	Goslin	7,066
Dry Ridge	23,509	Four areas less than 5000 acres and adjacent to existing wilderness	384
Lake Fork Mtn	18,063	Total	590,270

Step 2: Evaluation

The results of the wilderness evaluation process for 32 wilderness inventory polygons on the Ashley National Forest follow. Each of the 32 polygons in the wilderness inventory were evaluated using criteria from Forest Service Handbook 1909.12 chap. 70. The Regional and Forest planning teams developed measures for these criteria to address the specific questions

posed by the criteria and provide a consistent way to evaluate each area in the wilderness inventory.

This section presents the wilderness evaluations for the 32 wilderness inventory polygons, presented in alphabetical order.

Alkali Canyon – 181

Total acres: 20,306

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of; 2% Basin Big Sagebrush, 2% Black Sagebrush, 5% Douglas fir, 1% Grass, 2% Greasewood, 1% Mountain Brush, 26% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 2% Persistent Aspen, 58% Pinyon – Juniper, 1% Wyoming Big Sagebrush, and less than 1% of Rubber Rabbit Brush and Seral Aspen.

The vegetation in the southern portion of the area consists of sparse grass and sagebrush and/or pinyon pine and juniper. The central portion of the area has moderately dense pinyon pine and juniper along the ridges intermixed with perennial grasses and mountain mahogany. The northern part of the area has sparse pinyon pine-Douglas fir–juniper on the south to west aspects and moderately dense pinyon pine-Douglas fir or perennial grasses-sagebrush-mountain mahogany on the north to east aspects.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Mule Deer, Pronghorn, Elk, and Greater Sage Grouse.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.02%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The current vegetation within this inventory areas is partially affected by natural ecological processes. The mountain big sagebrush communities in this inventory polygon have a fire regime of 1, and a condition class of 2. The pinyon juniper communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. There have been no wildfires in the in the past 60 years. A small area, 20 acres, of the inventory area was burned in 2007 for a sage grouse habitat burn study. Portions of the inventory area were cleared of pinion pine-juniper in the past.

There are five Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed into the polygon, two of these roads, Alkali Canyon and Right Fork Indian Canyon, extend over four miles into the polygon. There are three Forest Service System trails open to all motor vehicles in the southern part of the area. Several unauthorized routes exist, primarily in the southern half of the inventory area.

The inventory area has two range allotments, Sowers Canyon and Anthro Mountain. There is a boundary fence on the forest on the northern boundary that marks the border between the Ashley National Forest and the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. There are three other range fences as well as multiple range spring developments, troughs, and reservoirs. There is one guzzler in the northwestern corner of the inventory area.

There are two abandoned well pads in the southwestern portion of the area. One active well pad in the far northern portion of the area is cherry stemmed out of the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None present
Heliports	None present
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	19.30 acres @ 0.10%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	70 acres @ 0.35%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	None
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared rights-of-way, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	There are five planned well pads in the northwestern portion of the area.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	20,304 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The northern boundary, which is the northern boundary of the Forest, is immediately adjacent to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands. The southern boundary is the southern boundary of the Forest and is immediately adjacent to lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The western boundary is Forest Service Road 335, which separates the inventory area from the Nutters Canyon inventory area. The eastern boundary is adjacent to Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The terrain consists of broad plateaus with moderately steep dissected side slopes above narrow valleys. Hills are rounded in the north. Pinyon pine, Douglas fir, and juniper cover the northern part of the area and many of the canyon walls and drainages in the south. Across the tops of the southern plateaus the cover opens to sagebrush and grass with areas of mountain mahogany.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities including camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding, occur within the inventory area, mainly along the western and eastern boundary and in Alkali Canyon where road access exists. Much of the inventory area does not support primitive recreation activities because of a lack of attractions and access routes.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 6,358 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 31.31% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species
Road corridors on the western, eastern, and southern boundaries disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0% @ 0 acres
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep break land, cliffs).	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

Many historic and prehistoric surveys have been performed in the area and multiple eligible prehistoric sites have been found.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area spans two watersheds, Nutters Canyon on the west side and Left Fork Antelope Canyon on the east side, with Right Fork Antelope ridge separating the watersheds. Nutters Canyon has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk and Right Fork Antelope Canyon has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Green River City municipal watershed

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural area in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The shape is irregular, long and narrow, with multiple excluded authorized roads and other excluded areas partially dissecting the area. The area boundary is tied to roads on the south, west, and east.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	<p>There are portions of 11 oil and gas leases in the area. Seven are active and 4 are inactive.</p> <p>The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes</p>
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	Bureau of Land Management are managed for multiple use. Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands are managed for multiple use and there is significant oil and gas development. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	Bureau of Land Management are managed for multiple use. Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands are managed for multiple use and there is significant oil and gas development. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	36% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 8% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 1% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Road); 55% MA n (Range of Resources Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	2,736 acres @ 13.48%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	97.4% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Big Ridge – 274

Total acres: 23,666

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 3% Alpine, 1% Douglas fir, 9% Engelmann Spruce, 2% Fell-field, 1% Grass, 2% Lodgepole Pine, 15% Mixed Conifer, 9% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 1% Riparian Non-Willow Shrub, 21% Persistent Aspen, 5% Rock, 30% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Alpine vegetation, Cottonwood, Meadow grasses and forbs, and Mountain Big Sagebrush.

In the northern part of the inventory area the vegetation on the steep canyon slopes includes Douglas fir, ponderosa pine; and mixed lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. The drainage ways on these slopes have a vegetative cove of Engelmann spruce – subalpine fir/aspens, lodgepole pine with scattered Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir, mixed Douglas fir/common juniper/aspens/limber pine, and mountain brush.

In the upper reaches above timberline of Big Ridge, Log Hollow, Wedge Hollow, Burnt Ridge, Hell Hole, and Upper Basin, the vegetative cover includes Engelmann spruce, alpine sedge grass and forbs, with inclusion of Krumholtz Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir.

In the middle reach of the inventory area, Log Hollow and Big Ridge, the cirque basins have scattered spruce/fir cover. There is also hummocky topography with lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir.

The vegetation in the Upper Basin area includes Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir with some scattered Douglas fir and minor inclusions of big sagebrush/grass.

In the southern part of the inventory area the dominate overstory includes Douglas fir, aspen, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce and lodgepole opine with mountain big sagebrush and grass at lower elevations.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Wild Turkey.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.77%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The persistent Aspen communities have a fire regime of 3 and condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the western portion of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the central part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the eastern and north central part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities in the western part and eastern part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities in the central part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2.

There have been no identified wildfires in the area in the past 70 years.

A broadcast burn along the McAfee basin road occurred in 2013. Two individual tree selection harvests occurred in 1990.

There are 6 Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed out of the inventory area. There are two motorized trails in the inventoried area, #1145 and #1213, for a total of 7 miles. There are multiple unauthorized routes in the inventory area, primarily along south facing slopes and ridgelines south of Burnt Ridge and on Big Ridge.

The inventory area contains all or parts of four grazing allotments: Blind Stream, Log Hollow, McAfee Basin, and Rock Creek. There are multiple spring developments, stock troughs, pipelines, and fences. The greatest concentration of range improvements are located south of Burnt Ridge.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	83 acres @ 0.35%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	95 acres @ 0.40%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are multiple dispersed camping spots throughout the inventory area. The largest concentrations occur in Log Hollow and along the Blind Stream road.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared rights-of-way, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	Private and Tribal lands adjacent to the southern border and primarily undeveloped.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	Remnants of logging operations are evident along the McAfee Basin road.

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	23,657 acres @ 99.96%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area borders private range lands on the southern border.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The northern part of the inventory area includes steep highly dissected north facing slopes with steep canyon slopes.

In the middle portion of the inventory area including Big Ridge, Log Hollow, Wedge Hollow, Burnt Ridge, Hell Hole, and Upper Basin areas there are steep to very steep sloping terrain and defined ridges and drainages. The upper reaches of these areas are rolling uplands, the middle reaches include cirque basins and canyons separated by high ridgelines.

The southern portion of the area is gentle south facing slopes and dissected, moderately steep terrain.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, mainly along the Blind Stream Road and in McAfee Basin, Log Hollow, Corral Creek, and Burnt Ridge.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 7,463 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 31.53% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	23.5% @ 5553 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.05% @ 12 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	43% @ 10,229 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

Big Ridge peak has an elevation of 11,095 feet.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	4,981 acres @ 21.04%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep break land, cliffs).	204 acres @ 0.86%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been minimal historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Historic and prehistoric sites have been identified but none have been found to be eligible.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area spans seven watersheds. The watershed condition class for each watershed is Blind Stream - functioning at risk, Rudy Hollow – Duchesne River - functioning at properly, South Fork Rock Creek – functioning properly, Farm Creek – functioning properly, Cabin Creek – Rock Creek – functioning properly, Corral Creek – Rock Creek – functioning at risk, and Carter Creek – Rock Creek – functioning at properly.

The inventory area is part of the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley and Green River City municipal watersheds.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?
There are no special interest areas or research natural area in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?
There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The shape of the area is primarily blocky and is dissected by four cherry stemmed roads. The western boundary is defined by the Blind Stream Road, the south boundary by the Forest boundary, the east boundary by the Forest boundary and roads, and the north boundary is not defined by any landmarks and is difficult to define from the surrounding area.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is bordered on the south by private range lands and on the south and east by the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. These lands are primarily undeveloped. The adjacent Ashley Forest Service lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	2% MA b (Moderate Timber Production); 1% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 13% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 4% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroaded); 4% MA k (Maximum Water Yield Recreation); 76% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	23,651 acres @ 99.93%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	97.5% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Carter Creek – 526

Total acres: 7,854

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation within the inventory area consists of 1% Douglas fir, 2% Lodgepole Pine, 18% Mixed Conifer, 1% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 11% Pinyon-juniper, 66% Ponderosa Pine, 1% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Riparian conifer and Meadow grasses and forbs.

Ponderosa Pine covers most of the Greendale Plateau within the inventory area. The north facing slopes of the Carter Creek drainage has mixed conifer and the south facing slopes of Carter Creek drainage has pinyon and juniper. The Eagle Creek drainage has a vegetative cover of mixed conifer.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Chukar, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, and Wild Turkey.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	98.64%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads, trails, and dispersed camping locations in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The Ponderosa pine communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 3. The mixed conifer communities have a fire regime of 4 and condition class of 2. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and condition class of 2.

The Burnt Creek wildfire occurred in 2000 in the inventory area.

There have been multiple individual tree selection harvests throughout the inventory area in the 1980s and early 1990s.

There are seven Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are some unauthorized routes the inventory area. The majority in the eastern side of the inventory area.

The inventory area contains parts of the Lonesome Park and Lewis/Allen grazing allotments. There are 3 stock ponds and two wildlife guzzlers in the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	2,731 acres @ 34.78%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	12 acres @ 0.15%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Dispersed camping locations are scattered throughout the inventory area. The majority occur on south slope of Dowd Mountain.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared rights-of-way, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The east side of the inventory area is adjacent to the Red Canyon Recreation Corridor. The corridor is a high use area including a paved road, visitor center, day use area, and campgrounds. The east side of the inventory area also includes to private inholdings that include private residences and agricultural lands.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	7,853 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	2,544 acres @ 32.40%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is bordered by State Highway 44 on the west and in three places on the southern boundary. Highway 44 is also within 0.6 miles of the inventory area boundary on the southern border. There are two private inholdings, developed with private residences and outbuildings within the inventory area.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The Greendale Plateau within the inventory area is relatively flat with two steep sided canyons, Carter Creek and Eagle Creek, incised through the plateau.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, hiking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, cross country skiing, and snow shoeing are some primitive activities in the inventory area.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 3,616 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 46.04% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.01% @ 1 acre
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Road corridors on the western, eastern, and southern boundaries disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	2,938 acres @ 37.42%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep break land, cliffs).	130 acres @ 1.65%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been multiple historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Multiple eligible prehistoric sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of three watersheds, Lower Carter Creek on the west side, Skull Creek – Green River on the east side, and Horseshoe Canyon – Green River on the northern side. Lower Carter Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at properly, Skull Creek – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Horseshoe Canyon – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Dutch John Town municipal watershed.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural area in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area is shape is irregular with 9 roads cherry stemmed into the area. The area is bounded by roads on the south and east side. A road and powerline form the boundary on the east. A road forms part of the northern boundary. The remainder of the northern boundary is not tied to a geographic location and is difficult to distinguish from the surrounding area not included in the inventory.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	There are three Ditch Bill Easements adjacent to the inventory area, Center Fork Eagle Creek Ditch, Aztec Ditch, and Eagle Creek Ditch.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The Daggett County General 2017 Resource Management Plan states; "Wilderness designation is not an appropriate, effective, efficient, economic or wise use of land.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The lands adjacent to the inventory area to the north, east, and on part of the west side is the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area. The Ashley National Forest lands are multiple use. The two private inholdings within the inventory area are private residences
Describe the current management of the area.	93% MA n1 (NRA existing situation); 7% MA r (Wildlife) The entire inventory area is within the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	100% @ 7,853 acres
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	30% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Cottonwood – 187

Total acres: 26,585

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation within the inventory area consists of 3% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 1% Basin Big Sagebrush, 1% Black Sagebrush, 17% Douglas fir, 6% Grass, 3% Mountain Brush, 13% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 40% Pinyon and Juniper, 1% Rubber Rabbitbrush, 12% Seral Aspen, 1% Tall Willow, and less than 1% of Cottonwood, Greasewood, Persistent Aspen, Ponderosa Pine, Serviceberry, and Yellowbrush.

The drainages that descend to the Left Fork Indian Canyon in the western portion of the inventory area have Douglas-fir and mixed coniferous forest stands with and without seral aspen at higher elevations. At mid elevations these drainages have a cover of dense stands of Douglas fir and aspen on north aspects and sparse pinyon pine and Douglas fir on south aspects. On the less steep slopes at all aspects grass and sagebrush, and mountain mahogany is prevalent. At the lower elevations the drainages that descend to Left Fork Indian Canyon have moderately dense pinyon pine and juniper, with patchy areas of perennial grass and mountain mahogany.

The drainages that descend to Sowers Canyon have sparse pinyon pine, Douglas fir, and juniper with the amount of Douglas fir increasing with elevation. The north to east aspects have either moderately dense pinyon pine and Douglas fir or perennial grass, sagebrush, and mountain mahogany. At lower elevations, the drainages have a very sparse vegetative cover of scattered pinyon pine and juniper, and perennial grasses.

The inventory area provides habitat for two endemic plants, Erigeron untermannii, Indian Canyon fleabane, and Mentzelia goodrichi, Goodrich’s blazingstar.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Pronghorn, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Greater Sage Grouse.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	97.72%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to road corridors in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mountain big sagebrush communities on the west side of Tabby Canyon have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 3 and on the east side of Tabby Canyon a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and a condition class of 2. The pinyon pine-juniper communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The Douglas fir communities have a fire regime of 3 and condition class of 2.

The Church Camp fire in 2012 burned over 2,900 acres in the inventory area. There have been no other wildland fires in the past 60 years.

There are eight Forest Service System road cherry stemmed into the inventory area, the longest being 1.3 miles. Several unauthorized routes exist, primarily in the drainage bottoms.

The inventory area has portions of three range allotments, Sowers Canyon, Cottonwood, Left Fork Indian Canyon, and Right Fork Indian Canyon. There are boundary fences on the forest on the northern boundary that marks the border between the Ashley National Forest and the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. There are multiple other range fences as well as multiple range spring developments, troughs, and reservoirs and one buried range pipeline.

There are three active oil and gas well pads in the northern portion of the area that are cherry stemmed out of the inventory area and one active oil and gas well pad on the northeastern boundary of the inventory area. There are six planned well pads with associated planned pipelines that have been excluded from the northeastern portion of the inventory area.

There is a powerline with a partially cleared corridor the runs along the eastern boundary of the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	311 acres
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	4.98 acres
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	116 acres @ 0.44%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Several dispersed camping locations are in the Left Fork of Indian Canyon on the western boundary of the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	21 acres
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	Three active oil and gas well pads are cherry stemmed out of the inventory area. The inventory area is bordered in portions on the west and east by private inholdings. There are 3 private inholdings that are surrounded by the inventory area.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	The Indian Canyon Guard Station is within the inventory area.

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	26,584 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

State Highway 191 forms the western border of the inventory area. The inventory area borders a private inholding in the Left Fork of Indian Canyon and private inholdings in Sowers Canyon. There are three private inholdings within the inventory area. The Argyle Canyon county road is south of the inventory area and at its closest point is 0.25 miles from the inventory area.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The southern boundary of the inventory area is delineated by the north ridgeline of Argyle Canyon/Bad Land Cliffs. Immediately north of this ridgeline, the topography is dissected by numerous drainages that descend to the bottom of the upper (southern) end of Left Fork Indian Canyon. Another ridgeline breaks off the north ridge line of Argyle Canyon/Bad Lands Cliffs and descends north and east to the heads of Cottonwood Canyon and Tabby Canyon and beyond. This ridge line divides the western and eastern halves of the undeveloped area, with drainages descending north and west from the ridge line to the bottom of Left Fork Indian Canyon, and south and east from the ridge line to the bottom of Sowers Canyon.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

This area offers primitive recreation opportunities including backpacking, hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. Most of the primitive recreation activities occur along the canyon bottoms of Left Fork Indian Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon, and Sowers Canyon. Few primitive recreation activities occur on the side slopes of the numerous side canon areas, due to steep terrain and limited access routes.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 9,199 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 34.60% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Major road corridors adjacent to the east and west boundaries of the inventory area, and off the Forest, and oil and gas production, have disrupted wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

The western boundary of the inventory area is State Highway 191 which is part of the Dinosaur Diamond Scenic Byway.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	5,497 acres @ 20.68%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep break land, cliffs).	51 acres @ 0.19%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

The Historic Elkhorn Guard Station is located on the western edge of the inventory area in the Left Fork of Indian Canyon.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area spans four watersheds, Left Fork Indian Canyon and Cottonwood Canyon on the western side and portions of Lance Canyon-Sowers Canyon and Tabby Canyon – Sowers Canyon on the east side. Left Fork Indian Canyon. All four watersheds have a watershed condition class of functioning at risk.

The inventory area is part of the Green River City watershed.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?
There are no special interest areas or research natural area in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?
There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area is shaped like an inverted wishbone, with Forest Service lands excluded from the inventory area in the north central portion. The inventory area boundary on the east and west are roads and on the north and south the Forest boundary.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	There are portions of 2 active oil and gas leases in the inventory area. The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Uintah Ouray Indian Reservation and private lands to the north. The reservation lands are managed for oil and gas production. The inventory area is adjacent to BLM and state lands to the south, which are managed for multiple use. Private lands also border the inventory area to the south. These lands are primarily undeveloped. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	39% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 1% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 9% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roded); 51% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	14,616 acres @ 54.98%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.5% of inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Cow Hollow – 440

Total acres: 18,028

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 26% Lodgepole Pine, 1% Meadow, 63% Mixed Conifer, 1% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 3% Persistent Aspen, 5% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% of Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany, Douglas fir, Engelmann Spruce, Fringed Sagebrush, Mountain Brush, and Riparian Non-willow Shrub.

