FOREST PLAN

for

LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

PREFACE

This Land and Resource Management Plan has been developed for the Ashley National Forest. For information pertaining to the development of this plan, details can be obtained by contacting.

Forest Supervisor
Ashley National Forest
1680 W. Highway 40 - Ashton Energy Center
Vernal, UT 84078

A. Applicable Laws and Regulations

The principal acts providing direction in developing this Land and Resource Management Plan are:

1. Organice Act of 1897
2. Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960
3. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969
4. Forest Pangeland Resource Planning Act (RPA) of 1974
5. National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976
6. Utah Wilderness Act 1984

B. Public Review and Appeal

If any particular provision of this proposed action, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the proposed action and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

The provisions of 36 CFR 211.18 apply to any administrative appeal of the Regional Foresters decision to approve the Forest Plan. Decisions to disapprove a plan and other decisions made during the forest planning process prior to the issurance of a record of decision approving the plan are not subject to administrative appeal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF MAPS, TABLES, AND FIGURES

I. FOREST PLAN INTRODUCTION

II. ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION SUMMARY

III. FOREST MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Many of the terms used in Forest Planning are often abbreviated in tables and text to conserve space and are listed below.

A	-	Aspen
ASQ	-	Allowable Sale Quantity
AC	-	Acre(s)
AMS	-	Analysis of the Management Situation
APD	-	Application for Permit to Drill
AUM	-	Animal unit month
bd. ft.	-	Board foot
BTU	-	British Thermal Unit
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
Cu. ft.	-	Cubic foot
CUP	-	Central Utah Project
DBH	-	Diameter at Breast Height
DEIS	-	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DF	-	Douglas fir
DWR	-	Division of Wildlife Resources (Utah DWR)
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
ER	-	Established Report
ES	-	Engelmann Spruce
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FERC	-	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGNRA	-	Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area
FIL	-	Fire intensity level
FSH	-	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	-	Forest Service Manual
G.A.	-	General Administration
GAWS	-	General Aquatic Wildlife Survey
ICO	-	Issue, Concerns, Opportunities
ID	-	Interdisciplinary team
lb(s)	-	Pounds
IPM	-	Integrated Pest Management
LPP	-	Lodgepole pine
LTSY	-	Long term sustained yield
M	-	Thousand
MAc/ft	-	Thousand Acre Feet
Max	-	Maximum
MCF	-	Thousand cubic feet
MIS	-	Management Indicator Species
MM	-	Million
MMBF	-	Million board feet
MMCF	-	Million cubic feet
MRVD	-	Thousand recreation visitor days
MVP	-	Minimum viable population
NDSY	-	Non-declining Sustained Yield
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
NFMA	-	National Forest Management Act
NRA	-	National Recreation Area
NPB	-	Net public benefit
NTL	-	Notice To Lessee
NTU	-	Nephelometer Turbidity Units

NUSSTG	-	Northern Utah Shared Services Timber Group
ORV's	-	Off-road vehicles
PAOT	-	People at one time
PNV	-	Present net value
PP	-	Ponderosa pine
PVB	-	Present value of benefits
PVC	-	Present value of costs
RAMIS	-	Range Allotment Management Information System
RIM	-	Recreation Information Management
RPA	-	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act
RMOGA	-	The Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
RN	-	Roaded Natural
RNA	-	Research Natural Area
ROS	-	Recreation opportunity spectrum
RVD's	-	Recreation visitor days
SAF	-	Subalpine fir
SHPO	-	State Historic Preservation Officer
SPM	-	Semi-primitive motorized
SPMN	-	Semi-primitive nonmotorized
T&E	-	Threatened and Endangered
TEP	-	Trade-off Evaluation Process
TMP	-	Timber Management Plan
TSI	-	Timber Stand Improvement
VIS	-	Visitor Information Services
VQO	-	Visual quality objective
WFUD's	-	Wildlife and fish user days
WRENSS	-	Water Resources Evaluation of Non-point Silvicultural Sources

CHAPTER I

FOREST PLAN INTRODUCTION

I. FOREST PLAN INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE OF THE FOREST PLAN

This Forest Plan will guide all natural resource management activities and establish management standards and guidelines for the Ashley National Forest. It describes resource management practices, levels of resource production and management, and the availability and suitability of lands for resource management.

The Forest Plan embodies the provisions of the NFMA, the regulations, and other guiding documents. The prescriptions, standards, and guidelines are a statement of the Plan's management direction; however, the project outputs, services, and rates of implementation are dependent upon the annual budget allocation process.

B. RELATIONSHIP OF THE FOREST PLAN TO OTHER DOCUMENTS

Development of the Forest Plan takes place within the framework of Forest Service regional and national planning efforts. The relationship among the different planning levels is shown as follows:

Congressional Acts (Law)

National level
Forest Service planning through the
Renewable Resource Assessment and Program (RPA)

Regional planning level through the
Regional Guide for the Intermountain Region

Forest level planning through the
Ashley National Forest
Land and Resource Management Plan

The RPA Program establishes the national direction and output levels for the National Forest system lands. It is based on suitability and comparability information from each Forest Service Region.