The headwaters of Ashley Creek vegetative cover are mixed conifer and lodgepole pine and the plateau between Black Canyon and Ashley Gorge is lodgepole pine. The west facing canyon slope of Ashley Gorge is mixed conifer. The plateau lands between Ashley Gorge and eastern boundary of the inventory area is a mixture of seral Aspen and persistent Aspen.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.99%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	99.99%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities in the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2, except for the mixed conifer communities in the north central part of the inventory area which have a fire regime of 3 and condition class of 2. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 2 and a condition class of 1.

A regeneration clear cut timber harvest was done in 1950 in the northwest side of the inventory area adjacent to the Sims Peak road. Individual tree selection harvest was done by Sims Peak in 1950, 1962, and 1969.

There are two Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are numerous unauthorized routes. The majority occur on the east side of the inventory area above Ashley Gorge. There are four trails open to 50-inch vehicles or less in the inventory area, #0110, #1196, #0011, #0034 and #0026. There is one trail open to all vehicles in the inventory area, #0109.

The inventory area contains parts of two range allotments, Black Canyon and Taylor Mountain Complex. There is one spring development, one stock pond, one trough, one reservoir, one pipeline, and four fences.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	51 acres @ 0.28%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	63 acres @ 0.35%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	7 acres @ 0.04%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Dispersed camping location primarily occur on the east side of the inventory area above Ashley Gorge.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	None identified
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	18,015 acres @ 99.93%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	2,213 acres @ 12.28%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area borders Bureau of Land Management lands for 0.25 miles on the southern border. The BLM lands are undeveloped.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The northern part of the inventory area is moderately rolling terrain with weakly dissected drainages and the drainages become steeper to the south.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, primarily in the northern part of the inventory area which has multiple trails for access.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 9,426 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 52.28% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.24% @ 43 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	13.9% @ 2,507 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Road corridors surrounding the inventory area disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

The eastern side of Ashley Gorge is included in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	6,183 acres @ 34.30%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	370 acres @ 2.05%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

Ashley Gorge is an extremely rugged and steep canyon area with steep slopes and rock outcrops.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Multiple eligible historical sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of six watersheds, Black Canyon has a watershed condition class of functioning at properly, Ashley Gorge has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, South Fork Ashley Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, North Fork Ashley Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Headwaters of Big Brush Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Davis Hollow – Big Brush Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Ashley Water system for Vernal Utah, the Deseret Generation and Transmission Co-op, and Green River City municipal water systems.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

Portions of two research natural areas are within the inventory area, Sims Peak – Potholes and Ashley Gorge. Sim Peak Potholes RNA was established in 1991 for the features of; seral lodgepole pine with subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce understory, sedge dominated pothole wetlands, and rare plants. The Ashley Gorge RNA was established in 1996 for the features of; Blue spruce, lodgepole pine, and aspen woodlands, shrub lands with mountain mahogany and snowberry, moderate-gradient perennial stream, and rare plants.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	1,459 acres @ 8.09%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area is very irregularly shaped. The inventory area boundaries are primarily not tied to geographic locations and are difficult to distinguish between areas not included in the inventory.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	None identified
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The 2017 Uintah County Resource Management Plan states “The County does not support designation of additional areas within the County as federally designated Wilderness”.
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is primarily adjacent to Ashley National Forest lands managed for multiple use. A small part of the southern boundary of the inventory area is adjacent to Bureau of Land Management lands managed for multiple use.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the current management of the area.	4% MA a (Research Natural Area Candidates); 1% MA b (Moderate Timber Production); 26% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 4% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroaded); 65% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	100% @ 18,028 acres
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	98.4% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Dry Ridge – 325

Total acres: 23,509

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 1% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 4% Alpine, 1% 17% Engelmann Spruce, 3% Grass, 5% Lodgepole Pine, 34% Mixed Conifer, 8% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 11% Persistent Aspen, 1% Pinyon – juniper, 2% Ponderosa Pine, 3% Rock, 8% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Cottonwood, Fell-field, Meadow, Mountain Brush, and Riparian Non-Willow Shrub.

The steep west facing slopes of Rock Creek have a dominate overstory of scattered mixed conifer including Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir and lodgepole pine, with some intermixed aspen and mountain brush/grass species. Along the northern boundary tree cover includes Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir with Douglas fir, Engelmann spruces, aspen and scattered lodgepole pine and subalpine on the colluvial scarp slopes.

In upper Peterson Gulch the vegetation consists of an Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir-aspen dominated overstory with inclusions of subalpine fir. In lower Peterson Gulch the most common vegetative cover is mountain big sagebrush and grass.

The Dry Canyon area vegetation consist of aspen with inclusion of Douglas fir scattered throughout and small groups of lodgepole pine.

On the eastern side of the inventory area the vegetation from the Slate Creek drainage to Dry Canyon consists of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. Along the top of Dry Ridge, the vegetative cover is seral lodgepole with small amounts of Douglas fir and aspen.

South of Dry Canyon the gently rolling plateaus have a vegetative cover of seral lodgepole stands and small amounts of Douglas fir and aspen.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, Whitetailed Ptarmigan, and Wild Turkey.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.85%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities in the western, eastern, and south-central portions of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the north central part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

There have been no identified wildfires in the area in the past 70 years.

One regeneration harvest clear cut occurred in 1965 and two individual tree selection harvests occurred in 1975. One broadcast burn was completed in 2014 on the west side of the inventory area. One pre-commercial thinning projects was completed in 2013 on the east side of the inventory area.

There is a weather station along the Dry Ridge road.

There are multiple unauthorized routes in the inventory area, primarily surrounding the Dry Ridge road and on the south side of the inventory area on the treeless south facing slopes and ridges and in the drainage bottoms between the ridges.

The inventory area contains all or parts of four grazing allotments; Rock Creek, Dry Ridge, Pigeon Water, and Lake Fork. There are multiple spring developments, stock troughs, pipelines, and fences.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	783 acres @ 3.33%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	80 acres @ 0.35%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	3.62 acres
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	The Uintah Mountain Copper Company iron oxide mine is located within the inventory area as it is not substantially noticeable.

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	106 acres @ 0.45%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are dispersed camping locations along the Dry Ridge Road and in other locations in the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Rock Creek road and private inholdings in the Lake Fork and Rock Creek drainages.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	23,509 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0.06 acres @ 0.0002%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

Private inholdings are adjacent to the inventory area on the west and east boundaries. Uintah

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The west facing slope of Rock Creek Canyon consists of cliffs and steep outcrops on the upper valley walls. Along the northern boundary of the inventory area the terrains are gently sloping ridgetops with colluvial scarp slopes. In upper Peterson Gulch there are steep canyon side slopes extending from the ridge tops to the valley bottom. These slopes have a ridge and furrow texture and the intervening gullies are very steep. The Dry Canyon area on the west side of Dry Ridge has moderate to steep slopes of substantial relief.

On the east ridge of Dry Ridge, the topography between the Slate Creek drainage to Dry Canyon consists of steep canyon slopes and steep gullies. South of Dry Canyon there are gently rolling plates cut by a few, widely spaced, shallow drainage ways.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, mainly in the Dry Ridge area, Miners Gulch, and along the Paint Mine road.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0.49 acres (Primitive); 10,431 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 44.37% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	12.7% @ 2981 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.003% @ 1 acre
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	21.5% @ 5,066 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	9,252 acres @ 39.36%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	209 acres @ 0.89%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Eligible historic sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of six watersheds, Cabin Creek – Rock Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Corral Creek – Rock Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Brown Duck Creek – Lake Fork River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Petty Creek – Lake Fork River has a watershed condition class of

functioning at risk, Upper Pigeon Water Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Carter Creek Rock Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley, and Green River City municipal water systems.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?
There are no special interest areas or research natural area in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?
There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is irregular. The northern boundary is defined by the boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness. The southern boundary is adjacent to the Forest boundary and Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory. The western boundary is partially defined by the Rock Creek road and the other parts of the western boundary are not distinguishable from other Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory. The eastern boundary is not distinguishable from other Ashley National Forest land not included in the inventory.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	<p>The High Uintas Wilderness is adjacent to the inventory area to the north. The High Uintas Wilderness is managed according the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. The Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation is adjacent to the south and are primarily undeveloped. On the eastern boundary the inventory area is adjacent to Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory. All of the Ashley National Forest non-wilderness lands are managed for multiple use.</p> <p>The inventory area is adjacent to the Moon Lake Recreation Complex, which includes a highly popular campground and lodge.</p>
Describe the current management of the area.	7% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 10% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroaded); 3% MA k (Maximum Water Yield Recreation); 80% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	18,948 acres @ 80.60%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	94.9% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Dyer Mtn – 450

Total acres: 7,788

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 1% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 4% Alpine, 1% Douglas fir, 17% Engelmann Spruce, 3% Grass, 5% Lodgepole Pine, 34% Mixed Conifer, 8% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 11% Persistent Aspen, 1% Pinyon – juniper, 2% Ponderosa Pine, 3% Rock, 8% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Cottonwood, Fell-field, Meadow grasses and forbs, and Riparian Non-Willow Shrub.

The mixed conifer in the northern half of the inventory consists of subalpine fir, spruces, and grouse whortleberry, with a lodgepole pine over story. The wetter areas in low swales support more Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. In the southern half of the inventory area the vegetative cover consists of Douglas fir and lodgepole pine. Aspen, sedge-bluegrass, and wet meadow vegetation is found along the bottoms of Anderson and Loco Creeks.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	99.99%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities in the north part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the south part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 1. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

A regeneration clear cut timber harvest was done in 1945 on the west side of the inventory area. Three individual tree selection harvests were done in 1945 and 1970. An improvement cut was done on the east side of the inventory area in 1970.

There are seven Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are numerous unauthorized routes. The majority occur on the south end and central part of the inventory area. There are two trails open to 50-inch vehicles or less in the inventory area, #0071 and #0070.

The inventory area contains parts of three range allotments, Taylor Mountain Complex, Lonesome Park, and Iron Springs. There is on stock reservoir in the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	115 acres @ 1.48%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	17 acres @ 0.21%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	Mining activity has occurred around Dyer Mountain
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	There is a small gravel pit on south boundary of the inventory area.
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	1 acre @ 0.01%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are dispersed camping sites primarily in the southern part of the inventory area
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The private inholding on Dyer Mountain has private homes
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	7,785 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

There are three private inholdings within the inventory area. Private homes have been constructed adjacent to the inventory area boundary private lands east of Dyer Mountain. A private inholding in present at the head of Anderson Creek contains a smelter structure and old cabin structures. The third private inholding is not developed.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The inventory area consists of gently rolling topography of low relief in the northern portion of the area and moderately steep side slopes associated with Dyer Mountain and canyon side slopes of Anderson and Loco Creeks.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 3,218 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 41.32% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.12% @ 9.5 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Road corridors surrounding the inventory area disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0 acres @ 0%

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	0 acres @ 0%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Multiple eligible historic sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of four watersheds, Upper Little Brush Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Headwaters Big Brush Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Middle Little Brush Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Davis Hollow - Big Brush Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Central Utah WCD – Ashley Valley, Deseret Generation and Transmission Co-op, and Green River City municipal water systems.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural area in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area is irregular and has three inholdings within it. The southern boundary is defined by roads. The west, south, and eastern boundaries are primarily not tied to geographic locations and the area is difficult to identify from the surrounding area not included in the inventory
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	None identified
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The 2017 Uintah County Resource Management Plan states “The County does not support designation of additional areas within the County as federally designated Wilderness”.
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	Two of the private inholdings are primarily undeveloped. The Dyer Mountain inholding has private homes. The Ashley National Forest lands surrounding the inventory area are managed for multiple use.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the current management of the area.	4% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 34% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 62% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	7,392 acres @ 94.92%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	94.9% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Flat Top Mtn – 365

Total acres: 20,010

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 1% Alpine vegetation, 9% Engelmann Spruce, 14% Lodgepole Pine, 3% Meadow grasses and forbs, 22% Mixed Conifer, 1% Mountain Brush, 1% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 8% Persistent Aspen, 8% Ponderosa Pine, 5% Rock, 27% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Douglas fir and Serviceberry.

The vegetation in the inventory area transitions from conifer forests in and meadows in the south to high elevation “bollies” in the northern portion. In the Upper Dry Gulch drainage, the vegetative cover is seral lodgepole stands with small amounts of Douglas fir and aspen. Lower Dry Gulch drainage as aspen, scattered Douglas fir and small groups of lodgepole pine. Flat Top Mountain has lodgepole pine with inclusions of Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and some Douglas fir.

At the upper end of Crow Canyon and Timothy Creek the major plant communities of the alpine ridges are cushion plan and sedge-geum. Below tree line the vegetation includes Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, whortleberry, gooseberry and carex.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, Whitetailed Ptarmigan, and Wild Turkey.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.94%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The Ponderosa pine communities have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

A small part of the inventory area was burned in the Swift Creek fire in 2003.

Multiple individual tree selection harvests were completed in the 1980s. These primarily occurred west and south of Heller Lake and between Dry Gulch Creek and the Jackson Park road. Pre-commercial thinning was also completed in the 2007 and 2008 between Dry Gulch Creek and the Jackson Park road.

There are three Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are multiple unauthorized routes in the inventory area, primarily between Dry Gulch Creek and the Jackson Park road and west of Heller Lake. The inventory area contains parts of the Yellowstone OHV trail, #1128.

The inventory area contains parts of three grazing allotments; Yellowstone, Dry Gulch, and Uinta Rec Livestock. There are seven spring developments, 9 stock troughs, 2 pipelines, and 2 fences.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	1,458 acres @ 7.29%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	42 acres @ 0.21%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	An outfitter camp is permitted in the Lily Pad Lake area and multiple dispersed camping locations mainly in the southern part of the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands to the east and south are primarily undeveloped
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	26,584 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is partially bordered on the east by the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The topography consists of moderately sloping terrain and glaciated valleys. The terrain at the upper end of Crow Canyon and Timothy Creek consists of gently to moderate rolling upland surface that form the crest of the Uinta Range. The terrain on the south side of the inventory area is gently slopes plateau lands.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, backpacking, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, mainly along the Jackson Park trail #1055 and around Lily Pad Lakes.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 15,166 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 75.79% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollicie LTA	10.2% @ 2,034 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.2% @ 41 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollicie and Alpine Moraine LTA	30.2% @ 6,053 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no outstanding landscape features in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	1,284 acres @ 6.24%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	3 acres @ 0.01%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been minimal historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. No eligible sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of five watersheds, Swift Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Crystal Creek – Yellowstone River has a watershed condition class of functioning at properly, Timothy Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, West Fork Dry Gulch Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Headwaters Dry Gulch Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of Green River City municipal water system.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural area is the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is irregular with 3 roads cherry stemmed into it. The inventory area borders the High Uintas Wilderness to the north, partially borders the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation to the east, and Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory to the west, south, and east.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes. The Heller Lake and Dam Ditch Bill Easement is surrounding by the inventory area.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The non-wilderness Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use. The adjacent Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands are primarily undeveloped. The adjacent High Uintas Wilderness is managed according to the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act.
Describe the current management of the area.	10% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 1% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroaded); 1% MA k (Maximum Water Yield Recreation); 88% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	411 acres @ 2.05%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	88.8% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Goslin – 583

Total acres: 7,066

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation within the inventory area consists of 3% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 1% Black Sagebrush, 7% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 89% Pinyon – juniper and less than 1% Basin Big Sagebrush, Fringed Sagebrush, and Wyoming Big Sagebrush.

Perennial grasses and annual forbs are the primary vegetative cover through much of the inventory area after the Pinyon – juniper was burned during the Mustang Ridge Fire in 2002. Mountain Mahogany is the common vegetative cover on the northern exposures. Pinyon – juniper occur in scattered locations, primarily on the eastern side of the inventory area.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Chukar, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Pronghorn, Elk, Snowshoe Hare, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The Wyoming Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. Much of the Pinyon – Juniper communities burned in the Mustang Ridge Fire in 2002. The remaining Pinyon – Juniper communities have a fire regime of 5 and condition classes of 2 and 3.

Much of the inventory area burned in the Mustang Ridge Fire in 2002.

There is one Forest Service system road cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are a number of unauthorized routes in the northeastern part of the inventory area.

The inventory area contains parts of the Goslin Mountain BLM grazing allotment. There is one spring development, one stock pond, two stock troughs, one pipeline, and one fence in the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	895 acres @ 12.66%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	8 acres @ 0.11 acres
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are a few dispersed camping locations in the northeastern portion of the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	There are 4 country roads north of the inventory area. The Little Hole Road is 0.50 miles away from the inventory area at its closest point. This road receives moderate traffic during the springs, summer, and fall.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	7,066 acres @ 100%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	9 acres @ 0.13%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area borders private and state lands on the northern boundary, but most of the northern border is adjacent to Bureau of Land Management lands.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The inventory area topography includes part of the southern and western slopes and plateau of the Goslin Mountain. The top of the plateau consists of long smooth slopes with low ridges and swales. The eastern portion of the inventory area includes some steep slopes descending to the Green River.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities in the inventory area is primarily hunting. Very little camping and hiking occur within the inventory area.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 4,641 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 65.68% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area is an important corridor for species moving from Browns Park to the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	2,969 acres @ 42.01%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	23 acres @ 0.33%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been multiple historic and prehistoric surveys in the inventory area and numerous eligible prehistoric sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of five watersheds, Spring Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Dutch John Draw – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning at properly, Pine Creek – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Goslin Creek – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, and Headwaters Dry Gulch Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

Part of the inventory area is included in the Dutch John Town municipal water system.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The shape is irregular and does not have any district topographic boundaries. The administrative boundaries do not distinguish the area from adjacent ownership.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	None identified
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The Daggett County General 2017 Resource Management Plan states; "Wilderness designation is not an appropriate, effective, efficient, economic or wise use of land. These lands can be adequately protected with existing management options".
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area borders the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area to the south and east. The northern and eastern sides border BLM, state, and a small amount of private lands which are primarily managed for grazing. The Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	56% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 31% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Road); 12% MA r (Wildlife) Part of the inventory area is within the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	1,722 acres @ 24.37%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	60.3 % of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Grizzly Ridge – 464

Total acres: 6,734

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 1% Douglas fir, 9% Lodgepole Pine, 59% Mixed Conifer, 2% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 28% Seral Aspen, 1% Subalpine fir, and less than 1% Meadow grasses and forbs and Riparian Non-willow Shrub.

The vegetative cover in the northern part of the inventory area consists of mixed conifer of subalpine fir, spruce, and grouse whortleberry, with a lodgepole pine over story. The wetter areas in swales support more Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. South of Grizzly Peak the vegetative cover consists of Douglas fir and aspen. Open parklands and wet meadows occur in the southern portion of the inventory area. The dominant plants are grasses and forbs.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.45%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	99.99%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities in the north part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the south part of the inventory are have a fire regime of 3 and condition class of 1. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

A regeneration clear cut timber harvest was done in 1965 in the northwest side of the inventory area. A large individual tree selection harvest was done on the south end of the inventory area in 1928.