Each Forest Service Region distributes its share of national production targets to each of its Forests. The share each National Forest receives is based on detailed information gathered at the Forest level.

The Land and Resource Management Plan validates or provides a basis for changing production levels assigned by the Region. Activities and projects are planned and implemented by the Forest to carry out the direction developed in the Forest Plan. Information from all the National Forests in the Region was used in developing the Intermountain Regional Guide.

The Forest Plan is the selected alternative and is based on the various considerations which have been addressed in the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The planning process and the analysis procedure which were used in developing this plan, as well as the other alternatives that were considered, are described or referenced in the EIS. Activities and projects will be planned and implemented to carry out the direction in this plan. These local projects will be 'tiered to' the accompanying EIS as provided for in 40 CFR 1502.20. The local project environmental analysis will use the data and evaluations in the plan and EIS as its basis.

Assessment of the environmental consequences of local projects is done in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508). All projects on National Forest System lands will meet NEPA requirements.

C. PLAN STRUCTURE D. FOREST DESCRIPTION

This plan provides the long term direction for managing the Ashley National Forest. It contains the overall directions and activities which will be required to achieve the desired condition of the Forest. Management area maps indicate where the activities will occur.

The EIS describes the alternatives considered in arriving at that direction and provides assessment of the environmental effects of implementing the plan and other alternatives.

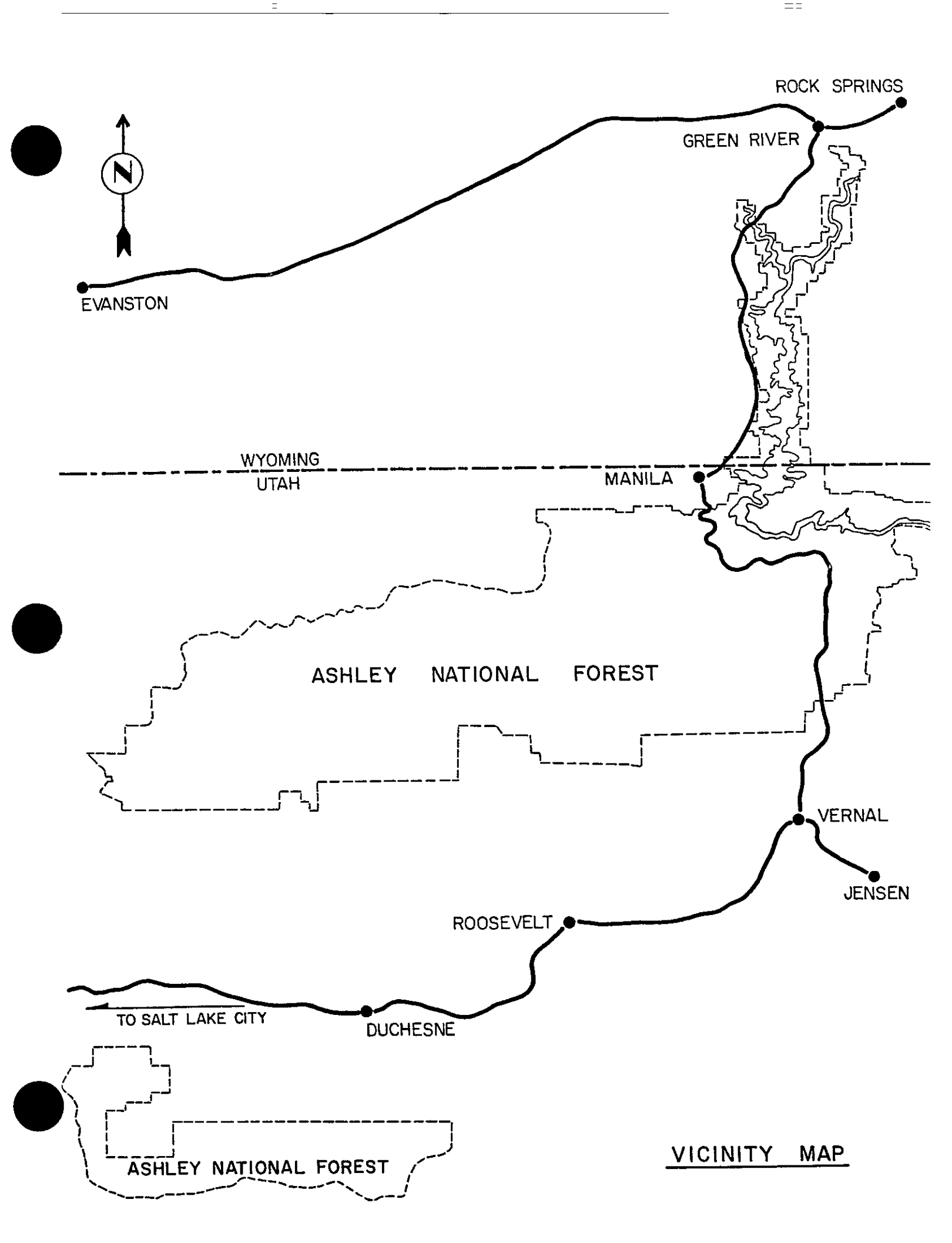
The Forest Plan is organized into five chapters:

Chapter I.	Forest Plan Introduction
Chapter II.	Analysis of the Management Situation Summary
Chapter III.	Plan Responses to Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities
Chapter IV.	Forest Management Direction
Chapter V.	Implementation of the Forest Plan
	Appendices

Details concerning the various subsections and page numbers are found in the Table of Contents.

Chapter IV, titled "Forest Management Direction," deals with the multiple use goals and objectives. It also lists the management prescriptions and standards and guidelines for management of specific areas. The "Implementation of the Forest Plan," Chapter V, deals with the means to implement the plan and evaluate and monitor the effects of management practices.

Maps displaying management activities can be found in Chapter IV. By studying the maps concurrently with the Forest Plan, the reader can better understand the proposed action.



VICINITY MAP

The Ashley National Forest is located in the northeastern portion of the State of Utah and the southwestern portion of the State of Wyoming. The area administered by the Forest contains approximately 1.3 million acres. The Forest lies within the boundaries of six counties: Uintah, Duchesne, Daggett, Summit, and Wasatch counties in the State of Utah, and Sweetwater county in the State of Wyoming.

The Ashley National Forest is bordered by the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, the Uinta, and the Wasatch Cache National Forests, private property, and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the State of Utah.

The Forest headquarters and one Ranger District are located in Vernal, Utah. Ranger District offices are also located in Manila, Roosevelt, and Duchesne, Utah.

The Forest includes lands located in the Uinta Mountains, the Wyoming Basin, and the Tavaputs Plateau.

The planning area covered by the Forest Plan is the administrative unit consisting of and known as the Ashley National Forest.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS of the MANAGEMENT SITUATION

II. ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION SUMMARY

This chapter describes the present condition of each Forest resource. Future demand for Forest resources, the Forest's ability to meet that demand, and the expected future condition of the resources are summarized. Information in this chapter was drawn primarily from the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS). 1/

A. FOREST SETTING

1. SOCIOECONOMIC SETTING

The primary zones of influence of the Forest are the communities and counties in northeastern Utah and southwestern Wyoming within and adjacent to the Forest. The counties most influenced by Forest policies and decisions are Duchesne, Uintah, and Daggett in Utah and Sweetwater in Wyoming. The total population of the four-county area is 75,515 (1980 census).

There are some significant influences coming from the Wasatch Front and adjacent counties in Utah, as well as visitors from Colorado. However, these influences often do not comprise the same factors found in the primary zone of influence. Sweetwater County, Wyoming, is influenced the most in the communities of Green River and Rock Springs.

The Uintah Basin has experienced an average of 66% growth in population during the ten-year period from 1970 to 1980. Much of this growth has been tied directly to energy development with the projected growth dependent on developments in the energy related field. 2/

The economic indicators for the area within the zone of influence of the Forest are shown below in Table II-1.

1/ This document is available for review at the Forest Supervisor's Office and District Ranger Offices.

2/ Information contained in the Social Economical Overview for the primary zone of influence was based on 1980 labor data and projected growth was tied to energy development. Since 1980, changes that have occurred on a national level have brought changes in the energy related sectors to the local level. Since 1982, a reduction in the energy sector has resulted in a 12.0% unemployment rate as of April 1986 for the Uintah Basin (Uintah and Duchesne Counties) with Uintah County having an 10.9% unemployment rate. There is currently an over abundance of homes on the market as a result of the projected growth rate and influx of people into the area. The projections of 1980 have not been realized due to changes in the energy sector. Projections to the year 2000 are difficult to make at this time as future growth will be a result of national direction in energy related fields.

TABLE II-1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS
PAST TRENDS AND BASELINE PROJECTIONS
(1978 dollars inflated to 1/1/1982)

	Past Trends			Baseline			
	1960	1970	1977	1980	1985	1990	1995
Population (M Persons)	37.8	39.0	64.9	75.4	+.512	+.512	+.909
Income (MM$)	70.2	214.0	1122.1	1166.3	+2.631	+2.631	+4.626
Employment (M Persons)	6.8	18.0	27.3	32.6	+134	+134	+229
Agriculture	2464	2134	2300	2800	+11	+11	+10
Logging and Sawmills	N/A	N/A	100	100	+15	+15	+15
Manufacturing	236	485	N/A	763	---	---	---
Tourism and Retail Trade	1034	2772	2862	6114	+55	+55	+113
Government (Federal, State and Local)	1171	3305	632	4552	---	---	---

The overall socio/economic impacts are insignificant for Ashley National Forest activities when the whole economy is considered. Under current or proposed management, it does not appear that the stability of lifestyles would be significantly impacted. This is also true for attitudes, beliefs, and values within the Primary Zone of Influence. It is not evident that activities or resource outputs would disrupt the community cohesion within this area. Under proposed management there would be a slight increase in receipts to local governments. Generally, the local economics and social structure within the Primary Zone of Influence are more influenced by energy developments than by National Forest activities, except for the possibility of recreation.