There are four Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are numerous unauthorized routes. The majority occur on the south end and central part of the inventory area. There are two trails open to 50-inch vehicles or less in the inventory area, #1025, #0047, #0011, #0153 and #0152B. There is one trail open to all vehicles in the inventory area, #0061.

The inventory area contains parts of three range allotments, Lonesome Park, Grizzly Ridge, and McKee Draw. There are no range improvements in the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	60 acres @ 0.90%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	55 acres @ 0.82%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	4.34 acres
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are multiple dispersed camping locations in the southeastern part.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared rights-of-way, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is adjacent to popular dispersed camping areas on the east and west sides.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	6,726 acres @ 99.89%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	9 acres @ 0.13%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

United States Highway 191 is adjacent to the inventory area on the eastern boundary and at its closest point is 0.25 miles away and at its furthest is 1.7 miles away.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The inventory area spans Grizzly Ridge in the southern part of the inventory area and the eastern slope of Grizzly Ridge in the northern part of the inventory area. Grizzly Ridge primarily runs north/south and consists of moderately step to steep side slopes.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing occur primarily on the east side of the inventory area.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 0 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 0% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.13% @ 9 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Road corridors surrounding the inventory area disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0 acres @ 0%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	0 acres @ 0%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been minimal historic and prehistoric surveys in the inventory area and one eligible historic site has been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of four watersheds, Upper Little Brush Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Ashley Gorge has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Cart Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Middle Little Brush Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Reader Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Dutch John Town, the Deseret Generation and Transmission Co-op, and Green River City municipal water systems.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is long and narrow. The area boundaries are not tied to geographic locations and are difficult to identify from the area not included in the inventory
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	None identified
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The 2017 Uintah County Resource Management Plan states "The County does not support designation of additional areas within the County as federally designated Wilderness".
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to Ashley National Forest lands that are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	13% MA b (Moderate Timber Production); 25% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 62% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	3,778 acres @ 56.11%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	97.5% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Indian Spring – 171

Total acres: 5,573

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 3% Douglas fir, 29% Mixed Conifer, 24% Mountain Brush, 17% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 6% Persistent Aspen, 1% Ponderosa Pine, 19% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Yellowbrush.

The concave and flat areas along the ridge lines branching out from Reservation Ridge have a vegetative cover of subalpine fir and Douglas fir with and without aspen. Mountain big sagebrush/grass communities are common where tree cover is light. Spiked big sagebrush is found where snow persist into late June and July.

Intervening canyon side slopes and bottoms have a tree cover of Douglas fir and mixed coniferous stands. Seral aspen covers much of the lower and moderate gradients of all aspects and the canyon bottoms. Grasses and other herbaceous species are abundant on the steeper slopes with a southerly aspect.

Along lower elevations along the eastern boundary of the inventory area north facing slopes are usually covered with Douglas fir and pinyon pine-juniper, but no aspen. The upper part of the north facing slopes are less steep and supports a shrub vegetation of mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, and sagebrush. The steeper south facing slopes have a cover of grass and some shrub vegetation.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare. The area also includes the headwaters of Avintaquin Creek which contains a population of Colorado River Cutthroat trout.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	96.78%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited in the inventory area and mainly occur along roads.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 3.

The Spring Fire wildfire in 2011 burned 695 acres of the inventory area and the Trail Ridge wildfire in 2009 burned 54 acres.

There are 6 Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the inventory area, the longest being 1.9 miles. Trail 1097, open to vehicles 50 inches or less, extends 1.6 miles into the inventory area and trail 1100, open to all vehicles, extends 0.16 miles into the inventory area. Several unauthorized routes are present, with the majority leading to dispersed camping locations off of Reservation Ridge

The inventory area contains a portion of the Avintaquin range allotment. There is one stock trough and one stock pond in the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	10 acres @ 0.18%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Dispersed camping sites are primarily located along Reservation Ridge within the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is partially bordered on the east by private lands.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	Remnants of the Avintaquin Guard Station site remain within the inventory area.

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	5,571 acres @ 99.96%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory is partially bordered to the east by private lands.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The terrain consists of west-to-east trending ridge and canyon bottom topography. Ridge, canyon bottoms, and stream courses generally descend in an easterly direction from Reservation Ridge. Ridgelines are broad, somewhat rounded or flat, and are interrupted and irregular intervals by steep shale knolls. Intervening canyons are moderately wide with moderately steep side slopes.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occurs within the inventory area, mainly along the west to east trending ridgelines.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 0 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 0% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0 acres @ 0%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	0 acres @ 0%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

Remnants of the Avintaquin Guard Station are still present in the inventory area but do not qualify as an historical site. A limited number of historic and prehistoric surveys have been performed in the inventory area and no eligible sites have been located.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes portions of one watershed, Mill Hollow – West Fork Avintaquin, it has a watershed condition class of functioning properly. The watersheds are part of the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley and Green River City watersheds.

The area includes the headwaters of Avintaquin Creek which contains a population of Colorado River Cutthroat trout.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	Irregular rectangle in shape and dissected by excluded cherry stemmed roads. Roads form the borders to the north, south, and west. The forest boundary is the inventory area boundary to the east.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	All lands within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The Uinta Wasatch-Cache National Forest is adjacent to the western boundary of the inventory and is designated as inventoried roadless area #418019. The inventory area is adjacent to private lands and the Horse Ridge Wildlife Management Area to the east. The private lands are minimally developed. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	29% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 2% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 21% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 48% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	5,552 acres @ 99.63%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.5% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Lake Fork Mountain – 343

Total acres: 18,063

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 1% Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 1% Douglas fir, 11% Engelmann Spruce, 1% Grass, 5% Lodgepole Pine, 2% Meadow grasses and forbs, 38% Mixed Conifer, 1% Mountain Brush, 9% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 5% Persistent Aspen, 4% Pinyon – juniper, 3% Ponderosa Pine, 1% Rock, 20% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Cottonwood, Low Willow, and Willow.

The vegetation in the Fish Creek and Raspberry Draw areas consist of a tree cover of lodgepole pine overstory and small amounts of aspen, Douglas fir, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce. There are two large wet meadows immediately south of Fish Creek, Little Meadow and Cow Park. In the moderately steep middle and upper Mackentire Draw area the vegetative cover includes Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir with aspen, lodgepole pine with scattered Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir, mixed Douglas fir, common juniper, aspen, and limber pine, and mountain brush. The lower Mackentire Draw area has scattered mixed conifer and mountain brush.

The eastern side slopes of Hells Canyon have a vegetation cover of Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and Douglas fir and aspen with inclusion of subalpine fir. Hamison Basin has Ponderosa pine and manzanita on south and south easterly exposures and lodgepole pine on the northerly aspects.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Wild Turkey.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.79%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	99.99%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities in the east and south parts of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the north part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

There have been three identified wildfires in the area, one occurring in 1988 and two with no identified year.

There have been several small stands clearcut in the inventory area, as well as larger individual tree selection harvests. These primarily occurred around Center Park and Long Park in the northern part of the inventory area and around Salt Creek in the southern part of the inventory area. A broadcast burn was conducted in 2011 in the south part of the Yellowstone drainage on the east side of the inventory area. Pre-commercial thinning was also completed in this area as well as along Salt Creek.

There are six Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are multiple unauthorized routes in the inventory area, primarily on south slope of Lake Fork Mountain and around Center Park in the northern part of the inventory area. The inventory area contains a portion of the Petty Mountain Loop OHV trail, #1127, as well as part of the Yellowstone OHV trail, #1128.

The inventory area contains parts of three grazing allotments; Petty Mountain, Yellowstone, and Lake Fork. There are multiple spring developments, stock troughs, pipelines, and fences.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	1560 acres @ 8.63%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	240 acres @ 1.33%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	45 acres @ 0.25%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Dispersed camping locations occur in the inventory area, primarily along the Hells Canyon road and around the top of Lake Fork Mountain.

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is adjacent to private inholdings along parts of the east and west boundaries. These private lands are developed with homes.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	Remnants of a Civilian Conservation Corp camp are located adjacent and partially within the

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	18,057 acres @ 99.97%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0.01 acres @ 0.00007%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is adjacent to private lands on portions of the western and eastern boundaries.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The terrain on the eastern side of the Lake Fork drainage within the inventory area is steep dissected slopes. The terrain around Center Park is gently sloping with interspersed meadows. In Fish Creek and Raspberry Draw there are moderately sloping to very steep side slopes. In Upper Mackentire Draw there are moderately steep slopes with cliffs and steep bedrock outcrops on the upper valley walls. The Mule Creek and Perry Creek areas have gently sloping to moderately steep, long southerly facing slopes.

The eastern slopes of the Hells Canyon are steep in the upper end of the canyon and decrease in slope towards the forest boundary. Harmston Basin consists of sandy, boulder covered ridge and trough areas.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, mainly along the Fish Creek trail #1060, Toquer Lake trail #1185, and Center Park Trail #1059.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	4 acres (Primitive); 11,176 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 61.90% combined total

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	8.2% @ 1,482 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.7% @ 125 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	14.9% @ 2,685 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	4,421 acres @ 24.47%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	25 acres @ 0.14%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

Lake Fork Mountain to the east of Moon Lake has an elevation of 10,910 feet.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Eligible historic sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of four watersheds, Brown Duck Creek – Lake Fork River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Swasey Lakes – Yellowstone Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Petty Creek – Lake Fork River has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Crystal Creek – Yellowstone River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Green River City municipal water system.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area is shape is similar to a wishbone. The inventory area borders the High Uintas Wilderness to the north, the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation to the south and private lands and Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory. The eastern and western boundaries are not tied to any geographic locations and it is difficult to distinguish between lands within the inventory area and lands that are not.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The adjacent Uintah and Ouray Indian reservation lands are primarily undeveloped. The private lands on the eastern and western boundaries are developed with private homes. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands outside of the High Uintas Wilderness are managed for multiple use. The High Uintas Wilderness is managed according the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act
Describe the current management of the area.	7% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Routed); 19% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unrouted); 74% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	5,931 acres @ 32.83%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	80.5% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Lambson Draw – 490

Total Acres: 5,005

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 8% Douglas fir, 1% Meadow grasses and forbs, 59% Mixed Conifer, 1% Ponderosa Pine, and 31% Seral Aspen.

The mixed conifer within the inventory area is composed of subalpine fir and spruce, with a lodgepole pine over story. Seral Aspen interspersed with lodgepole pine occurs on the south facing slope, north of Lambson Draw and on the western boundary above Davenport Draw.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities in the north part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the south-central part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The Ponderosa pine communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

There was one small wildfire in inventory area in 1994.

There is one Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are no known unauthorized routes in the area.

The inventory area contains parts of 5 range allotments, Davenport, Little Davenport, Jackson Draw, Pot Creek, and Lambson Draw. There are no known range improvements.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	None identified
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	Private lands area adjacent to the inventory area. These lands are primarily undeveloped
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	5,005 acres @ 100%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0.01 acres @ 0.00007%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is adjacent to private lands on west side and part of the east and south side. Private lands are also within the inventory area.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The topography of the inventory area is gently rolling terrain between Davenport Draw and Lambson Draw and between Lambson Draw and Jackson Draw.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities are limited in the inventory area because of access, hunting is the primary activity that occurs.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 3,425 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 68.43% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Road corridors on the western and eastern sides disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0 acres @ 0%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	0 acres @ 0%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been minimal historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. One eligible historic site has been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of three watersheds, Goslin Creek – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Pine Creek – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Matt Warner Reservoir has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, and the fourth watershed is outside of the Ashley National Forest watershed condition class framework.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is irregular. The borders are primarily the Ashley National Forest boundary and are not tied to geographic locations. The inventory area is difficult to distinguish from the surrounding lands.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	None identified
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The 2017 Uintah County Resource Management Plan states "The County does not support designation of additional areas within the County as federally designated Wilderness".
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The private lands adjacent of the inventory area are primarily undeveloped range lands. The Ashley National Forest lands adjacent are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	58% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Routed); 3% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unrouted); 34% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	3,088 acres @ 61.69%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.0% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Mill Hollow – 44

Total Acres: 6,301

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 8% Douglas fir, 2% Grass, 16% Mixed Conifer, 10% Mountain Brush, 17% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 10% Persistent Aspen, 1% Pinyon – juniper, 1% Ponderosa Pine, 19% Seral Aspen, 3% Spike Big Sagebrush, 8% Subalpine fir, and 2% Yellowbrush.

The concave and flat areas along the ridge lines branching out from Reservation Ridge have a vegetative cover of subalpine fir and Douglas fir with and without aspen. Mountain big sagebrush/grass communities are common where tree cover is light. Spiked big sagebrush is found where snow persist into late June and July.

The canyons branching north from Reservation Ridge have a tree cover of Douglas fir and mixed coniferous forest stands. Seral aspen covers much of the lower and moderate gradients of all aspects and the canyon bottoms. Grasses and other herbaceous species are abundant on the steep slopes of drainages with a southerly aspect.

At lower elevations along the eastern boundary of the area north facing slopes are usually covered with Douglas fir and pinyon pine – juniper, but no aspen. The upper part of the north facing slopes supports shrub vegetation of mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, and sagebrush. The steeper south facing slopes have a cover of grass and some shrub vegetation.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare. The area also includes the headwaters of Avintaquin Creek which contains a population of Colorado River Cutthroat trout.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.22%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 3.

The Mill Hollow wildfire in 2008 burned 722 acres of the inventory area and the Ridge wildfire in 2007 burned 35 acres.

A broadcast burn in 2012, burned 139 acres in the inventory area for wildlife habitat improvement.

There are 5 Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area, the longest being 2.8 miles. The Lind Ridge trail is open to all vehicles and extends 2.7 miles into the inventory area. Several unauthorized routes are present, with the majority leading to dispersed camping locations on Flat Ridge.

The inventory area contains a portion of the Horse Ridge range allotment and portion of the Avintaquin range allotment. There are four identified spring developments.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	139 acres @ 2.20%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	15 acres @ 0.23%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Several dispersed camping locations are located in the inventory area, primarily on Flat Ridge.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is bordered by private land and Utah Division of Wildlife lands on the northern boundary and Bureau of Land Management lands on the southern boundary.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	6,298 acres @ 99.96%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is partially bordered by private lands on the northern boundary.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The terrain consists of south to north trending ridge and canyon bottom topography. Ridges, canyon bottoms, and stream courses generally descend in a northerly direction from Reservation Ridge. Ridgelines are broad and somewhat rounded or flat and are interrupted as irregular intervals by steep shale knolls. Intervening canyons are moderately wide with moderately steep side slopes.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occurs within the inventory area, mainly along the south to north trending ridgelines.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 0 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 0% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west, the Ashley National Forest to the north and the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0 acres @ 0%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	0 acres @ 0%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been a limited number of historic and prehistoric surveys in the inventory area. No eligible sites have been found.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes portions of one watershed, Mill Hollow – West Fork Avintaquin, it has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley and Green River City watersheds.

The area includes the headwaters of Avintaquin Creek which contain a population of Colorado River Cutthroat trout.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The area is of irregular shape with 4 cherry stemmed routes into it. The inventory area boundaries are defined by roads on the south, east, and western boundaries and partially by a road and the Forest boundary on the north.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area borders the Uinta Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west. On the eastern border the inventory area is adjacent to private and the Horse Ridge Wildlife Management Area. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	30% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 1% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 24% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 45% MA n (Range of resources uses and outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	6,284 acres @ 99.74%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.5% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Mt. Lena – 517

Total acres: 34,114

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation within the inventory area consists of 7% Alder-leaf mountain mahogany, 4% Douglas fir, 1% Fringed Sagebrush, 7% Lodgepole Pine, 2% Meadow grasses and forbs, 54% Mixed Conifer, 5% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 2% Riparian Non-willow Shrub, 1% Persistent Aspen, 11% Ponderosa Pine, 7% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Black Sagebrush, and Riparian Conifers.

In the far northern portion of the inventory area the vegetative cover consists of Ponderosa pine and bitterbrush, mountain big sagebrush, and grasses in the understory. The mixed conifer in the north and central portion of the inventory area is composed of subalpine fir and spruce, with a lodgepole pine over story. On the southern slopes of Mt Lena, the vegetative cover is lodgepole pine in the upper Pothole Creek drainage. Moving down in elevation the vegetative cover Seral Aspen and Alder Leaf Mountain Mahogany with Mountain Big Sagebrush at the lowest elevations of southern slopes of Mt Lena.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Wild Turkey.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.83%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The Ponderosa pine communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the north part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in east central part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and condition class of 1. The mixed conifer communities in the central part of the

inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and condition class of 1. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

There have been single tree selection timber harvests in the inventory area. These occurred in the northwest corner of the inventory area and along the East Draw and Pothole roads in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Pre-commercial thinning occurred in 2010 along the East Draw road.

Parts of the northern part of the inventory area was burned by the Mustang Ridge Wildfire in 2002.

There are seven Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are numerous unauthorized routes. The majority of which occur on the south end of the inventory area. There are two trails open to 50-inch vehicles or less in the inventory area, #0003, #0004, and #0008. There are three trails open to all vehicles in the inventory area, #0135, #0122, and 0062.

The inventory area contains parts of 8 range allotments, Diamond Mountain, Lena Peak, Pot Creek, Bowden Draw, McKee Draw, Davenport, Little Davenport, and Birch Creek/Little Hole. There are numerous spring developments, stock ponds, troughs, and reservoirs, pipelines, and fences, primarily on the south side of the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	431 acres @ 1.26%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	4.90 acres
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	59 acres @ 0.17%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Dispersed camping locations are numerous. They primarily occur on the east and south sides of the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The Limber Flag Yurt is surrounded by the inventory area. The Greendale East Campground is adjacent to the inventory area. The Limestone Mine is surrounded by the inventory area.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	34,097 acres @ 99.95%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	490 acres @ 1.44%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is adjacent to the private lands on the eastern boundary. United States Highway 191 is on average ½ miles away from the western boundary.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The topography in the inventory area includes plateau lands, rolling upland plans, moderate sloping to very steep slopes along ridges, and shallow drainage ways.

Along the western boundary, the terrain is comprised of flat to gently rolling plateaus cut by a few, widely spaced, shallow drainage ways, and the open meadow areas, Bowden and Greens Draws. Along the eastern boundary the terrain consists of gently rolling lands. The inventory area includes Limber Flag summit and Mount Lena is the southern portion. The ridge line between Limber Flag and Mount Lena primarily run north to south and has moderately steep to steep slopes.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing occur throughout the inventory area.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 14,128 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 41.41% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.01% @ 5 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Road corridors on the western and eastern boundaries disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	288 acres @ 1.72%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	52 acres @ 0.15%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Some eligible historic sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of five watersheds, Cart Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Pine Creek – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Matt Warner Reservoir has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Reader Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, and Willow Creek Draw – Diamond Gulch has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Dutch John Town, Deseret Generation and Transmission Co-op, and Green River City municipal water systems.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is primarily blocky. The inventory area boundaries are not tied to any geographic location and is difficult to identify from the surrounding areas not included in the inventory.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	None
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The Daggett County General 2017 Resource Management Plan states; "Wilderness designation is not an appropriate, effective, efficient, economic or wise use of land. These lands can be adequately protected with existing management options", and the 2017 Uintah County Resource Management Plan states "The County does not support designation of additional areas within the County as federally designated Wilderness".
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The Ashley National Forest adjacent to the inventory area are managed for multiple use. The private lands adjacent to the inventory area on the eastern boundary are primarily managed as rangelands.
Describe the current management of the area.	2% MA b (Moderate Timber Production); 40% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 1% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroaded); 54% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs); 2% MA n1 (NRA existing situation). A portion of the inventory area in the northwest corner is part of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	25,584 acres @ 75.00%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.5% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

North Slope East Uintas – 530

Total acres: 66,791

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 2% Alpine, 18% Engelmann Spruce, 1% Fell-field, 14% Lodgepole Pine, 1% Low willow, 1% Meadow grasses and forbs, 48% Mixed Conifer, 5% Ponderosa Pine, 6% Rock, 2% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% of Douglas fir, Grass, Mountain Big Sagebrush, Subalpine fir, Tall Willow, and Willow.

The vegetative cover of the western part of inventory area consists of cirques and lakes and wet meadows between high elevation “bollie” ridge tops descending to the lower drainages. The vegetative cover in the drainages consists of mixed dense conifer forests of Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir. Standing water is common and riparian communities are dominant, with lodgepole and spruce fir tree cover and wet understory vegetation. There are numerous small potholes with sedges as the dominant species. Narrow stringers of we meadows exist throughout the lower portion of the drainages that are dominated by grasses and sedges. Above the potholes and wet swales, the plant communities consist of a dense overstory of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir between the meadow areas.

The vegetation in the eastern part of the inventory area consists of north facing steep slopes covered by lodgepole pine with aspen stands in rock places and stands of subalpine fir in isolated areas. Along the northern inventory area boundary east of the main Cart Creek drainage aspen is frequently present and lodgepole pine is predominant, near the Greendale Plateau ponderosa pine is common. Along the northern inventory area boundary west of the main Cart Creek drainage consists of mixed conifer, aspen, willow, birch, and alder vegetation interspersed with wet meadows with a variety of forbs, grasses, and sedges.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Whitetailed Ptarmigan.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.59%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities in the west and central part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the east part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and condition class of 2. The lodgepole pine communities through much of the inventory area have a fire regime 4 and condition class of 2. The lodgepole pine communities in the headwaters of Deep Creek have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 3. The Ponderosa pine communities have a fire regime of 5 and condition class of 2.

Wildfires have burned parts of the inventory area, mainly in the north central part of the inventory area. These wildfires occurred in 1978, 1985, 2005, and 2006. A salvage harvest occurred in 1979 in interior of the Campbell Draw wildfire which occurred in 1978.

Small clear cuts occurred in the south-central part of the inventory area in 1970. Precommercial thinning and individual tree selection harvests have been done along the north central part of the inventory area in the primarily in the 1980s

There are six Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are some unauthorized routes in the inventory area. The majority of which occur on the north end of the inventory area. There are four trails open to 50-inch vehicles or less in the inventory area, #1016, #1013, #1014, and #1014A.

The inventory area contains parts of six range allotments, Hickerson Park, Commissary Park, Sheep Creek Park, Sheep Creek Mountain, Lonesome Park, and Lewis/Allen. There are multiple range fences in the inventory area. No other range improvements are within the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	2,994 acres @ 4.48%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	115 acres @ 0.17%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	8 acres @ 0.01%

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are dispersed camping spots scattered throughout the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Spirit Lake Recreation Area and Browne Lake Campground.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	66,772 acres @ 99.97%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads
Small parts of the northern boundary are adjacent to State Highway 44.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening
The western portion of the inventory area contains high glaciated ridgelines separating cirque basins descending into broad forested tops and interspersed pothole areas. The eastern portion of the inventory area contains steep scarp north facing slopes descending into wet stream bottomlands, flood plains, and lower terraces with marshes and meadows.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, backpacking, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and horseback riding are popular in the inventory area. These activities primarily occur in the western side of the inventory area where there are multiple access trails.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	9,867 acres (Primitive); 40,933 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 76.06% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	19% @ 12,714 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.5% @ 319 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	47.1% @ 31,446 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are peaks in the southwestern part of the inventory area. Cirque basins and associated lakes are within the southwestern part of the inventory area. There are many lakes within the central part of the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	14,785 acres @ 22.14%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	144 acres @ 0.22%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Some eligible prehistoric sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of seven watersheds, Upper Sheep Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Middle Sheep Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Beaver Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Upper Carter Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Middle Carter Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Lower Carter Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Skull Creek – Green River has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk.

The inventory area is part of the Dutch John Town municipal water system.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

The inventory area includes most of the Pollen Lake Research Natural Area. The Pollen Lake Research Natural Area was established in 1987 for the features of subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce forest and krummholz; alpine turf communities on shallow rocky soil, lake and wetlands in a cirque basin, and rare plants.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	1,134 acres @ 1.70%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is very irregular. The inventory area borders on the east, north, west, and part of the south are not tied to geographic locations and it is difficult to distinguish between the inventory area and lands not included in the inventory.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	There are five ditch bill easements surrounded by the inventory area. They are Carter Creek Canal and service road, Teepee Lakes Pipeline and Dam, Highline Canal, and Highline Canal Overflow Ditch
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The Daggett County General 2017 Resource Management Plan states; "Wilderness designation is not an appropriate, effective, efficient, economic or wise use of land. These lands can be adequately protected with existing management options".
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west, including the High Uintas Wilderness. The remaining adjacent lands are Ashley National Forest lands. The High Uintas Wilderness is managed according to the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. The non-wilderness lands National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	2% MA a (Research Natural Area Candidates); 13% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roded); 37% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroded); 48% MA n (Range of Resources Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	66,747 acres @ 99.93%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	89.6% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Nutters Canyon – 184

Total acres: 6,642

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 3% Basin Big Sagebrush, 5% Black Sagebrush, 2% Greasewood, 23% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 4% Persistent Aspen, 62% Pinyon – juniper, and less than 1% of Serviceberry and Grass.

The vegetation in the central and northern portions of the inventory area consists of moderately dense pinyon pine and juniper and substantial patchy areas of perennial grasses and mountain mahogany intermixed with pinyon pine and juniper areas.

The southern portion of the area has sparse grass and sagebrush and/or pinyon pine, juniper and some Douglas fir as well as bare soil.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Mule Deer, Pronghorn, Elk, and Greater Sage Grouse.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	98.97%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to the buried pipeline disturbed area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mountain big sagebrush communities in this inventory polygon have a fire regime of 1, and a condition class of 2. The pinyon juniper communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

There have been no wildfires in the in the past 60 years. A small area, 16 acres, of the inventory area was burned in 2007 for a sage grouse habitat burn study. Portions of the inventory area were

cleared of pinyon pine-juniper in the past, these areas have been excluded from the inventory but are surrounded by the inventory area.

There is one Forest Service System road cherry stemmed into the inventory area. Several unclassified roads proved access to spring developments or stock ponds. Several unauthorized routes exist, primarily in the southern half of the inventory area.

The inventory area has portions of two range allotments, Sowers Canyon and Anthro Mountain. There are five other range fences as well as multiple range spring developments, troughs, and reservoirs and a buried range pipeline. There is a boundary fence on the forest on the northern boundary that marks the border between the Ashley National Forest and the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

Four active oil and gas well pads in the northern portion of the area are cherry stemmed out of the inventory area. There are five planned well pads with associated planned pipelines that have been cherry stemmed out the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	16 acres @ 0.25%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	64 acres @ 0.97%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	One dispersed camping area along Nutters Ridge Road has compacted soil and disturbed vegetation.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	To the west and north of the area there are active oil and gas activities on both the Ashley National Forest and the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	6,642 acres @ 100%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The northern boundary, which is the northern boundary of the Forest, is immediately adjacent to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands. The southern boundary of the inventory area is Forest Service System Road #10164, which it from Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory. The eastern boundary is Forest Service System Road 335, which separates the inventory area from the Alkali Canyon inventory area. The western boundary is adjacent to the Wire Fence inventory area and Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory and is separated by Forest Service System Road #10333.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The main terrain feature in the inventory area is the ridgeline that runs down the center of the area from north to south. Pinyon pine and juniper covers the ridgeline and hill sides.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, occur with the inventory area, mainly along the western and eastern boundaries of the inventory area where road access exists. Very few primitive recreation activities occur in most of the inventory area, because of the lack of attractions and access routes.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 0 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 0% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity

hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Road corridors on the western, eastern, and southern boundaries disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0 acres @ 0%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	0 acres @ 0%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

Ute Indian horse corral complexes are present as well as numerous prehistoric sites (rock art, rock shelters, lithic scatters, and habitation sites).

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area is within the Nutters Canyon watershed. Nutters Canyon has a watershed condition class of functioning.

Nutters Canyon is part of the Green River City municipal watershed.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no known special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The shape is irregular, long and narrow and has multiple areas excluded inside the area boundary. The inventory area is bounded by roads on west, east, and south and by the Forest boundary to the north.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	<p>There are portions of 7 oil and gas leases in the area. Five are active and 2 are inactive.</p> <p>The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.</p>
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	<p>Bureau of Land Management are managed for multiple use. Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands are managed for multiple use and there is significant oil and gas development. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use with oil and gas developments adjacent to the inventory area on the northwest.</p>
Describe the current management of the area.	31% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 14% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 2% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Road); 53% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	2,770 acres @ 41.70%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	84.6% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Pole Creek – 384

Total acres: 13,207

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 1% Alpine, 2% Engelmann Spruce, 14% Mixed Conifer, 6% Mountain Brush, 25% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 11% Persistent Aspen, 7% Pinyon – juniper, 2% Ponderosa Pine, 30% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% Alpine vegetation, Cottonwood, Lodgepole Pine, Meadow grasses and forbs, Sagebrush, and Serviceberry.

The vegetative cover in the northern portion of the inventory area includes seral lodgepole pine overstory and small amounts of Douglas fir and aspen. In the Pole Creek Canyon area, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and Douglas fir and aspen are the dominate overstory with inclusions of subalpine fir. In the Dark Canyon and First Canyon areas the vegetative cover is mixed mountain shrub and grass with lodgepole pine and Douglas fir on intervening side slopes and ridges. At the lower end of the canyons the vegetation is dominated by mountain brush, sagebrush, and grass communities. In the southern portion of the inventory area Ponderosa pine and manzanita cover the lower south facing slopes with aspen in the drainage ways. The lower south facing slopes have a cover of mountain brush with sagebrush and grass.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.90%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities have a fire regime of 3 and condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The pinyon-juniper have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 1 and fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2.

The Neola North fire burned through much of the inventory area in 2007.

Multiple individual tree selection harvests were completed, the majority in the 1950s and 1960s, and the latest occurring in 1991. Three stand clear cuts were done in 1958, 1968, and 1970. These occurred west of the Pole Creek Cave and east of Pole Creek Lake. One small pre-commercial thinning project was completed in the 1995.

There are three Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. One Forest Service system trail #1117, trail open to all vehicles is within the inventory area. There are multiple unauthorized routes scattered throughout the inventory area.

The inventory area contains parts of two grazing allotments; Pole Creek and Farm Creek. There are multiple spring developments, stock ponds and troughs, fences, and pipelines primarily in the southern part of the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	121 acres @ 0.91%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	177 acres @ 1.34%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	115 acres @ 0.87%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are dispersed camping locations along the Elkhorn Loop Road on the west and east sides of the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared rights-of-way, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation is adjacent to the inventory area. The Pole Creek Campground is adjacent to the north side of the inventory area.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	13,206 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	5,042 acres @ 38.17%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is adjacent to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The topography ranges from gentle to moderately steep. The terrain north of Pole Creek Canyon consists of rough, boulder covered shoulders to steep pitches. Pole Creek Canyon has steep canyon side slopes extending from the ridge top to Pole Creek. The side slopes of Pole Mountain consist of steep escarpments of sandy and boulder lateral moraines. The southern portion of the inventory area is broad open south facing slopes intercut with open drainage ways.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, primarily around Pole Creek Lake and the meadows south of Pole Creek Lake.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 5,352 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 40.52% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.06% @ 8 acres

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	3.3% @ 434 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	10,015 acres @ 75.84%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	0 acres @ 0%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

The Pole Creek Cave and Pole Creek Sinks are located within the inventory area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been minimal historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. No eligible sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of three watersheds, Pole Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Cart Hollow – Uinta River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, and Hominy Creek – Farm Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Green River City municipal water system.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no scientific or education features in the inventory area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is irregular, long and narrow. The inventory area southern boundary is the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. The west, east, and north boundaries are partially identified by roads. The other east and west boundaries are not tied to geographic locations and are difficult to identify from the areas not included in the inventory.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands. These lands are primarily undeveloped. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	25% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 17% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 4% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroaded); 2% MA k (Maximum Water Yield Recreation); 52% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	1,767 acres @ 13.38%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	88.6% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Right Fork Indian Canyon – 183

Total acres: 46,310

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 2% Basin Big Sagebrush, 21% Douglas fir, 7% Grass, 3% Mixed Conifer, 13% Mountain Brush, 13% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 1% Persistent Aspen, 29% Pinyon – juniper, 1% Ponderosa Pine, 9% Seral Aspen, 1% Subalpine fir, and less than 1% Alder-leaf mountain mahogany, Rubber Rabbitbrush, Serviceberry, Spiked Big Sagebrush, and Tall Willow.

The steep north facing slopes in Reserve Canyon are usually covered with Douglas fir and pinyon pine-juniper, but no aspen. The upper portions of slopes are less steep and support shrub vegetation of mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, and sage. The steepest south facing slopes have grass and some shrub vegetation.

The drainage ways immediately north of Reservation Ridge have tree cover of Douglas-fir and mixed coniferous forest stands with and without seral aspen. Perennial grasses and other herbaceous species are abundant on the steeper slopes of south aspects.

In the South Fork Avintaquin Creek north facing slope are usually covered with Douglas fir and pinyon pine-juniper, but no aspen. Upper portions of slopes are less steep and support a shrub vegetation of mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, and sage. The steepest south facing slopes have grass and some shrub vegetation. At the lower end of the drainage the hilly topography has a cover of sagebrush and perennial grasses.

Left and Right Forks of Lake Canyon, Wilbur Canyon, and Right Fork Indian Canyon have Douglas fir and aspen on the higher elevation north facing slope and sparse pinyon pine and Douglas fir on south facing slopes. At the mid to upper elevation side slopes have a cover of moderately dense pinyon pine and juniper. The lower slopes have sparse pinyon pine-Douglas Fir or perennial grass-sagebrush-mountain mahogany. The canyon bottoms have a vegetative cover of sagebrush, rabbit brush, grass and willows along creeks, and with grass and sagebrush on alluvial fans.

The Left Fork Indian creek has sparse pinyon pine-Douglas fir-juniper on the south to west aspects and dense pinyon pine-Douglas fir or perennial grass-sagebrush-mountain mahogany on the north to east aspects. The lower end (north end) of the canyon has sparse scattered pinyon pine and juniper and perennial grasses.

The inventory area provides habitat for two endemic plants, *Erigeron untermannii*, Indian Canyon fleabane, and *Mentzelia goodrichi*, Goodrich's blazingstar.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	97.72%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads corridors in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The pinyon-juniper communities in the Left Fork and Right Fork of Lake Canyon have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The pinyon-juniper communities in the remainder of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and condition class of 2. The Douglas fir communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 3. The mixed conifer communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 3.

The Lake Canyon wildfire in 2012 burned 85 acres, the Six Mile wildfire burned 1,950 acres in 1989, and the Six Mile Creek wildfire burned 17 acres in 1981.

There has been a small amount of vegetation treatments in the inventory area, 594 acres of single tree selection harvests.

There are 13 Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area, the longest being 5 miles. Unauthorized routes exist in the canyon bottoms and lead to dispersed camping locations.

The inventory area contains all or portions of six range allotments, Horse Ridge, Wilbur Bench, Lake Canyon, Right Fork Indian Canyon, Left Fork Indian Canyon, and Mill Hollow. There are many spring developments, stock ponds and troughs, pipelines, and fences within the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	594 acres @ 1.28%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	0

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	4.31 acres
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	174 acres @ 0.38%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Dispersed camping locations exist, primarily located in canyon bottoms.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared rights-of-way, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	Ditches have been cut in the alluvial fans along State Highway 191.
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The eastern boundary of the inventory area is State Highway 191.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	46,308 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

State Highway 191 forms the eastern border of the inventory area. The inventory area borders a private inholding in the Left Fork of Indian Canyon and private inholdings in Right Fork of Indian Canyon. There one private inholding in Bear Gulch surrounded by the inventory area. Private lands are adjacent to the inventory area on the north and southern boundaries.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The terrain consists of south to north trending ridge and canyon bottom topography. Ridges, canyon bottoms, and steam courses generally descend in northerly direction from Reservation Ridge along the southern boundary and from Left Fork Indian Creek along the eastern boundary. Ridge lines are generally narrow, and intervening canyons are broad with moderately steep to very steep side slopes. The terrain along Reservation Ridge is dissected by numerous minor drainages, including the upper headwaters of Reserve Canyon and South Fork Avintaquin Creek.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

This area offers primitive recreation opportunities including camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. The primitive recreation activities mainly occur along the southern boundary of the area, and in the canyon bottoms of Grass Hollow, Right Fork Indian Creek, and the Left and Right Forks of Lake Canyon.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 14,648 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 31.63% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	56 acres @ 0.12%

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west, the Ashley National Forest to the north and the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

Grey Head Peak is in the head of Right Fork Indian Canyon and has an elevation of 9,496 feet.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0 acres @ 0%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	56 acres @ 0.12%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

Few surveys for historic and prehistoric sites have been completed, some eligible prehistoric sites were found.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes portion of five watersheds. Four of the watersheds, Left Fork Indian Canyon, Right Fork Indian Canyon, Lake Canyon, and Finger Canyon – Avintaquin have a

watershed condition class of functioning at risk. South Fork Avintaquin has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area contains parts of the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley and Green River City watersheds.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?
There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?
There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The area shape is irregular. Thirteen authorized roads are cherry stemmed into the inventory area. The area boundaries are primarily tied to roads on the west, east, and south sides. The boundary on the north is the Forest boundary.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	There is a portion of one active oil and gas lease in the far northeastern corner of the area. The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Lake Canyon Wildlife Management Area, Tribal, and private lands to the north, the Horse Ridge Wildlife Management Area to the north and west, and private, BLM, and state trust lands to the south. The lands on the northern boundary are primarily undeveloped. There are oil and gas developments adjacent to the northeastern corner of the inventory area. The lands on the southern boundary are primarily undeveloped, except for some private residences adjacent to the southeast corner of the inventory area. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the current management of the area.	29% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 1% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 12% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 58% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	36,380 acres @ 78.56%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.7% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Sheep Creek East – 562

Total acres: 7,579

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory are consists of 25% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 22% Black Sagebrush, 1% Cottonwood, 2% Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 9% Douglas fir, 1% Fringed Sagebrush, 1% Mountain Brush, 14% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 20% Pinyon – juniper, 2% Wyoming Big Sagebrush, and less than 1% Desert Shrub, Little-leaf Mountain Mahogany, Persistent Aspen, Sagebrush, and Seral Aspen.