For more details on this topic see Chapter III and Appendix B of the FEIS, the "Social Assessment" of the AMS, available in the Supervisor's Office in Vernal, Utah.

This land and resource management plan provides for a full range of management prerogatives for the national forest lands involved. This includes some lands which are the subject of ongoing litigation concerning the boundaries of the Uintah Indian Reservation. A recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in State of Utah v. Ute Indian Tribe, 773 F.2D 1087, ruled that the 1905 designation of approximately one million acres of national forest did not diminish the boundaries of the Uintah Indian Reservation. The State of Utah is appealing the decision of the Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court which may hear the case. Although the outcome of this case may affect the jurisdiction of the state over persons in the national forest, the Department of Agriculture does not construe the

decision as affecting federal administration of the lands and resources pursuant to the laws and regulations governing the national forests. Accordingly, this plan is not affected by the status of the boundaries of the Uintah Indian Reservation.

2. PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SETTING

The Forest encompasses lands located in southwestern Wyoming and eastern Utah. These lands fall within three geographical areas: the Wyoming Basin, the Uinta Mountains and the Tavaputs Plateau. The land characteristics range from high desert country to high mountain areas. The elevation varies from a low of 6,000 feet to a high of 13,528 feet above sea level at the summit of Kings Peak.

The annual precipitation varies from approximately 16 inches in the high desert country to 35 inches or more in the higher elevations. The precipitation is a result of winter snowfalls and summer rains. Moisture evaporation is high because of low humidity, high temperatures, and winds.

Topographical diversity and intensive land management has served to protect the visual quality on the Forest. The existing vegetation patterns and the geological formations further add to the aesthetic value. The Forest boundaries include places such as the Sheep Creek Geological Area, the High Uintas Wilderness Area, and the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.

The Forest has other visual assets, such as steep canyons and high mountain peaks, glaciated basins, and large open meadow areas, as well as a diversity of vegetation and wildlife arrangements. The Uinta Mountain portion of the Forest offers a scenic backdrop for the communities of both the south and north slopes of the Uinta Mountains.

The biological life zones vary from the high desert to the high mountains. Grasses and shrubs of the desert fade into pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine forests at the mid mountain elevations which in turn give way to grasses and shrubs of high mountain elevation. Aspen is found at the mid elevations of the Forest, giving way to mixed aspen-conifer, followed by conifer forests. These conifer forests are comprised primarily of lodgepole pine, with mixing of fir and spruce. At the higher elevations, Krumholtz fir gives way to grasses and forbs above timberline.

The wildlife big game species include elk, bear, cougar, moose, mule deer, and antelope. Rocky Mountain sheep have recently been introduced on the Forest. The condition and amount of available winter range adjacent to the Forest are critical factors governing the deer and elk populations as the majority of winter range occurs on lands adjacent to the Forest. The available habitat with suitable browse for winter range has decreased in past years. The summer range for deer and elk is much less critical for most of the Forest. However, summer range is a limiting factor on the South Unit of the Tavaputs Plateau because of the lack of water in the summer months.

3. RECREATION

The Forest is popular for outdoor recreation because of high quality recreation opportunities. Popular uses range from camping in the summer to snowmobiling in the winter. There is a great deal of fishing on the Forest, as well as many opportunities for hunting.

Significant attractions and impacts influencing the recreation situation on this Forest can be placed in two categories. First, it includes national recreation attractions such as Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, High Uintas Wilderness, and the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Second, this Forest is situated in the middle of major mineral and energy related development areas of the Uintah Basin and southwestern Wyoming.

Areas with existing or proposed classifications, such as the Sheep Creek Geological Area, and Little Hole and Fish Creek National Recreation Trails, add to the recreation attractions of this Forest. The proposed Scenic River classification for the Green River could also increase public interest beyond the regional attraction that now exists.

a. Developed Recreation

Recreation use has increased substantially over the last 10 years. Most use of developed facilities is during the summer months and the fall hunting season with facilities adjacent to plowed highways receiving some use in winter. Flaming Gorge NRA potential capacity as inventoried for developed sites is 1,776 MRVDs and would be reached sometime after 2030. The remainder of the Forest capacity for developed sites is 484.2 MRVDs and would be reached sometime after the year 2000. The number of major developed facilities is shown in Table II-2.