The vegetative cover includes sagebrush and grass on the north facing slopes of Sheep Creek Canyon, scattered ponderosa pine and grass understory above Sheep Creek, and mountain bush and small stands of Douglas fir and pinyon and juniper within Death Valley Canyon.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Chukar, Moose, Mule Deer, Pronghorn, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Wild Turkey.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	97.83%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The lodgepole pine communities have a fire regime of 4 and condition class of 2. The pinyon – juniper conifer communities have a fire regime of 5 and condition class of 2. The Douglas fir communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 3. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2.

There have been six regeneration harvest individual tree selection cuts in the 1980s. A small salvage cut was completed in 2013.

Multiple unauthorized routes exist in the inventory area. The majority are found in the western and southern parts of the inventory area leading off from the Death Valley road.

The inventory area contains a part of the Sheep Creek Mountain grazing allotment. There are 2 spring developments, 2 stock troughs, one stock pond, three wildlife guzzlers, one pipeline, 2 range fences, and one enclosure.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	40 acres @ 0.53%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	20 acres @ 0.26%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are few dispersed camping locations in the inventory area. These are on the south end of the inventory area below Windy Ridge
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The Sheep Creek Canyon corridor is adjacent to the inventory area
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	7,579 acres @ 100%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	7,112 acres @ 93.83%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

Private lands are adjacent to the inventory area on the northeast. A private residence, outbuildings, and agricultural lands are located on these private lands. The inventory area is adjacent to State Highway 44 on portions of the north and eastern sides.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The topography in the inventory area includes the north and west facing slopes of Sheep Creek canyon along the northern border. These slopes are moderately to very steep. Death Valley Canyon is sharply incised from the broad plateau which spans most of the area. Windy Ridge forms the southern boundary of the plateau and steeply drops into the Hope Creek drainage.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, primarily along the Death Valley Road.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 0 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 0% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Road corridors on the western, eastern, and northern boundaries disrupt wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

The Sheep Creek Canyon Geologic area is partially located in the inventory area

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	7,578 acres @ 99.99%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	120 acres @ 1.59%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

The Sheep Creek Canyon Geologic area includes the Uinta Crest Fault, a section of folded and twisted rock that reveals millions of years of geologic history.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Some eligible prehistoric sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of two watersheds, Lower Sheep Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk and Middle Sheep Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk.

The inventory area is part of the Dutch John Town municipal water system.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

The inventory area contains a portion of the Sheep Creek Canyon Geologic Area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	1,035 acres @ 13.65%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

The Sheep Creek Canyon Geological Area offers opportunities for geological education.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area has two cherry stemmed roads into its interior. The majority of the boundary of the inventory area is formed by roads. Part of the northern boundary is not tied to a geographic location and is difficult to identify from the private lands adjacent.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	None
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The Daggett County General 2017 Resource Management Plan states; "Wilderness designation is not an appropriate, effective, efficient, economic or wise use of land. These lands can be adequately protected with existing management options".
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The Ashley National Forest lands adjacent to the inventory area to the east, and part of the north and south boundaries are designated as the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use. The inventory area is adjacent to private lands on part of the northern border. State trust lands also border part of the northern border and are managed as rangelands
Describe the current management of the area.	16% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 57% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 10% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs); 4% MA n1 (NRA existing situation); 13% MA r (Wildlife). The eastern portion of the inventory area is within the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	7,578 acres @ 99.99%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	93.4% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Sheep Creek West – 574

Total acres: 7,382

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 18% Alder-leaf mountain mahogany, 9% Black Sagebrush, 4% Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 19% Douglas fir, 4% Mountain Brush, 2% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 16% Pinyon – juniper, 9% Seral Aspen, and less than 1% of 5-needle Pine, Cottonwood, Juniper, Lodgepole Pine, and Persistent Aspen.

The vegetation in the lower elevations on the north edge of the inventory area is sagebrush, grass, pinyon and juniper, and scattered ponderosa pine. Moving south and higher in elevation the ponderosa pine and pinyon and juniper transition to Douglas fir and some lodgepole pine. Limber pine is found on some of the direr ridgetop sites.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Chukar, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Wild Turkey.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.56%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The lodgepole pine communities have a fire regime of 4 and condition class of 2. The pinyon – juniper conifer communities have a fire regime of 5 and condition class of 2. The Douglas fir communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 3. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2.

A small part of the southeastern part of the inventory area was burned in the Weyman Fire in 1985.

Broadcast burns were conducted in 2011 in the central and west central part of the inventory area.

Unauthorized routes exist in the inventory area. They are primarily found in the area northeast of Long Park Reservoir and in the central part of the inventory area, east of Sols Canyon.

The inventory area contains a part of the Sheep Creek Park grazing allotment. There are no stock improvements in the inventory area except for a fence on part of the northeastern boundary.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	1,068 acres @ 14.47%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	5 acres @ 0.7%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	None identified
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The private lands adjacent to the north of the inventory area are primarily undeveloped. The Sheep Creek Geologic Loop road is the eastern boundary of the inventory area.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	7,382 acres @ 100%

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	6,601 acres @ 89.43%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is adjacent to private lands along portions of the northern border.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The inventory area includes steep, rocky canyons and folded and faulted steep to very steep canyon side slopes and scarp slopes interspersed with mid elevation ridgelines.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, but are limited because of access.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 5,742 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 77.79% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between parts of the Ashley National Forest and animals moving between the Bridger Teton National Forest and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

The folds and faults of the Sheep Creek Canyon Geologic Area are partially within the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	3,260 acres @ 44.17%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	188 acres @ 2.55%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

The inventory area contains part of the Sheep Creek Canyon Geologic Area and the Sheep Creek Cave and Sheep Creek Spring.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Some eligible prehistoric sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes parts of three watersheds, Lodgepole Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Middle Sheep Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Lower Sheep Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk.

The inventory area is part of the Dutch John Town municipal water system.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

The inventory area contains a portion of the Sheep Creek Canyon Geologic Area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	2,055 acres @ 27.84%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

The inventory area contains part of the Sheep Creek Canyon Geologic Area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is irregular. The area is boundary to the north in the Ashley National Forest boundary and to the east and west are roads. The southern boundary is not tied to a geographic location and is not distinguishable from the lands outside of the inventory.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	None identified
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	The Daggett County General 2017 Resource Management Plan states; "Wilderness designation is not an appropriate, effective, efficient, economic or wise use of land. These lands can be adequately protected with existing management options".
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The private and State Trust Lands adjacent to the northern boundary are mainly undeveloped and are managed as range lands. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	2% MA b (Moderate Timber Production); 28% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 14% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roded); 25% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroded); 31% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	7,376 acres @ 99.92%

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	94.0% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

South Fork Rock Creek – 320

Total acres: 8,925

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 47% Aspen, 2% Douglas fir, 27% Engelmann Spruce, 2% Gambel Oak, 7% Lodgepole Pine, 13% Mixed Conifer, 1% Rock and less than 1% Mountain Brush and Subalpine fir.

The steep slopes in the inventory area around the South Fork of Rock Creek have a vegetative cover of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. The rolling uplands above the timberline include plane communities of Engelmann spruce, alpine sedge/grass and forbs, with inclusions of Krumholtz Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. Cushion plant, geum sedge, and sedge-grass communities occur on the steep rocky slopes wherever pockets of soil have formed.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Whitetailed Ptarmigan.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.71%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	99.93%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The Engelmann spruce communities have a fire regime of 4 and condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the western portion of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 3. The mixed conifer communities in the western part of the inventory are have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and a condition class of 2.

There have been no identified wildfires in the area over the past 60 years.

Three regeneration harvest individual tree selection timber harvests were completed in 1966, 1999, and 2002. Four small stand clear cuts were done in 1975 along the Castle Rock road in the western side of the inventory area.

There are four Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed out of the inventory area. There are two trails open to all vehicles, #1215 and 1209, in the inventory area. A few unauthorized routes are present, primarily in the southeastern part of the inventory area.

The inventory area contains parts of four range allotments, Shale Creek, North Fork Duchesne, Blind Stream, and Rock Creek. There are no stock improvements in the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	5.28 acres @ 0.06%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	The Splash Dam dispersed camping site is popular and is compacted soils and modified vegetation.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The Honeycomb and Amber Onyx calcite mines are patented mining claims that have been excluded from the inventory area but are surrounded by the inventory area. These mines are active.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	8,921 acres @ 99.96%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	30 acres @ 0.34%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

There are no adjacent private lands or non-Forest Service roads.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

There terrain consists of moderate to very steep ridge sides above timberline that grade laterally to cliffs. The area includes East Granddaddy Mountain and the cirque basin where Arta Lake, Survey Lake and Carl Lake are located. The area to the south and southwest of this cirque basin is composed of elongated lateral moraines and broad tops separated by broad open troughs. The western slope descending into Hades Canyon contains steep slope and cliff faces, including Castle Rocks.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area. These activities occur mainly around Survey, Arta, and Carl Lakes and along the Headache Road #10171.

The cirque basin containing Survey Lake, Arta Lake, and Carl Lake are popular destinations for hiking and fishing.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	26 acres (Primitive); 5,000 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 56.32% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	52.4% @ 4,679 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.05% @ 4 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	61.6% @ 5,001 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

East Granddaddy Mountain at 11,659 feet overlooks Granddaddy Basin within the High Uintas Wilderness and the South Fork of Rock Creek drainage.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	6,069 acres % 68.00%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	185 acres @ 2.07%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

The Castle Rocks in the North Fork Duchesne drainage are dramatic steep rock formations.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

Minimal surveys have been performed in the inventory area. One eligible prehistoric site has been identified within the inventory area.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area spans four watersheds. Hades Creek – Duchesne River has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Swift Creek – Duchesne River has a watershed condition class of functioning at properly, Blind Stream has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and South Fork Rock Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at properly.

The inventory area is part of the Central Utah WCD - Duchesne Valley and Green River City municipal watersheds.

South Fork Rock Creek has a genetically pure population of Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0% @ 0 acres

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is irregular. It borders the High Uintas Wilderness to the north and northwest. The inventory area covers the south slope of East Granddaddy Mountain and the ridgeline between Hades Canyon and South Fork Rock Creek including Castle Rocks Hades Canyon. The inventory area boundaries are not tied to roads or distinguishable landmarks.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness to the north and is surrounded by other Ashley National Forest lands to the south, west, and east. The High Uintas Wilderness is managed according to the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. The non-wilderness Ashley National Forest lands are management for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	1% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 12% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroaded); 87% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	None
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	94.7% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

South Slope East Uintas – 463

Total acres: 135,466

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 2% Alpine, 1% Douglas fir, 24% Engelmann Spruce, 13% Fell-field, 4% Lodgepole Pine, 2% Low Willow, 2% Meadow grasses and forbs, 24% Mixed Conifer, 1% Mountain Brush, 6% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 2% Persistent Aspen, 1% Pinyon – juniper, 11% Rock, 6% Seral Aspen, 1% Willow, and less than 1% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, Black Sagebrush, Cottonwood, Maple, Ponderosa Pine, Serviceberry, Shale Semi-barrens, Subalpine Fir, Tall Willow, and Wyoming Big Sagebrush.

The plant communities in the inventory area vary widely by elevation. The high elevation boulder fields support little if any alpine vegetation. Vegetation cover on the rounded high elevation “bollies” consist of sedges, moss, dwarf clover, and other alpine vegetation. In the glacial high elevation valley bottoms vegetative cover consists of alpine moraine wet and dry meadows with sporadic tree cover. Sedges, grasses, and low growth willows such as plainleaf willow dominate the wet meadows and marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs in these wet areas. The dry meadows include sedges and grasses. The alpine moraine forested areas include lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and subalpine fire.

The lower elevation glacial valley bottoms east of the Uinta River have a dense forest cover of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and subalpine fir. Within the Whiterocks River drainage the tree overstory occurs on most of the area with minor inclusions of mixed mountain shrub. Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine and Douglas fir-aspen is the dominant overstory with inclusion of subalpine fir.

Along the Middle and Lower Dry Fork, plant communities are variable and highly diverse. A Douglas fir and Oregon grape habitat occurs on the limestone derived soils; while at the upper portion lodgepole pine and grouse whortleberry plan communities occur. An aspen, narrow leaf cottonwood, snowberry community dominates the vegetative cover in the lower canyon bottoms. A blue spruce/grass community is intermingled with other communities and side slopes are dominated by mountain brush with some juniper at the lower elevations.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse, Moose, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.85%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	99.99%

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	99.99%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads, trails, and old timber cuts in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mixed conifer communities in the north, west, and south of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities in the eastern part of the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 1. The mixed conifer communities in the central part the inventory area have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The Engelmann spruce communities have a fire regime of 4 and a condition class of 2. The Ponderosa pine communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 3. The seral Aspen communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities in the southern part of the inventory have a fire regime 2 and condition class of 2, fire regime of 2 and condition class of 1, fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The pinyon-juniper communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 1.

The Whiterocks wildfire in 1988, Neola North wildfire in 2007, and the Uinta Canyon wildfire in 1989 burned parts of the southwestern part of the inventory area. Three other wildfires occurred in the inventory area in 1974, 1993, and 2001.

Clear cut timber harvests occurred throughout the inventory area in the primarily in the 1970s. There have been multiple individual tree section harvests throughout the area, the majority occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

There are 29 Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed into the inventory area. There are unauthorized routes in the inventory area. The majority of which occur on the lower elevation parts of the south side of the inventory area. There are three trails open to all vehicles in the inventory area, #005, #0075, and #1211.

The inventory area contains parts or all of 13 range allotments, Uinta Rec Livestock, Farm Creek, Whiterocks River, Pole Creek, West Westrocks, Whiterocks Canyon, Dry Fork, Chepeta Lake, Lake Mountain, Marsh Peak, Lakeshore Basin, Taylor Mountain, and Black Canyon. There are multiple spring developments, stock troughs, ponds, and reservoirs, pipelines, and fences in the inventory area. These mainly occur in the southern portion of the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	2,390 acres @ 1.76%

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	3,329 acres @ 2.46%
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None identified
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	274 acres @ 0.20%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There are dispersed camping spots throughout the inventory area
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Pole Creek Campground, West Fork Whiterocks and Chepeta Trailheads, Chepeta Day Use Area, and Massey Ranch private inholding.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	135,461 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	7,129 acres @ 5.26%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is adjacent to private lands on parts of the southern border.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The high elevation headwater areas include rounded and moderately steep alpine slopes and “bollies”, cirques, and hummocky ground moraines located along glacial valley bottoms below the cirques. Lakes, ponds, wet depressions, and open and forested knolls are common. The mid elevation glacial bottoms give way to steep to moderately step slopes extending from the ridge tops to the canyon bottoms.

The area along the southern boundary of the inventory area has plateau areas of gently rolling land around Gull Lake to gently sloping shoulders and steep slopes south of Mosby Mountain.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, backpacking, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and horseback riding are popular in the inventory area. These activities occur throughout the inventory area.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	11,479 acres (Primitive); 83,186 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 69.88% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	65% @ 88,266 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.3% @ 455 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	31% @ 42,280 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are peaks throughout the inventory area, including Marsh Peak, Leidy Peak, and Paradise Peak. Cirque basins and lakes are scattered throughout the inventory area. The Whiterocks Cave is within the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	88,761 acres @ 65.52%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	638 acres @ 0.47%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

Whiterocks Cave contains impressive formations of water deposited minerals.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been some historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. Multiple eligible prehistoric and historic sites have been identified.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area spans 16 watersheds. Clover Creek-Uinta River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Pole Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, West Fork Whiterocks has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, East Fork Whiterocks River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Twin Lakes has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, North Fork Ashley Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, South Fork Ashley Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Brownie Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Dry Fork – North Fork has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Dry Fork – Twin Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, Dry Fork Canyon has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Upper Deep Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Mosby Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Middle Deep Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, Paradise Creek – Whiterocks River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly, and Hominy Creek – Farm Creek has a watershed condition class of functioning properly. A small portion of an additional watershed is included in the inventory area but has not been evaluated for the watershed condition framework.

The inventory area is part of the Green River City, Tridell – Lapoint, Ashley Valley Water, and Deseret Generation and Transmission municipal watersheds.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas? Part of the Uinta Shale Creek Research Natural Area is within the inventory area. The Research Natural Area was established in 1996 for the features of; Subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce forest and krummholz, alpine turf communities, and cirque basins draining into moist forest-meadow complexes.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	279 acres @ 0.21%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

Research activities are ongoing at some of the high elevation lakes in the inventory area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area shape is very irregular. The area boundary is defined by roads and the Forest boundary in some parts of the inventory area. Most of the boundary is not tied to geographic locations and is difficult to distinguish from lands not included in the inventory.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	Part of the inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes. There are Ditch Bill Easements that are surrounded by the inventory area. These are Wigwam Lake and Dam, Papoose Lake and Dam, Moccasin Lake and Dam, Paul Lake, Little Elk Lake, Blanchett Park Diversion and Pipeline, Upper Goose Lake, Lower Goose Lake, and Ashley Twin Lakes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..." The 2017 Uintah County Resource Management Plan states "The County does not support designation of additional areas within the County as federally designated Wilderness".
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness on the west and north sides. The High Uintas Wilderness is managed according to the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. The lands adjacent to the inventory to the south include the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, Bureau of Land Management, and private lands. These lands are primarily undeveloped. The inventory area is adjacent to Ashley National Forest lands not included in the inventory, which are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	1% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 3% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 7% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roded); 35% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unroded); 54% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	115,004 acres @ 84.89%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	90.0% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Timber Canyon East – 204

Total acres: 10,479

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 1% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 1% Riparian Deciduous, 21% Douglas fir, 13% Grass, 13% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 1% Persistent Aspen, 17% Pinyon juniper, 20% Ponderosa Pine, and less than 1% of Ponderosa Pine.

The vegetation in the inventory area is influenced by elevation and exposure. The vegetation on the high elevations (7,800 – 9,000 feet) steep slopes of Grassy Hollow and Bumper Canyon consists of dense stands of Douglas fir and aspen on north facing aspects, and sparse pinyon pine Douglas fir on the south aspects. On the less steep slopes of all aspects the vegetation consists of grasses, sagebrush, and mountain mahogany. The vegetation in Rough Canyon and Lion Hollow consists of grasses, sagebrush, and mountain mahogany on the ridge tops and the upper canyon side slopes have dense Douglas fir and mixed conifer.

At mid-elevation along the canyon slopes the vegetation is mostly pinyon pine with some Douglas fir and juniper. Substantial patchy areas of perennial grass and mountain mahogany are intermixed with the pinyon pine-Douglas fir areas. At the lower elevation’s persistent aspen and mountain big sagebrush/grass communities cover much of the canyon areas. In Finger Canyon the south to west aspects vegetation consists of sparse pinyon pine-Douglas fir-juniper and the north to east aspects have either moderately dense pinyon pine-Douglas fir or perennial grass-sagebrush-mountain mahogany. The north facing slopes on the south side of Finger Canyon vegetation consists of Douglas fir and mixed coniferous forest stands with and without seral aspen. In Timber Canyon the vegetation is mostly pinyon pine with some Douglas fir and juniper. The bottom lands of Timber Canyon consist of willow, cottonwood, grasses, and sagebrush.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Timber Canyon is managed for conservation of Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	98.28%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The pinyon pine-juniper communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The Douglas fir communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 3. The mountain big sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 2 and a condition class of 2.