TABLE II-2
DEVELOPED FACILITIES ON THE ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Ranger District	Developed Sites		Capacity PAOT Total
	Public	Private	
D-1 Flaming Gorge	68	8	14,490
D-2 Vernal	9	2	905
D-3 Roosevelt	11	4	1,233
D-4 Duchesne	7	1	830
Total	95	15	17,458

Site	Number
Resorts	5
Marinas	3
Concessions	8
Summer Homes	58

b. Dispersed Recreation

Dispersed recreation is the use outside of developed sites. These areas receive intense use on weekends and holidays with such activities as fuelwood cutting and water activities being popular. Different types of users, such as snowmobilers and cross-country skiers, sometimes compete for use of a given recreation area.

Predicted demand for all types of dispersed recreation and developed recreation is displayed in Table II-5. The potential capacity for dispersed areas at the NRA is 1,196 MRVDs and would be reached sometime after 2030. Dispersed areas capacity for the remainder of the Forest is 640.8 and would be reached sometime after the year 2000.

A more detailed summary of recreation can be found in Chapter III of the FEIS and in the AMS document. In recent years, construction and rehabilitation of recreation facilities has declined because Forest Service budgets have been reduced and human resource programs have been reduced or eliminated. It does not appear that there will be an opportunity for new construction of developed recreation facilities in the near future.

Current funding levels allow little more than minimum operation and maintenance.

Special situations that may have an impact on future recreation management are the deteriorating facilities caused by inadequate investment in facility maintenance, future funding levels, and the present insect epidemic causing losses to the lodgepole and ponderosa pine. With the completion of the Central Utah Project (CUP) reservoirs, this Forest will probably contain more acres of "Flat Water" than any other Forest in the region, which is a major attraction in the arid West.

Resource deterioration, such as soil and vegetation loss, will increase if present increases in use continue with current budgets. Increased use of dispersed recreation areas for overflow camping and greater crowding could increase user dissatisfaction.

c. Trails

The Forest has approximately 775 miles of trails. Most trail use is in the summer, but winter use is increasing.

The Forest trail system is in poor condition and continues to deteriorate due to lack of maintenance resulting from low budgets and improper location of some trails. Trails that have become unsafe should be closed to protect the public. Private landowners may close additional trails where rights-of-way have not been obtained. Conflicts between types of trail users will increase in number and intensity. It is estimated that the ability of our trail system to serve the public will decline while demand continues to increase.

d. Cultural Resources

Four hundred and forty cultural resource surveys covering approximately 16,660 acres have been conducted on the Ashley as of the end of calendar year 1984.

A total of 345 historic and prehistoric sites have been recorded by the Forest. Two hundred sixty-six are prehistoric and seventy-nine are historic sites.

Of the prehistoric sites; 220 are lithic scatters, 14 are caves/rockshelters, 4 are petroglyphys, 24 are camp sites, 2 are storage cists, and 2 are burials.

The seventy-nine historic sites are comprised of: 30 log cabins; 9 sawmill sites; 4 corrals; 4 trails; 5 CCC camps; 8 guard station/administrative sites; 14 miscellaneous historic buildings/structures; 2 carved dates/initials; and one each quarry area, historic campsite and bridge.

At the present time, the Forest has two sites listed on the National Forest Register. Both sites are located on the Flaming Gorge District. The first is the Oscar Swett Homestead located near the junction of State Highways 44 and 260 and the second is the Ute Fire Tower located on Forest Route 005.

Eleven sites located on the Ashley National Forest have been determined by the Forest Archaeologist as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historical Places. Two of these sites are located on the Vernal Ranger District. One is an historic mill located near East Park Reservoir and the other is an historic flume located in Dry Fork. Seven of the sites are located on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District. One is a set of prehistoric petroglyphs located on the Henry's Fork River with the remaining six being prehistoric lithic scatters in the Man's Bench area.

The two other sites are the Carter Military Trail and associated features which crosses both Flaming Gorge and Vernal Ranger Districts, and an historic log cabin located at the south end of Lodgepole Lake on the Duchesne Ranger District.

Of the remaining sites identified on the Forest, 163 have been determined to be ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and 169 have not been evaluated to date as to their eligibility or non-eligibility for inclusion on the National Register.

e. Research Natural Areas

There are currently no existing Research Natural Area designations on the Forest. However, there are several potential areas that have been identified. These are displayed in Chapter III of the FEIS.

4. WILDERNESS

The High Uintas Wilderness is located totally within the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests. The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 designated this area as wilderness, making it a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Prior to the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 the Forest planning process had developed an inventory of lands that are essentially unroaded and undeveloped, meeting the minimum definition of wilderness, and qualified for wilderness evaluation according to NFMA regulation 219.7. The inventory contained 13 roadless areas totalling 715,405 acres Forest-wide. This inventory and description of each area is filed with the Forest planning records.

The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 designated 273,426 acres on the Forest as the High Uintas Wilderness and 186,574 acres on the Wasatch for a total of 460,000 acres. It is estimated that this area, in addition to areas that existed prior to the Act, will meet the anticipated demand for wilderness during the first planning period. At the end of this planning period additional areas will be evaluated.