There have been five wildfires in the inventory area between 1974 and 2002.

There is one Forest Service System road cherry stemmed into the inventory area, for approximately 5.2 miles. Several unauthorized routes are present. An unauthorized route traverses the complete length of Grassy Hollow.

The inventory area contains a majority of the Long Ridge range allotments and portions of the Timber Canyon and Strawberry allotment. There are numerous spring developments and stock troughs.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	30 acres @ 0.28%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	There is dispersed camping within the inventory area, primarily along the ridgelines.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The private, tribal, and state wildlife reserve lands are primarily undeveloped
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	10,479 acres @ 100%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is partially bordered by private lands on the north, east and south. These lands contain little developments.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The terrain consists of ridge and canyon bottom topography with an average of 1,000 relief between ridge tops and canyon bottoms and stream courses generally tread and descend in a north and northeast direction from Long Ridge. The terrain south of Long Ridge descends easterly.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area. Mainly along Timber Canyon, the Rough Canyon Trail #1091, and the bottom lands of Grassy Hollow and Bumper Canyon.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 6,278 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 59.91% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west, the Ashley National Forest to the north and the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	718 acres @ 6.85%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	21 acres @ 0.20%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been a limited number of historic and prehistoric surveys in the inventory area. No eligible sites have been found.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes portions of three watersheds; Timber Canyon, Finger Canyon-Avintaquin, Minnie Creek-West Fork Avintaquin. Timber Canyon has a watershed condition class of functioning properly and Minnie Creek-West Fork Avintaquin has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Finger Canyon-Avintaquin has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk.

The inventory area contains parts of the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley and Green River City municipal watersheds.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas of research natural area in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0 acres @ 0%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the inventory area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The shape of the inventory area is irregular. One road is cherry stemmed into the inventory area. The western boundary is formed by roads and the north, east, and south boundaries are the Forest boundary.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Timber Canyon Wildlife Management Area to the east and north, private lands on the north, east, and south and tribal lands on the south and east. These lands are primarily undeveloped. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	29% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 19% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roded); 52% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	10,441 acres @ 99.64%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.2% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Timber Canyon West – 205

Total acres: 24,552

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 12% Douglas fir, 1% Gambel Oak, 15% Grass, 2% Mixed Conifer, 1% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 14% Persistent Aspen, 9% Pinyon – juniper, 34% Seral Aspen, 2% Yellowbrush, and less than 1% Riparian Deciduous, Forbs, Ponderosa Pine, and Tall Willow.

The vegetative cover of the inventory area is influenced by elevation and exposure. Beaver Canyon has a vegetative cover of dense stands of Douglas fir and aspen on north facing slopes, and sparse pinyon pine and Douglas fir on south facing slope. There is some grass, sagebrush, and mountain mahogany on both north and south facing slope. The vegetative cove on Twelve Hundred Dollar Ridge consists of grass, sagebrush, and mountain brush. The south facing slopes of Slab Canyon supports a vegetative cover of aspen, spruce, and fir with intervening openings of forbs, grasses and mountain brush. At lower elevations in Slab Canyon the vegetative cover is old growth ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, and mountain mahogany.

The vegetation in Shotgun Draw, Jackson Hollow, Pine Hollow, and Timber Canyon consists of fir and seral aspen at the upper drainage areas, Douglas fir and aspen at mid elevations, and sparse pinyon pine/Douglas fir, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, and grasses and the lower elevations. The bottom lands of Timber Canyon consist of willow, cottonwood, grasses, and sagebrush. The vegetation in Cow Hollow, Bull Hollow, and Calf Hollow consists of old growth ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, and mountain mahogany on the higher elevations slide slopes. On the lower elevation side slopes with a southern aspect the vegetation consists of pinyon pine with some Douglas fir and substantial patchy areas of perennial grass and mountain mahogany are intermixed with the pinyon pine-Douglas fir areas.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare. Timber Canyon is managed for conservation of Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	97.73%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The pinyon pine-juniper communities have a fire regime of 1 and condition class of 2. The Douglas fir communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

A broadcast burn of 1258 acres was performed in 2011 on Twelve Hundred Dollar Ridge and the north end Beaver Canyon.

An individual tree selection timber harvest was performed in 1960 between Cow Hollow and Calf Hollow. A regeneration harvest individual tree selection timber cut was performed in 1992 along the Beaver Springs Road in 1992. A regeneration harvest individual tree selection timber cut was performed in 1992 at the head of Beaver Canyon.

The Cow Hollow wildfire in 2005 burned 330 acres of the inventory area and the Cow Hollow wildfire in 2014 burned 290 acres.

There are 6 Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the inventory area, the longest being 5.3 miles. Several unauthorized routes are present, with the majority leading to dispersed camping locations in Beaver Canyon and Twelve Hundred Dollar Ridge. A tractor “cat” trail parallels the water pipeline in Cow Canyon.

The inventory area contains a portion of three active range allotments; Slab Canyon, Timber Canyon, and Strawberry. There are numerous spring developments, stock ponds, reservoirs, and troughs, and range fences.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	1,250 acres @ 5%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	4.84 acres
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	78 acres @ 0.32%

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Dispersed camping locations primarily located in Beaver Canyon and Twelve Hundred Dollar Ridge.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is adjacent to private lands on the north and partially on the east. These lands are undeveloped. The Strawberry River Road is approximately 1 mile north of the inventory area
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	24,551 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is bordered on the north side by private lands. The Strawberry River county road is approximately 1 mile from the northern boundary.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The terrain consists of ridge and canyon bottom topography with an average of 1,000 feet of relief between ridge tops and canyon bottoms. Ridges, canyon bottoms and stream courses generally trend and descend in a northeast direction from the western portion of the areas near Willow Creek Ridge to a confluence with Strawberry River immediately north of undeveloped area. The exception to this is the terrain along Timber Canyon where the ridgelines are narrow with short side slopes that descend to Timber Canyon Creek.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area. Mainly along the south to north trending ridge lines and on the five non-motorized trails in the area.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 13,428 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 54.69% combined total

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0.0008% @ 0.19 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west, the Ashley National Forest to the north and the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

Strawberry Peak, elevation 10,355, is in the western portion of the inventory area, at the southern end of Twelve Hundred Dollar Ridge.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	3,129 acres @ 12.75%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	105 acres @ 0.43%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been a limited number of historic and prehistoric surveys in the inventory area. No eligible sites have been found.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes portions of two watersheds; Timber Canyon and Beaver Canyon-Strawberry River. Timber Canyon has a watershed condition class of functioning properly and Beaver Canyon – Strawberry River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area is part of the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley and Green River City watersheds.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

The inventory area contains part of the Timber – Cow Hollow Ridge Research National Area. The Timber – Cow Hollow Ridge Research Natural Area is in the Cow Hollow and Calf Hollow area.

The following values are associated with the Research Natural Area: vegetation – Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen; and geologic – sedimentary rocks.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	1,177 acres @ 4.79%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the inventory area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The shape of the inventory is irregular, with 6 cherry stemmed roads extending into the area. Roads form the southern and part of the western boundary. The Forest boundary forms the north, east, and part of the western boundaries.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Uinta Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and a majority of these lands have been designated as inventoried roadless area. The lands adjacent to the inventory area on the north are private and the Strawberry River Wildlife Management Area and are primarily undeveloped. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	2% MA a (Research Natural Area Candidates); 28% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 23% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 47% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	24,521 acres @ 99.87%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.6% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Wagon Road Ridge – 242

Total acres: 5,063

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 1% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 2% Black Sagebrush, 3% Riparian Deciduous, 1% Douglas fir, 4% Engelmann Spruce, 7% Gambel Oak, 11% Grass, 15% Mixed Conifer, 12% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 25% Persistent Aspen, 17% Seral Aspen, 1% Yellowbrush, and less than 1% Fringed Sagebrush.

The vegetative cover is mixed mountain shrub communities with minor inclusions of mixed conifer and aspen at the lower elevations. The higher elevations vegetation includes mixed conifer and aspen as well as grasses on the exposed ridges and meadows. The southern side of the inventory area is primarily south facing hill slopes with Mountain Big Sagebrush and grasses.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	99.62%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	99.96%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited to roads and trails in the inventory area.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and condition class of 2. The Persistent Aspen communities have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The mixed conifer communities on the west side of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 3. The mixed conifer communities on the east side of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2.

There have been no wildfires in the area over the past 60 years.

An individual tree selection harvest was conducted in 1961 in the inventory area. In 2008 a developed site hazard tree removal project occurred along the southwestern border of the inventory area.

There are three administratively closed Forest Service System roads within the inventory area, longest being approximately 4.8 miles long. Several unauthorized routes are present, the majority of them are located on the southern side of the inventory area.

The inventory area contains portion of two range allotments, Blind Stream and North Fork Duchesne. There are four stock fences, two spring developments, and two stock ponds.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	173 acres @ 3.42%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	18 acres @ 0.36%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	A few dispersed camping sites are located on the eastern boundary of the inventory area, along the Blind Stream road.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	The inventory area is bordered to the south by private lands. These lands have minimal development
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	5,063 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The inventory area is bordered on its southern boundary by private lands and on a small portion of the southwestern border.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The inventory area includes a portion of the foothills of the south slope of the Uinta Mountains. The inventory area covers a part of the ridgeline between the North Fork Duchesne River drainage and the Blind Stream drainage. The area has multiple cliff faces and moderately deep drainages.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area, mainly along the Slope Hades Canyon trail #1082 and adjacent to the Blind Stream Road on the eastern boundary.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 1,850 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 36.54% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the Ashley National Forest.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	2,727 acres @ 53.85%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	62 acres @ 1.22%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been minimal historic and prehistoric surveys in the area. No eligible sites have been located.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area spans three watersheds, Swift Creek – Duchesne River on the west side, Blind Stream on the east side, and Rudy Hollow – Duchesne River in the southcentral portion. Swift Creek – Duchesne River has a watershed condition class of functioning at properly, Blind Stream has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk, and Rudy Hollow – Duchesne River has a watershed condition class of functioning at properly.

The inventory area is part of the Duchesne and Green River City municipal watersheds.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0 acres @ 0%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the inventory area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The shape of the inventory area is blocky. The eastern boundary is formed by the Blind Stream Road. The southern boundary by the Forest boundary. The west and north boundaries are not tied to any landmarks and would be difficult to distinguish from the surrounding area.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes. The Rhoades Pipeline Ditch Bill Easement on the southwestern side of the inventory area.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	Private range lands border the inventory area to the south. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	8% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Routed); 10% MA g (Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation – Unrouted); 1% MA k (Maximum Water Yield Recreation); 81% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	5,057 acres @ 99.88%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	96.0 % of inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area

Water Hollow – 201

Total acres: 5,007

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 12% Douglas fir, 12% Grass, 24% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 2% Persistent Aspen, 47% Seral Aspen, 2% Tall Willow, and less than 1 % Riparian Deciduous, Pinyon – juniper, Rubber Rabbitbrush.

The concave and flat areas along the ridge lines branching out from Reservation Ridge have a vegetative cover of subalpine fir and Douglas fir with and without aspen. Mountain big sagebrush/grass communities are common where tree cover is light. Spiked big sagebrush is found where snow persist into late June and July.

Intervening canyon side slopes and bottoms have a tree cover of Douglas fir and mixed coniferous stands. Seral aspen covers much of the lower and moderate gradients of all aspects and the canyon bottoms. Grasses and other herbaceous species are abundant on the steeper slopes with a southerly aspect.

Along lower elevations along the eastern boundary of the inventory area north facing slopes are usually covered with Douglas fir and pinyon pine-juniper, but no aspen. The upper part of the north facing slopes are less steep and supports a shrub vegetation of mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, and sagebrush. The steeper south facing slopes have a cover of grass and some shrub vegetation.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare. The area also includes the headwaters of Avintaquin Creek which contains a population of Colorado River Cutthroat trout.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	95.55%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are limited in the inventory area and mainly occur along roads.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mountain brush communities have a fire regime of 2 and condition class of 2. The Douglas fir communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

The Water Hollow wildfire in 1974 burned approximately 18 acres of the inventory area.

A broadcast burn in 2012, burned 139 acres in the inventory area for wildlife habitat improvement.

There is one Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the inventory area, for 1.2 miles. Several unauthorized routes are present, with the majority leading to dispersed camping locations on Reservation Ridge.

The inventory area contains a portion of the Horse Ridge range allotment and portion of the Avintaquin range allotment. There are multiple spring developments and stock ponds.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	28 acres @ 0.55%
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Dispersed camping sites are primarily located along Reservation Ridge within the inventory area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	None
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	5,007 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

The small part of the inventory area borders private lands.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The terrain consists of ridge and canyon bottom topography, Timber Canyon forms the northern boundary and Long Ridge and Water Hollow the southern boundary. The western portion of the inventory area contains the numerous narrow canyons at the head of Timber Canyon. The center and eastern portions of the inventory area contain the southern slope between the bottom of Timber Canyon and the crest of Long Ridge.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding occur within the inventory area. Mainly along the south to north trending ridge lines.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 0 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 0% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory area provides a corridor habitat for animals moving between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west, the Ashley National Forest to the north, and the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	1,061 acres @ 21.20%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	62 acres @ 1.22%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

A limited number of historic and prehistoric surveys have been performed in the inventory area and no eligible sites have been located.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area includes portions of one watershed, Timber Canyon, it has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

The inventory area contains parts of the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley and Green River City watersheds.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0 acres @ 0%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the inventory area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The shape is irregular, long and narrow. The inventory areas boundaries are defined by roads on all sides.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Uinta Wasatch-Cache National Forest to the west and the lands have been designated and an inventoried roadless area. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use. The inventory area is adjacent to private lands for approximately 0.18 miles on the southern boundary. The private lands are primarily undeveloped.
Describe the current management of the area.	29% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 23% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Roaded); 48% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	4984 acres @ 99.54%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	99.1% of the inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area.

Wire Fence – 190

Total acres: 22,239

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

The vegetation in the inventory area consists of 17% Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany, 1% Basing Big Sagebrush, 5% Black Sagebrush, 16% Douglas fir, 5% Grass, 1% Greasewood, 2% Mountain Brush, 13% Mountain Big Sagebrush, 3% Persistent Aspen, 34% Pinyon – juniper, 3% Rubber Rabbitbrush, and less than 1% 5-needle Pine, Meadow grasses and forbs, and Riparian vegetation.

The vegetative cover in the southern portion on the inventory area consists of dense stands of Douglas fir and aspen on steep northern aspects. The southern aspects support sparse pinyon pine and Douglas fir. On the less steep slope of all aspects the vegetation consists of grasses, sagebrush, and mountain mahogany. The vegetation in the northern portion of the inventory area consists of moderately dense pinyon pine and juniper with substantial patchy areas of perennial grass and mountain mahogany intermixed with pinyon pine and Douglas fir. The drainage bottoms have sagebrush and perennial grasses with a few patches of aspen groves.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mule Deer, Pronghorn, Elk, Snowshoe Hare, and Greater Sage Grouse.

The inventory area provides habitat for one endemic plant, Erigeron untermannii, Indian Canyon fleabane.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	98.49%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. Weeds are generally limited to the road corridor on the western boundary.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The mountain brush communities in this inventory polygon have a fire regime of 2, and a condition class of 2. The pinyon juniper communities in the northern portion of the inventory area have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2. The pinyon juniper communities in the central and southern portion of the inventory area have a fire regime of 3 and a condition class of 2. The Douglas fir communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 3. The Mountain Big Sagebrush communities have a fire regime of 1 and a condition class of 2.

There have been three small wildfires between 2008 and 2016 primarily in the Douglas fir communities in the southern portion of the inventory area. Areas on the northeastern border of the inventory area were cleared of pinyon pine-juniper in the past, these areas have been excluded from the inventory but are surrounded by a small sliver of the inventory area.

There are nine Forest Service System road cherry stemmed into the inventory area. Two of these roads reach more than 5 miles into the inventory area. A Forest Service System trail, #1199, is in the northcentral part of the inventory area. A number of unauthorized routes exist, primarily in the drainage bottoms and are the most prevalent along the Anthro Mountain Road between the Nutters Ridge Road and Road Hollow.

The inventory area has portions of two range allotments, Sowers Canyon and Anthro Mountain. There is a boundary fence on the forest on the northern boundary that marks the border between the Ashley National Forest and the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. There are five other range fences as well as multiple range spring developments, troughs, and reservoirs and two buried range pipelines.

One active oil and gas well pad in the northern portion of the area is cherry stemmed out of the inventory area. There is one planned well pad with an associated planned pipeline that have been cherry stemmed out the inventory area.

There is a powerline with a partially cleared corridor the runs along the western boundary of the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	0.76 acres @ 0.003%
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	167 acres @ 0.75%

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	Minor dispersed camping locations occur throughout the area.
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	50 acres @ 0.22%
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	There is one active well pad that is surrounded by the inventory area and one on the northwestern border of the inventory area.
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None Identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	22,238 acres @ 99.99%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	0 acres @ 0%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

Private lands border the inventory area at the northern end of Sowers Canyon inside the administrative boundary of the Ashley National Forest. Private lands also border the inventory area on the northern boundary. The private lands are outside the administrative boundary of the forest.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The topography of the inventory area is dissected by numerous drainages with steep, long canyon side slopes.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Primitive recreation activities, camping, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, occur with the inventory area, mainly along Sowers Canyon and lower end of the drainages that have confluences with Sowers Canyon. Very few dispersed recreation activities occur in the upper areas of these drainages due to steep terrain and limited access routes.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	0 acres (Primitive); 4,008 acres (Semi-Primitive non-motorized) @ 18.02% combined total
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	0% @ 0 acres
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	0% @ 0 acres
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	0% @ 0 acres

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

Major road corridors adjacent to the east and west boundaries of the inventory area and off Forest oil and gas exploration and production have disrupted wildlife connectivity.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the inventory area.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	0 acres @ 0%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	2 acres @ 0.01%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the area.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

Prehistoric surveys have been performed on a portion of the inventory area and a number of prehistoric sites have been found.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

The inventory area spans two watersheds, Lance Canyon-Sowers Canyon on the west side and Tabby Canyon-Sowers Canyon on the east side, with Wire Fence ridge separating the watersheds. Lance Canyon-Sowers Canyon has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk and Tabby Canyon-Sowers Canyon of functioning at risk.

The inventory area is part of the Green River City watershed.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?

There are no special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the inventory area.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0 acres @ 0%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?