Continued management at current and historic levels is resulting in deteriorating facilities and a deteriorating resource. This level of management coupled with increased use is leading to a situation where unacceptable limits of deteriorating conditions will exist creating the need to change the way this resource is managed. If the choice is not to invest in management of the wilderness resource to a level that maintains our existing facilities and wilderness characteristics then in the near future we will be faced with making significant changes in the way wilderness has been traditionally managed.

Most of the use in the wilderness probably occurs on something less than 10% of the total area creating some heavy impacts on the social and physical parts of the environment. Because of this concentration of use in such a small portion of the area, capacities may be exceeded in certain areas. Distribution of use by management will be necessary to optimize use within the Wilderness. Facilities to help with distribution of users are needed, such as trails and trailheads. Some of the heavy use areas and facilities are in need of rest, rehabilitation, or different management techniques to prevent unacceptable deterioration.

It is assumed that the Wilderness use will continue to increase at a rate similar to the existing and projected population growth rate for Utah and Wyoming. It is highly probable that this growth rate is conservative because of impacts from energy related "boom town" situations. Also, it is assumed that the present ratio of use between developed sites, dispersed recreation outside of the Wilderness, and dispersed use within the Wilderness will remain about the same. The present mix of participation in various recreation activities should not change significantly. Table II-5 displays projected demand.

At present it appears that goals can be met based on present estimated use and capacity identified in the inventory for the Wilderness which will be at capacity about 1995. Some isolated places may reach capacity earlier because of heavy concentrations of people.

5. WILDLIFE AND FISH

The Forest has a wide diversity of fish and wildlife species, some with special habitat needs and contains several distinct habitats that are important to differing groups of wildlife species. Even with many overlaps between habitat and wildlife present, there are specific habitat requirements for most of the groups. Wildlife populations will be proportional to the quantity and quality of the habitat. The indicator species will be monitored because they are sensitive to management activities or are of special concern.

An estimated 437 species of fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals inhabit the Forest (31 species of fish, 8 species of amphibians, 21 species of reptiles, 289 species of birds, and 88 species of mammals).

Twenty-four wildlife and fish species that may inhabit the Forest have been classified as sensitive, threatened, or endangered by Federal and State agencies (2 reptiles and amphibians, 4 fish, 12 birds, 6 mammals). A complete list of these species can be found in the AMS document at the Supervisor's Office in Vernal, Utah.

The amount of available habitat determines to a large degree the abundance of wildlife on the Forest. A reduction in fire frequency during the past 50-80 years due to increased fire suppression permitted many of the plant communities to reach maturity. This has resulted in widespread successional advances in conifer communities, including heavy fuel build-ups, loss of associated plants, and a reduction in carrying capacity for early successional stage wildlife, while increasing habitat for late successional stage wildlife (Table III-11, FEIS). Maintaining a variety of wildlife species above minimum viable population levels requires that habitat diversity include all stages of plant development within existing plant communities.

In addition to plant successional stages and distribution of plant communities, seasonal habitat located on lands adjacent to the Forest are important in maintaining wildlife abundance on Forest lands. Big game herd units associated with the Forest rely on adjacent lands for over 80 percent of the big game winter range.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 provides direction for selecting management indicator species (MIS) for Forest planning. MIS are considered to be key species in relation to other wildlife. MIS are the species for which population and habitat objectives will be established; the species which will represent the wildlife and aquatic resources in estimating the effects of management alternatives; and the species whose habitat will be monitored following implementation of the Forest Land Management Plan.

Habitat improvement is needed not only to maintain forage quality, quantity, and distribution, but also for the maintenance of existing plant and wildlife diversity. This will require maintenance and enhancement of key plant communities, such as aspen, sagebrush, willow, and aquatic. The greatest opportunity for increased habitat improvement is in the aspen vegetation type. The maintenance and perpetuation of existing aspen acres will require an increase in treatment levels over the next several decades.

The wildlife resource is a multiproduct output, with food and recreation as the principal products. The demand for hunting and fishing opportunities has increased markedly and is expected to continue. Given the opportunity for users to participate at an acceptable cost, within a decade there may be a 30 percent increase in wildlife observation, with other uses changing in corresponding fashion. Table II-5 outlines the projected demands for the wildlife resource through 2030.

6. RANGE

The Forest provides grazing for approximately 12,500 cattle and 29,000 sheep for a total of about 75,000 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) each year. The grazing takes place mostly during the summer months (June-September). Some exceptions are found on the South Unit of the Duchesne District and on the Flaming Gorge NRA. At the present time, there are 84 livestock grazing allotments and 5 recreational stock allotments administered by the Forest. Portions of the Flaming Gorge District (all of the NRA in Wyoming and Goslin Mountain Allotment in Utah) are administered by the Bureau of Land Management under cooperative agreements. Currently, Forest Service grazing permits are held by approximately 130 permittees.