There are no known scientific or education features in the inventory area.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	The inventory area is irregular with multiple cherry stemmed roads into the area. The area boundary is tied to roads on the west and east and the Forest boundary to the north and south.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	There are portions of 4 active oil and gas leases and 2 inactive oil and gas leases in the area. The inventory area is within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states "Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness..."
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The inventory area is adjacent to the Uintah Ouray Indian Reservation lands to the north. The reservation lands are managed for oil and gas production. The inventory area is adjacent to BLM and state lands to the south, which are managed for multiple use. The adjacent Ashley National Forest lands are managed for multiple use.
Describe the current management of the area.	27% MA d (High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization); 1% MA e (Wildlife Habitat Emphasis); 5% MA f (Dispersed Recreation Routed); 68% MA n (Range of Resource Uses and Outputs)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	7,196 acres @ 32.36%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	98.9 % of inventory area is Inventoried Roadless Area

Adjacent to Existing Wilderness – 317, 332, 370, 380

Total acres: 317 – 212 ac.; 332 – 165 ac.; 370 – 0.3 ac.; 380 – 7 ac.

Criteria 1: Evaluate the degree to which the area generally appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Question 1a. What is the composition of plant and animal communities within the area?

Inventory area #317 is 11% Alpine and 89% mixed conifer. Inventory area #332 is 100% mixed conifer. Inventory area #370 is 100% mixed conifer. Inventory area #380 is 100% Ponderosa pine.

In inventory area #317 the mixed conifer is Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. The alpine vegetation alpine sedge/grass and forbs and cushion plant, geum sedge, and sedge-grass communities on the steep rocky slope where pockets of soil have formed.

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including Lynx, Goshawk, Bandtailed Pigeons, Black Bear, Blue Grouse, Moose, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Ruffed Grouse, Snowshoe Hare, and Whitetailed Ptarmigan.

Question 1b: What is the extent to which the area reflects ecological conditions that would normally be associated with the area without human intervention?

Measures for 1a and 1b	Outcome
Percent of area that appears to be affected primarily by the force of nature (inverse of the percent of area of timber harvest).	100%
Percent total of the area without invasive weeds (inverse of the percent of total area that has invasive weeds).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by maintenance level 1 roads (inverse of the percent of area of maintenance level 1 roads).	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by decommissioned roads (inverse of the percent of area of decommissioned roads)	100%
Percent of area that is not affected by known historic roads (inverse of the percent of area of known historic roads).	100%

Measures for 1a and 1b

Describe the extent of invasive fish and animals.

There are no non-native or parasitic wildlife species present. There are no known invasive plants in the four inventory areas.

Describe the departure from natural range of variation in forest composition, structure, patterns and ecological processes.

The four inventory areas are primarily affected by the forces of nature. There are no vegetation treatments or timber harvests in the inventory areas.

Non-motorized trail #1081 traverses inventory area #332 and non-motorized trail #1141 traverses inventory area #317.

Inventory area #317 is within two range allotments, Granddaddy Basin and Rock Creek, inventory area #332 is within North Fork Duchesne allotment, and inventory areas #370 and 380 are within the Uinta Rec Livestock allotment. There are no range improvements within the inventory area.

Question 1c: What is the extent to which improvements (improvement criteria 71.22 from FSH Book 1909.12 chap 70) included in the inventory represent a departure from naturalness?

Improvement Type	Extent of Departures (acres)
Airstrips	None
Heliports	None
Vegetation treatments that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not substantially noticeable.	None
Permanently installed vertical structures, such as electronic installations including cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, provided their impact, as well as their maintenance and access needs, is minimal.	None
Areas of historic mining where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Areas of mining activity where impacts are not substantially noticeable.	None
Range improvement areas, involving minor structural improvements (for example fences or water troughs) and non-structural improvements (chaining, burning, spraying, potholing, and so forth) that are not substantially noticeable.	None
Recreational improvements, such as occupancy spots, or minor hunting, or outfitting camps.	None
Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and power lines if a right-of-way has not been cleared. Exclude power lines with cleared right-of-ways, pipelines, and other permanently installed linear right-of-way structure.	None
Watershed treatment areas (contouring, diking, channeling) that are not substantially noticeable, or if wilderness character can be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.	None
Lands adjacent to development or activities that impact opportunities for solitude.	None
Structures, dwellings and other relics of past occupation when they are considered part of the historical and cultural landscape of the area.	None Identified

Criteria 2: Evaluate the degree to which the area has outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Question 2a: What is available for outstanding opportunity for solitude?

Measures for 2a	Outcome
Area and % total of area available for summer non-motorized opportunity	384 acres @ 100%
Area and % total available for winter non-motorized opportunity	7 acres @ 1%

Describe the proximity to private lands and non-Forest Service roads

There are no non-Forest Service roads near the four inventory areas. The nearest private land are 2 miles from inventory area #332.

Describe the general topography of the area in context of sight, sound, and screening

The topography varies between the inventory areas. Inventory area #317 is located on the slope to west of Upper Stillwater Reservoir. The area includes an open rock field on a steep mountain slope. Inventory area #332 is in the Duchesne drainage canyon and contains the eastside of the

drainage bottom and is gently sloping terrain. Inventory areas #370 and 380 are on the mountain slope above the Uinta River.

Question 2b: What is available in the area for opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Hiking and horseback riding are the two main primitive recreation activities in the inventory areas #317 and 332. There is no access to inventory areas # #370 and 380 and primitive recreation activities are not likely.

Measures for 2b	Outcome
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive classes for summer recreation opportunity spectrum.	#332 – 100% Primitive #317, 370, and 380 – 100% Semi-primitive non-motorized
Acres and % total of primitive and non-primitive ROS winter recreation opportunity spectrum.	NA

Criteria 3: Evaluate the degree to which the area may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Question 3a: Does the area contain rare plant or animal communities; rare ecosystem for wildlife habitat; rare ecosystem for aquatics; rare ecosystem for terrestrial; any biodiversity hotspots; coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species, or underrepresented/rare vegetation types?

Measures for 3a	Outcome
Habitat for rare plants - Acres of Uinta Bollie LTA	70 acres @ 18.22%
Acres of fens and ground water dependent ecosystems	1.2 acres @ 0.003%
Habitat for Black Rosy Finch – Acres of Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTA	323 acres @ 84.11%

Measure for 3a: Description of the coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species

The inventory areas are too small to contribute to coarse scale key connectivity for multiple species.

Question 3b: Is there any outstanding landscape features such as waterfalls, mountains, viewpoints, waterbodies, or geologic features?

There are no known outstanding landscape features in the inventory areas.

Measures for 3b	Outcome
Acres and % total of distinctive scenic class	384 acres @ 100%
Outstanding landscapes in acres/% total (extremely steep breakland, cliffs).	0.04 acres @ 99.99%

Measure for 3b: Description of any unique geologic features in the area.

There are no known unique geologic features in the areas.

Question 3c: Is there historic or cultural resources of historic value in the area?

There have been no historic or prehistoric surveys in the inventory areas.

Question 3d: Is there high-quality water resources or important watershed features in the area?

Inventory area #317 is within the Cabin Creek – Rock Creek drainage and has a watershed condition class of functioning properly. Inventory area #332 is within two drainages, Hades Creek – Duchesne River has a watershed condition class of functioning at risk and Little Deer

Creek – Duchesne River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly. Inventory area #370 is within the Clover Creek – Uinta River drainage and has a watershed condition class of functioning properly. Inventory area #380 is within two drainages, Atwood Creek-Uinta River has a watershed condition class of functioning properly and Clover Creek – Uinta River drainage and has a watershed condition class of functioning properly.

Inventory area #317 and #332 are within the Central Utah WCD – Duchesne Valley and Green River City municipal watersheds.

Question 3e: Are there any special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the areas?
There are no special interest areas and/or research natural areas in the inventory areas.

Measures for 3e	Outcome
Acres and % of total of special interest areas or research natural areas.	0 acres @ 0%

Question 3f: Are there any scientific or education features in the area?
There are no known scientific or education features in the inventory areas.

Criteria 4: Evaluate the degree to which the area may be managed to preserve its wilderness characteristics

Question 4a: How can the area be managed to preserve its wilderness character?

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the shape and configuration of the area.	Inventory area #317 is blocky in shape. The boundaries of #17 are not tied to geographic features. Inventory area # is long and thin and the western boundary is adjacent to the Ashley National Forest and Uinta-Wasatch-Cache boundaries. Inventory areas #370 and 380 are irregular in shape and the boundaries are not tied to any geographic location.
Describe if there are any legally established rights or uses within the area.	The inventory areas are within the Uintah Special Meridian, which includes the entire Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts, are within the original Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and have reserved treaty rights by the Ute Indian Tribe. Treaty rights are described in a variety of treaties with the Ute Indian Tribe and have been clarified in multiple court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes.
Are there specific Federal or state laws that may be relevant to availability of the area for wilderness or the ability to manage the area to protect wilderness characteristics?	An objective in the 2017 Duchesne County resource management plan states “Avoid designation of additional areas within the county as federally designated wilderness...”
Describe the management of adjacent lands.	The areas are adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness which is managed according to the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. The adjacent non-wilderness National Forest Service lands are managed for multiple use.

Measures for 4a	Outcome
Describe the current management of the area.	Inventory Area #317 – 67% MA g (Undeveloped dispersed recreation – unroaded) and 33% MA n (Range of resource uses and outputs) Inventory Area #332 - 33% MA n (Range of resource uses and outputs) Inventory Area #370 - 100% MA g (Undeveloped dispersed recreation – unroaded) Inventory Area #380 - 100% MA g (Undeveloped dispersed recreation – unroaded)
Acres and % total of wildland urban interface in the area.	377 acres @ 98.18%
Type and extent of management restrictions within the area.	100% of the inventory areas are within Inventoried Roadless Areas

Step 3: Analysis

After the evaluation step, the forest identified four (4) potential wilderness areas to be included in the alternatives.

Table 3 provides a snapshot of the recommended wilderness areas that are included in each alternative, including the inventory polygon it originated from, and the approximate acres.

Maps of the recommended wilderness areas that are included in alternatives B and C, are displayed in DEIS Appendix A. Figure 2-21 and Figure 2-22.

In addition to the analysis in the DEIS and FEIS, the FSH 1909.12, chapter 70, requires that the following items be discussed for each recommend wilderness area in each Alternative where it was identified:

- The name of the area and number of acres to be considered for recommendation;
- The location and a summarized description of a boundary for each recommended area;
- A brief description of the general geography, topography and vegetation of the recommended area;
- A brief description of the current uses and management of the area.
- A description of the area’s wilderness characteristics and the ability to protect and manage the area to preserve its wilderness characteristics;
- A brief summary of the factors considered, and the process used in evaluating the area and developing the alternatives;
- A brief summary of the ecological and social characteristics that would provide the basis for the area’s suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Not all lands included in the inventory and subsequent evaluations are required to be carried forward in an alternative

Recommended Wilderness by Alternative

Table 3. Recommended Wilderness Area by Alternative

Recommended Wilderness Area	Alternative	Original Wilderness Inventory Polygon
Flat Top Mountain	B and C	Flat Top Mountain
Goose Egg Peak	B and C	South Slope East Uintas
East Uintas	C	South Slope East Uintas and North Slope East Uintas
Queant Lake	C	South Slope East Uiintas

Alternative A

The no-action alternative is based on the 1986 Forest Plan, which had no acres as recommend wilderness.

Alternative B

Factors considered in developing recommended wilderness are in alternative B: The 10,335 acres were selected based upon consideration of the information with the wilderness evaluation, which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics such as naturalness, undeveloped, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined recreation or other special features such as ecological, geological, or scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. Another consideration was to minimize existing use conflicting uses. The selection of the 10,335 acres recommend for wilderness under this alternative was carefully considered in the context of other multiple use considerations that the Forest is balancing in developing management recommendations for the Ashley National Forest. The remaining acres that were with the wilderness inventory and not selected to be included under this alternative were determined to have either conflicting uses that did not reflect the balance of multiple use the forest was striving for in this alternative and/or did not possess sufficient wilderness characteristics.

Please refer to the recommended wilderness analysis in the draft environmental impact statement, *Chapter 3. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences*, for the analysis.

Flat Top Mountain Recommended Wilderness Area

This recommended wilderness area is derived from the Flat Top Mountain Inventory Area

Table 4. Flat Top Mountain recommended wilderness area

Analysis Factor	Description
1. Acres	3,965
2. Summarized description of the recommended boundary	<p>The north and west boundary of the Flat Top potential wilderness area lies adjacent to the southeast edge of the High Uintas Wilderness. The eastern boundary follows a section line for part of the eastern boundary and then follows an elevation contour line to north of Heller Lake. The southern boundary bisects Flat Top Mountain until it meets the High Uintas Wilderness Boundary.</p> <p>Refer to Figure 1 for a map of this area.</p>
3. Brief description of the general geography, topography, and vegetation	<p>The area is adjacent to part of the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness between the Uinta Canyon and Dry Gulch Creek. Lily Pad Lakes and part of Flat Top Mountain are within the area.</p> <p>The topography of the area is moderately sloping terrain from high rounded ridgetop "bollies" on the northern boundary to the south. Meadows and talus fields of various sizes are located throughout area.</p> <p>The vegetation within the polygon includes high elevation boulder fields that support little, if any, alpine vegetation. Vegetation cover on the rounded high elevation "bollies" consists of sedges, moss, dwarf clover and other alpine vegetation. The south trending slope below the rounded ridgeline includes lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and some Douglas fir. The dry meadows in the uplands contain sedges and grasses. The wet meadows contain sedges, grasses, and low growth willows.</p>
4. Current uses and management	<p>The entire area is inventoried roadless area.</p> <p>Most of the area is within an active grazing allotment</p> <p>Hunting is very popular in the fall throughout the area.</p> <p>There is a permitted seasonal outfitter and guide camp at Lily Pad Lakes.</p> <p>The area is currently open to over snow motorized vehicle use</p>

Analysis Factor	Description
5. Description of the wilderness characteristics and the Forest's ability to protect and manage the area so as to preserve its wilderness characteristics	<p>Natural Quality – The majority of this area is very natural appearing, and the current vegetation is primarily affected by natural ecological processes. Most of this area has intact ecological integrity and generally appears to reflect ecological condition that would be associated with the area without human intervention.</p> <p>Undeveloped - The area is mostly undeveloped, with high potential for primitive and unconfined recreation and solitude. The area has a high level of apparent naturalness and is mostly untrammeled.</p> <p>Unconfined and/or primitive recreation – This area has outstanding amount of unconfined and primitive recreation opportunities: hunting, backpacking, hiking, fishing, wildlife viewing, backcountry skiing, snowshoeing, Nordic skiing, and gathering forest products.</p> <p>Solitude – There is outstanding opportunity for solitude as the sights and sounds of human activities and improvements are screened by topography or do not have impact due to distance, this area is remote.</p> <p>Other Features of Value - None</p>
6. Brief summary of the factors considered, and the process used in evaluating the area and developing the alternative(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is public interest to recommend all inventoried wilderness areas as wilderness ○ This area is adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness and would expand it by 3,965 acres.
7. Brief summary of the ecological and social characteristics that would provide the basis for suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System	<p>The <u>ecological characteristics</u> that provide the basis for suitability area the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The naturalness of the area is very high as much of area is affected primarily by natural forces and has mostly intact ecological integrity. ○ The undeveloped quality of the area is very high, it is unroaded, and there are no motorized or non-motorized Forest Service System Trails <p>The <u>social characteristics</u> that provide the basis for suitability are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The area offers outstanding opportunity for solitude ○ There is high amount of primitive and/or unconfined recreation for hunting, hiking, backpacking, fishing, cross country skiing, and wildlife viewing

Goose Egg Peak Recommended Wilderness Area

This recommended wilderness area is derived from the South Slope East Uintas wilderness inventory area.

Table 5. Goose Egg Peak recommended wilderness area

Analysis Factor	Description
1. Acres	6,370
2. Summarized description of the recommended boundary	<p>The northern boundary of the Goose Egg Peak potential wilderness area is adjacent to the southeast corner of the High Uintas Wilderness. The eastern boundary bisects the ridge line north of Upper Rock Lake. The southern boundary following a contour line east of Upper Rock Lake and Middle Rock Lake, then bisects the slope to the east fork of the Clover Creek. The western boundary following the ridgeline above Uinta Canyon to the west.</p> <p>Refer to figure 1 for a map of this area.</p>
3. Brief description of the general geography, topography, and vegetation	The area is located adjacent to the southeastern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness, northeast of Pole Mountain and the Pole Creek Campground.

	<p>Upper and Middle Rock Lakes and Bills Lake are within the area. The headwaters of Clover Creek and Pole Creek are within the area.</p> <p>The topography of the area includes high mountain rounded ridges and moderately steep alpine slopes and bolliies, cirques basins, and hummocky ground moraines along the glacial valley bottoms below the cirques. On the eastern side of the area is large cirque basin containing Upper Rock Lake and Middle Rock Lake. On the western side of the area and south of the high mountain rounded ridges is a wide moderately sloped drainage trending to the south.</p> <p>The vegetation within the polygon includes high elevation boulder fields that support little, if any, alpine vegetation. Vegetation cover on the rounded high elevation “bolliies” consists of sedges, moss, dwarf clover and other alpine vegetation. The south trending slope below the rounded ridgeline on the west side of the area and the drainage below the Upper Rock Lake cirque basin includes lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and subalpine fir. The dry meadows in the drainages contain sedges and grasses. The wet meadows contain sedges, grasses, and low growth willows.</p>
<p>4. Current uses and management</p>	<p>The entire area is inventoried roadless area.</p> <p>Much of the area is within an active grazing allotment, but there are no range developments in the area.</p> <p>There are no developed trails within the area, some fishing and hiking activity occurs at Upper and Middle Rock Lakes and some hunting in the fall.</p> <p>Most of the area is currently open to over snow motorized vehicle use</p>
<p>5. Description of the wilderness characteristics and the Forest’s ability to protect and manage the area so as to preserve its wilderness characteristics</p>	<p>Natural Quality – The majority of this area is very natural appearing, and the current vegetation is primarily affected by natural ecological processes. Most of this area has intact ecological integrity and generally appears to refection ecological condition that would be associated with the area without human intervention.</p> <p>Undeveloped - The area is mostly undeveloped, with high potential for primitive and unconfined recreation and solitude. The area has a high level of apparent naturalness and is mostly untrammled.</p> <p>Unconfined and/or primitive recreation– This area has outstanding amount of unconfined and primitive recreation opportunities: hunting, backpacking, hiking, fishing, wildlife viewing, backcountry skiing, snowshoeing, Nordic skiing, and gathering forest products.</p> <p>Solitude – There is outstanding opportunity for solitude as the sights and sounds of human activities and improvements are screened by topography or do not have impact due to distance, this area is remote.</p> <p>Other Features of Value - None</p>
<p>6. Brief summary of the factors considered, and the process used in evaluating the area and developing the alternative(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is public interest to recommend all inventoried wilderness areas as wilderness o This area is adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness and would expand it by 6,370 acres.
<p>7. Brief summary of the ecological and social characteristics that would provide the basis for suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System</p>	<p>The <u>ecological characteristics</u> that provide the basis for suitability area the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The naturalness of the area is very high as much of area is affected primarily by natural forces and has mostly intact ecological integrity. o The undeveloped quality of the area is very high, it is unroaded, and there are no motorized or non-motorized Forest Service System Trails <p>The <u>social characteristics</u> that provide the basis for suitability are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The area offers outstanding opportunity for solitude o There is high amount of primitive and/or unconfined recreation for hunting, hiking, backpacking, fishing, cross country skiing, and wildlife viewing

Alternative C

Alternative C includes the Flat Top Mountain and Goose Egg Peak recommended wilderness areas as described above and two additional areas, East Uintas and Queant Lake recommended wilderness areas. The 50,157 acres of recommended wilderness in Alternative C were selected based upon consideration of the information with the wilderness evaluation and to respond to issues identified in the scoping of the proposed action. A number of scoping comments identified a desire for all inventoried roadless areas to managed as recommended wilderness. The 50,157 acres recommended for wilderness under this alternative includes additional acres within inventoried roadless areas and the wilderness evaluation indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics such as naturalness, undeveloped, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined recreation or other special features such as ecological, geological, or scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

The remaining acres that were within the wilderness inventory area and inventoried roadless areas and not selected to be included under this alternative were determined to not be responsive to the input received in scoping and have either conflicting uses that do not reflect the balance of multiple use the forest was striving for in this alternative and/or did not possess sufficient wilderness characteristics. Please refer to the recommended wilderness analysis in the draft environmental impact statement, *Chapter 3. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences*, for the analysis.