At present about 84% of the 1,373,219 acres on the Forest are within range allotments. The amount of suitable acres varies with the designated class of livestock. Currently, there are 455,285 acres suitable for livestock grazing, using the current livestock mix. But 19,115 of those suitable acres are closed to livestock use for the protection of the Vernal Municipal Watershed. If the Forest allotments were converted to cattle only, the number of suitable acres would drop about 306,000 acres. On the other hand, if the Forest converted to sheep only, the number of suitable acres would rise to about 676,000 acres.

The allotments, for the most part, are managed at capacity and no major reductions or increases are currently planned. There are, however, a few allotments where additional improvements or more intensive management could result in some increased capacity. Conversely, on some few allotments there may have to be modifications in the season or reductions in livestock numbers to maintain or improve range conditions.

The range improvement program on the Forest is primarily intended to facilitate grazing, but, when possible, improvements are made to support a combination of benefits. The Forest has constructed many water developments and fences to improve livestock distribution and obtain proper utilization of the forage resource. The Forest has revegetated several thousands of acres of range that could not be restored through grazing systems alone. Many of these projects have benefitted other resources, such as wildlife and watershed. The Forest has been actively involved in the control of noxious farm weeds on Forest Service administered lands in cooperation with State and local weed control organizations.

Demand is assumed to be elastic; all of the AUM'sproduced on the Forest will be used.

7. TIMBER

The 1,373,219 acres of National Forest land within the boundaries of the Ashley include 836,851 acres that are classed as forest land. This includes pinyon-juniper stands for which no steady commercial market exists (some firewood is sold from these stands) and non-commercial softwood and hardwood stands which produce less than twenty cubic feet per acre per year. Table II-3 displays the forest land area by species groups and by age groups.

TABLE II-3
FOREST LAND ON THE ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST BY AGE CLASS

Type	Seedlings/ Poles-Acres	(%)	Mature/ Old Growth-Acres	(%)	Total
Douglas fir	5,371	(9)	51,540	(91)	56,911
Lodgepole, Engelmann spruce, Subalpine fir	106,759	(22)	380,084	(78)	486,843
Aspen	18,573	(23)	47,773	(72)	66,351
Ponderosa pine	10,712	(24)	34,203	(76)	44,915
Pinyon-Juniper *	---		96,681		96,681
Non-comm Softwoods *	---		79,865		79,865
Non-comm Hardwoods *	---		5,285		5,285
TOTALS	141,420		695,431		836,851

* Age class estimates are not available

Land classification for the preferred alternative is as follows:

1.	Non-forest land (includes water)	= 536.4 M acres
2.	Forest land	= 836.8 M acres
3.	Withdrawn Forest land	= 147.4 M acres
4.	Forest land - not capable **	= 96.7 M acres
5.	Forest land - physically unsuitable	= 0 acres
6.	Forest land - inadequate information ***	= 61.9 M acres
7.	Tentatively Suitable	= 530.5 M acres
8.	Forest land-not appropriate for harvest ****	= 38.7 M acres
9.	Unsuitable Forest land (3+4+5+6+8)	= 345.0 M acres
10.	Total Suitable (2 minus 8)	= 491.8 M acres
11.	Total National Forest land	=1,373.2 M acres

* Forest land included in the High Uintas Wilderness
** Pinyon-Juniper
*** Forest land producing less than 20 cubic feet per acre per year
**** Includes Research Natural Areas, Sheep Creek Geological Area, and other non-development prescriptions.

Lodgepole pine is highly susceptible to attack by mountain pine beetle and an epidemic situation exists in a large portion of these stands. In addition, the ponderosa pine stands are under attack, especially on the Flaming Gorge District, by mountain pine beetles. As a result, the existing composition of various age groups is being changed and the Forest capability to produce various products as planned is changing.

To complicate the situation, shifts in demands for various kinds of products has occurred. The interest in fuelwood on this Forest has grown at a rapid rate. Recently there has been some interest expressed in somewhat speculative new uses of wood products from this Forest. Current direction is to harvest the old growth beetle susceptible lodgepole pine first. Historically the Forest has had an annual sale program of approximately 14 MMBF. This annual cut will be increased to the potential yield of 21 MMBF upon demand.

The preferred alternative has an allowable sale quantity of 5.3 MMCF per year during decade one, 5.3 MMCF per year during decade two, then drops to 4.8 MMCF per year until the sixth decade. The long term sustained yield is 6.319 MMCF.

Growing stock inventory at the beginning of decade one is 615.53 MMCF and projected annual net growth during decade one is a net loss of 8.83 MMCF per year as a result of beetle-kill mortality. Future growing stock inventory (decade 5) is 260.20 MMCF and net annual growth is 1.526 MMCF.

Final harvest ages used in modeling ranged from 80 to 100 years for aspen and from 110 to 140 years for the other species groups. While the rotation ages for the conifers appear long, the increase

in cultural practices such as pre-commercial and commercial thinning would maintain healthy stands beyond the more commonly used 80 to 90 year rotations.