East Uintas Recommended Wilderness Area

This recommended wilderness area is derived from the North Slope East Uintas and South Slope East Uintas wilderness inventory areas.

Table 6. East Uintas recommended wilderness area

Analysis Factor	Description
1. Acres	23,240
2. Summarized description of the recommended boundary	<p>The western boundary is adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness on the Uinta Wasatch Cache National Forest. The northern boundary follows a section line, then follows contour lines from the North Fork of Sheep Creek to west of Spirit Lake where it follows section lines south and then east. South of Spirit Lake the northern boundary then follows contour lines east to north of Weyman Park. The boundary then bisects the ridge and follows landscape features around north and east of Bear Park to Weyman Creek. The boundary follows contour lines east to the Sheep Creek Canal and follows the canal east to the eastern boundary. The eastern boundary follows landscape feature from the Sheep Creek Canal to the north side of Leidy Peak. The southern boundary follows the ridgeline between the north slope and south slope of the Uinta Mountains from Leidy Peak west and then follows contour lines north of Papoose Lake, and then bisects the Walkup Lake drainage to the boundary with the High Uintas Wilderness.</p> <p>Refer to figure 2 for a map of this area.</p>
3. Brief description of the general geography, topography, and vegetation	<p>The area is located on the north slope of the spine of the eastern Uinta Mountains, and small portion of the south slope of the eastern Uinta Mountains. It spans the area from the boundary of the Ashley and UWC National Forests on the west and Leidy Peak on the east. The area includes</p>

	<p>numerous small and large lakes including Tamarack, Jessen, Lilly Pad, Lost, Weyman, Anson, Lamb, Potter, and Pollen Lakes. Sections of the South Fork Sheep Creek, Weyman creek and West Fork and East Forks of Carter Creek are within the area.</p> <p>The topography includes cirques, lakes and wet meadows between high elevation “bollie” glaciated ridge tops descending to lower drainages which trend north. In the lower drainages standing water is common and riparian communities are dominant.</p> <p>The vegetation within the polygon includes high elevation boulder fields that support little, if any, alpine vegetation. Vegetation cover on the rounded high elevation “bollies” consists of sedges, moss, dwarf clover and other alpine vegetation. The drainages between the bollies are a mixed dense conifer forest of Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir. The riparian communities have lodgepole and spruce tree cover and wet under story vegetation.</p>
<p>4. Current uses and management</p>	<p>The Pollen Lake RNA is on the eastern end of the area.</p> <p>The entire area is within an inventoried roadless area.</p> <p>Much of the area is within an active grazing allotment, but there are no range developments in the area.</p> <p>There are over 28 miles of Forest Service System non-motorized trails within the area.</p> <p>Major recreational activities in the area are hiking, backpacking, fishing, horseback riding, and hunting.</p> <p>The entire area is currently open to over snow motorized vehicle use some parts are popular snowmobiling areas.</p>
<p>5. Description of the wilderness characteristics and the Forest’s ability to protect and manage the area so as to preserve its wilderness characteristics</p>	<p>Natural Quality – The majority of this area is very natural appearing, and the current vegetation is primarily affected by natural ecological processes. Most of this area has intact ecological integrity and generally appears to refection ecological condition that would be associated with the area without human intervention.</p> <p>Undeveloped - The area is mostly undeveloped, with high potential for primitive and unconfined recreation and solitude. The area has a high level of apparent naturalness and is mostly untrammeled.</p> <p>Unconfined and/or primitive recreation– This area has outstanding amount of unconfined and primitive recreation opportunities: hunting, backpacking, hiking, fishing, wildlife viewing, backcountry skiing, snowshoeing, Nordic skiing, and gathering forest products.</p> <p>Solitude – There is outstanding opportunity for solitude as the sights and sounds of human activities and improvements are screened by topography or do not have impact due to distance, this area is remote.</p> <p>Other Features of Value - None</p>
<p>6. Brief summary of the factors considered, and the process used in evaluating the area and developing the alternative(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is public interest to recommend all inventoried wilderness areas as wilderness o This area is adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness and would expand it by 23,240 acres.
<p>7. Brief summary of the ecological and social characteristics that would provide the basis for suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System</p>	<p>The <u>ecological characteristics</u> that provide the basis for suitability area the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The naturalness of the area is very high as much of area is affected primarily by natural forces and has mostly intact ecological integrity. o The undeveloped quality of the area is very high, it is unroaded, and there are no motorized Forest Service System trails and 28 miles of non-motorized Forest Service System Trails <p>The <u>social characteristics</u> that provide the basis for suitability are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The area offers outstanding opportunity for solitude

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is high amount of primitive and/or unconfined recreation for hunting, hiking, backpacking, fishing, cross country skiing, and wildlife viewing
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Queant Lake Recommended Wilderness Area

This recommended wilderness area is derived from the and South Slope East Uintas wilderness inventory area.

Table 7. Queant Lake recommended wilderness area

Analysis Factor	Description
1. Acres	16,582
2. Summarized description of the recommended boundary	<p>The western and southern boundaries of the area is the boundary to the High Uintas Wilderness. The northern boundary starts at the High Uintas Wilderness boundary on the Uinta Wasatch Cache National Forest. The boundary then bisects the Walkup Lake drainage and meets the eastern boundary west of Wigwam Lake. The eastern boundary starts west of Wigwam lake and follows contour lines and landscape features south around the ridgeline west of Hidden Lake, up the West Fork Whiterocks Drainage, south to Rasmussen Lakes and then bisects the ridge line south of Rasmussen Lakes to the boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness.</p> <p>Refer to figure 2 for a map of this area.</p>
3. Brief description of the general geography, topography, and vegetation	<p>The area is located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Ashley NFs portion of the High Uintas Wilderness, west of Chepeta Lake and the West Fork of White Rocks Trailhead. The area contains the headwaters of the West Fork of Whiterocks River and Reader Creek is also in the area. There are multiple large and small lakes in the area including Queant Lake, Cleveland Lake, Taylor Lake, Elbow Lake, Reader Lakes.</p> <p>The topography of the area includes high mountain rounded and moderately steep alpine slopes and bollies, cirques basins, and hummocky ground moraines along the glacial valley bottoms below the cirques. Between the rounded peaks and ridges are wide drainages with large and small dry and wet meadows.</p> <p>The vegetation within the polygon includes high elevation boulder fields that support little, if any, alpine vegetation. Vegetation cover on the rounded high elevation "bollies" consists of sedges, moss, dwarf clover and other alpine vegetation. The south trending slope below the rounded ridgeline include lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and subalpine fir. The dry meadows in the drainages contain sedges and grasses. The wet meadow contains sedges, grasses, and low growth willows</p>
4. Current uses and management	<p>The entire area is within an inventoried roadless area.</p> <p>A small part of the area on the western boundary is part of the Uinta Shale RNA</p> <p>The entire area is open to over snow motorized vehicle use and it is a moderately popular snowmobiling area.</p> <p>There is no current livestock grazing in the area and no range improvements.</p> <p>Queant Lake is a popular horse packing location for larger groups.</p> <p>Queant Lake and Rasmussen Lake are a popular backpacking location for larger groups.</p> <p>The entire area is a popular backpacking and horse packing location for larger groups, especially Queant Lake for stockmen and Queant Lake, Rasmussen Lake, and Reader Lakes for backpackers.</p> <p>Major recreational activities in the area are hiking, backpacking, fishing, horseback riding, and hunting.</p>

<p>5. Description of the wilderness characteristics and the Forest's ability to protect and manage the area so as to preserve its wilderness characteristics</p>	<p>Natural Quality – The majority of this area is very natural appearing, and the current vegetation is primarily affected by natural ecological processes. Most of this area has intact ecological integrity and generally appears to reflect ecological condition that would be associated with the area without human intervention.</p> <p>Undeveloped - The area is mostly undeveloped, with high potential for primitive and unconfined recreation and solitude. The area has a high level of apparent naturalness and is mostly untrammeled.</p> <p>Unconfined and/or primitive recreation– This area has outstanding amount of unconfined and primitive recreation opportunities: hunting, backpacking, hiking, fishing, wildlife viewing, backcountry skiing, snowshoeing, Nordic skiing, and gathering forest products.</p> <p>Solitude – There is outstanding opportunity for solitude as the sights and sounds of human activities and improvements are screened by topography or do not have impact due to distance, this area is remote</p> <p>Other Features of Value - None</p>
<p>6. Brief summary of the factors considered, and the process used in evaluating the area and developing the alternative(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is public interest to recommend all inventoried wilderness areas as wilderness ○ This area is adjacent to the High Uintas Wilderness and would expand it by 16,582 acres.
<p>7. Brief summary of the ecological and social characteristics that would provide the basis for suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System</p>	<p>The <u>ecological characteristics</u> that provide the basis for suitability area the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The naturalness of the area is very high as much of area is affected primarily by natural forces and has mostly intact ecological integrity. ○ The undeveloped quality of the area is very high, it is unroaded, and there are no motorized Forest Service System trails and 16 miles of non-motorized Forest Service System Trails. <p>The <u>social characteristics</u> that provide the basis for suitability are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The area offers outstanding opportunity for solitude ○ There is high amount opportunities for primitive and/or unconfined recreation of hunting, hiking, backpacking, fishing, cross country skiing, and wildlife viewing

Alternative D

No areas were recommended for wilderness for this alternative to respond to issues identified in the scoping of the proposed action. Scoping comments identified a desire to not recommend any additional acres to be managed as recommended wilderness. The comments suggested that existing wilderness on the Ashley National Forest (276,175 acres out of 1,384,132 acres designated wilderness) provide sufficient opportunities and benefits and that additional recommended wilderness designation promotes higher degrees of multiple use conflicts on remaining lands. Please refer to the recommended wilderness analysis in the draft environmental impact statement, *Chapter 3. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences*, for the analysis.

Summary of Areas Excluded in Alternatives by Wilderness Inventory Areas

For each wilderness area evaluated or portions that are not included in an alternative in the applicable National Environmental Policy Act analysis, the following tables document the reasons for excluding it from further analysis. The maps of the Evaluation of Wilderness Inventory Areas are located online at

https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd681571.pdf.

Alkali Canyon Wilderness Inventory Area – 20,306 acres

Table 8. Alkali Canyon wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Forest Service System roads and cherry stemmed out of the area • Two motorized trails in southern part of area • Range improvements in south and central part of area • One active well pad adjacent to area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Forest Service System roads and cherry stemmed out of the area • Two motorized trails in southern part of area • Range improvements in south and central part of area • One active well pad adjacent to area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Big Ridge Wilderness Inventory Area – 23,666 acres

Table 9. Big Ridge wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven miles of Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less in the area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Seven miles of Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less in the area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Carter Creek Wilderness Inventory Area – 7,853 acres

Table 10. Carter Creek wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Past vegetation treatments • Private inholding within the area • Adjacent to State Highway 44 and the Red Canyon corridor
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven Forest Service system roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Past vegetation treatments • Private inholding within the area • Adjacent to State Highway 44 and the Red Canyon corridor
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Cottonwood Wilderness Inventory Area – 26,585 acres

Table 11. Cottonwood wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Three active well pads cherry stemmed out of the area • Three private inholdings within the area • Multiple range developments within the area • Two active oil and gas leases within the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Three active well pads cherry stemmed out of the area • Three private inholdings within the area • Multiple range developments within the area • Two active oil and gas leases within the area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Cow Hollow Wilderness Inventory Area – 18,026 acres

Table 12. Cow Hollow wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Four Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less within the area • Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to all vehicles within the area

C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Four Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less within the area • Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to all vehicles within the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Dry Ridge Wilderness Inventory Area – 23,509 acres

Table 13. Dry Ridge wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area, including the Dry Ridge road which almost bisects the center of the area • Multiple range developments throughout the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area, including the Dry Ridge road which almost bisects the center of the area • Multiple range developments throughout the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Dyer Mtn Wilderness Inventory Area – 7,788 acres

Table 14. Dyer Mtn wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven Forest Service System Roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less within the area • Three private inholdings within the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less within the area • Three private inholdings within the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Flat Top Mountain Wilderness Inventory Area – 20,010 acres

Table 15. Flat Top Mountain wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	20%	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas. Twenty percent of this area is the Flat Top Mountain recommended wilderness area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the southern and central part of the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail within the southern part of the area. • Multiple range improvements in the southern and central part of the area
C	20%	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. Twenty percent of this area is the Flat Top Mountain recommended wilderness area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the southern and central part of the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail within the southern part of the area. • Multiple range improvements in the southern and central part of the area

D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.
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Goslin Wilderness Inventory Area – 7,066 acres

Table 16. Goslin wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the area
C	0	Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Grizzly Ridge Wilderness Inventory Area – 6,734 acres

Table 17. Grizzly Ridge wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less in the area One Forest Service System motorized trail open to all vehicles within the area
C	0	Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less in the area

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to all vehicles within the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Indian Springs Wilderness Inventory Area – 5,573 acres

Table 18. Indian Springs wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail 50 inches or less in the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to all vehicles in the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail 50 inches or less in the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to all vehicles in the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Lake Fork Mtn Wilderness Inventory Area – 18.063 acres

Table 19. Lake Fork Mtn wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to 50 inches or less in the area

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past vegetation treatments and timber harvests throughout the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to 50 inches or less in the area • Past vegetation treatments and timber harvests throughout the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Lambson Draw Wilderness Inventory Area – 5,005 acres

Table 20. Lambson Draw wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of area • Private inholdings within the area • Adjacent to multiple private lands • Difficult to manage as wilderness due to location
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of area • Private inholdings within the area • Adjacent to multiple private lands • Difficult to manage as wilderness due to location
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Mill Hollow Wilderness Inventory Area – 6,301 acres

Table 21. Mill Hollow wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
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B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to all vehicles in the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to all vehicles in the area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Mt Lena Wilderness Inventory Area – 34,114 acres

Table 22. Mt Lena wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less in the area • Three Forest Service System motorized trails open to all vehicles in the area • Multiple range developments in the southern part of the are
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less in the area • Three Forest Service System motorized trails open to all vehicles in the area

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple range developments in the southern part of the are
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

North Slope East Uintas Wilderness Inventory Area – 66,791 acres

Table 23. North Slope East Uintas wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area Four Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less in the area Five Ditch Bill Easements surrounded by the area
C	33%	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. Part of the area, 33%, is the identified East Uintas recommended wilderness area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area Four Forest Service System motorized trails open to 50 inches or less in the area Five Ditch Bill Easements surrounded by the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Nutters Canyon Wilderness Inventory Area – 6,642 acres

Table 24. Nutters Canyon wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the area Multiple range improvements throughout the area Four active well pads cherry stemmed out of area

		Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area • Four active well pads cherry stemmed out of area
C	0	
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Pole Creek Wilderness Inventory Area – 13,207 acres

Table 25. Pole Creek wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed into the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to all vehicles in the area • Multiple range improvements in the southern part of the area
C	0	Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed into the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to all vehicles in the area • Multiple range improvements in the southern part of the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Right Fork Indian Canyon Wilderness Inventory Area – 46,310 acres

Table 26. Right Fork Indian Canyon wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
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B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirteen Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirteen Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Sheep Creek East Wilderness Inventory Area – 7,579 acres

Table 27. Sheep Creek East wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Sheep Creek West Wilderness Inventory Area – 7,382 acres

Table 28. Sheep Creek West wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses</p>

		to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past vegetation treatments
C	0	Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past vegetation treatments
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

South Fork Rock Creek Wilderness Inventory Area – 8,925 acres

Table 29. South Fork Rock Creek wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the area • Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to all vehicles within the area
C	0	Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the area • Two Forest Service System motorized trails open to all vehicles within the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

South Slope East Uintas Wilderness Inventory Area – 135,466 acres

Table 30. South Slope East Uintas wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	5%	This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas. Part of the area is the

		<p>identified as the Goose Egg Peak recommended wilderness area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-nine Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Multiple Ditch Bill easements that are surrounded by the area
C	16%	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics. Part of the area is the identified as part of the East Uintas, the entire Queant Lake, and entire Goose Egg Peak recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-nine Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Multiple Ditch Bill easements that are surrounded by the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Timber Canyon East Wilderness Inventory Area – 10,719 acres

Table 31. Timber Canyon East wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the inventory area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out of the inventory area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
D	0	Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.

Timber Canyon West Wilderness Inventory Area – 24,552 acres

Table 32. Timber Canyon West wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
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B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed out of the area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Wagon Road Ridge Wilderness Inventory Area – 5,063 acres

Table 33. Wagon Road Ridge wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Forest Service System administratively closed roads in the area. • Multiple range improvements within the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Forest Service System administratively closed roads in the area. • Multiple range improvements within the area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Water Hollow Wilderness Inventory Area – 5,007 acres

Table 34. Water Hollow wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness</p>

		<p>characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Forest Service System road cherry stemmed out the area • Multiple range improvements throughout the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Forest Service System administratively closed roads in the area. • Multiple range improvements within the area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Wire Fence Wilderness Inventory Area – 22,239 acres

Table 35. Wire Fence wilderness inventory area by alternative

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed into the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to 50 inches or less in the area • Multiple range improvement throughout the area
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine Forest Service System roads cherry stemmed into the area • One Forest Service System motorized trail open to 50 inches or less in the area • Multiple range improvement throughout the area
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>

Four areas less than 5000 acres and adjacent to existing wilderness – 384 acres

Table 36. Four areas less than 5000 acres and adjacent to existing wilderness, wilderness inventory areas by alternatives

Alternative	Recommended Wilderness	Rationale
B	0	<p>This alternative considered the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics and balanced this with other multiple uses to minimize existing conflicting uses when developing recommended wilderness areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in identifying boundaries
C	0	<p>Responds to comments for additional recommended wilderness in inventoried roadless areas, and the wilderness evaluation information which indicated these areas had wilderness characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in identifying boundaries
D	0	<p>Responds to comments stating existing wilderness on the Forest is sufficient.</p>



Figure 1. Alternative B Recommended Wilderness



Figure 2. Alternative C Recommended Wilderness