Species other than lodgepole pine are currently being sold at the rate of about 3 MMBF per year. Expansion of this discussion including more detail can be found in the AMS. Recently there has been new interest in expanding timber management activities in ponderosa pine to reduce its susceptibility to mountain pine beetle along with acceleration of all harvest activities if markets can be found.

The price of timber during the last 10 years has been very erratic. Increased costs of road construction, logging, and milling have caused most timber sales to be below cost.

Most sales have occurred on slopes of less than 40% and tractor logging has been the primary yarding method used.

Past practices included partial cutting in lodgepole pine on the Forest. Experience has shown that windthrow, poor natural regeneration, and heavy dwarf mistletoe re-infestation from remaining trees resulted from this practice. Even-age management is commonly used in the preferred alternative to overcome these problems. The use of uneven-age systems will be limited to specific areas on the basis of need, such as corridors along heavy traveled recreation routes, in the NRA, or in sites such as campgrounds.

Fuelwood has become a major attraction on this Forest and this activity represents better than half of the total volume of wood fiber that is removed from this Forest. Presently, compared with marketing of other wood products, fuelwood offers economically attractive situations and provides an opportunity to reduce fuel loading and improve the timber resource growth potential and utilization.

Demand for all timber resource outputs are assumed to be completely elastic. In other words, whatever can be produced will be sold at a constant price. All other resource outputs are considered to be totally elastic also except for the recreation resource. None of the resources except recreation had any constraints on production other than meeting minimum management requirements. Recreation output production was limited to projected use levels which were based on population growth rates in Utah and Wyoming. Failure to actually market these timber outputs or any of the other resources can create a major change in present net value and may necessitate a plan revision.

8. WATER

The Forest delivers approximately one million acre-feet of water annually to streamflow and contributes a large but unmeasured quantity of water to groundwater aquifers.

The high quality water produced on the Forest serves administrative needs and is used and enjoyed by the public on and off the Forest for domestic purposes, recreation, aesthetics, municipal and industrial

uses, irrigation, livestock watering, power production, and for fish and wildlife habitat.

Streamflow is transported from the Forest throughout the year by 687 miles of perennial streams which contribute to the Green River Basin and the Duchesne and Uinta Sub-basins, which is part of the Colorado River Basin System.

The municipal watershed of the Ashley Valley municipalities and other small towns in the Uintah Basin are located on the Forest. Special land management measures may be required to maintain continued supply of quality water in amounts needed for municipal and industrial use.

Direction for the management of the municipal watershed is contained in the Ashley National Forest Municipal Watershed Plan. The municipal watershed includes two main drainages: Ashley Creek drainage and Dry Fork drainage. Dependency of approximately 20,000 residents on this watershed for culinary water dictates a careful review of all management decisions.

Although the Forest has not been involved in direct practices of increasing water yield, the potential has been identified for increases through weather modification, snowpack manipulation, and vegetative manipulation. Current management is not directed toward increasing the quantity of water, although some increases in water yields occur as a result of management activities on the Forest. These increases are a result of ongoing management activities and have not been done for the purpose of increasing water yield.

Consumptive Needs: Downstream water uses include municipal and industrial uses, which require a fairly even flow rate year round, and agricultural uses, which require water between May 1 and October 1.

The current water use inventory for the Forest identifies 3,197 consumptive water uses amounting to a total volume of 4,213 acre- feet.

Nonconsumptive Needs (instream flow): Direction is to claim instream flows for recreation, fish habitats, wildlife, stockwatering, riparian, vegetation, aesthetics, and channel morphology. Stream reaches where instream flows are needed will be identified as a component of the water uses inventory in time for basin adjudications and quantified as required by the court. Water for instream uses is needed year round for fish habitats and waterfowl; May through November for other uses; and short duration high flows are needed for channel morphology.

Since 1900, 2 major pipelines, 45 dams, and 28 canals have been constructed on the Forest. There are approximately 500 lakes and reservoirs on the Forest, with an estimated storage capacity of 3,900,000 acre-feet (including Flaming Gorge Reservoir's 3,812,000 acre-feet of water). The approximate total surface area of lakes and reservoirs on the Forest is about 50,000 acres.

Water Quality: The necessary level of water quality can be met by compliance with Federal and State water quality standards. Numerous water quality investigations on the Forest during the past decade have

shown the water on and leaving the Forest to be adequate to meet or exceed identified beneficial use requirements, and to be within the State water quality standards.

The primary sources of water pollution on the Forest include grazing, construction associated with the Central Utah Project, logging, and road construction and maintenance. These activities can influence the bacterial, chemical, and physical (sediment) components of water quality.

Soil and Water Resource Improvements: A Soil and Water Resource Improvement Needs Inventory was carried out on the Forest to identify areas that are in need of soil and water restoration. There are approximately 1,000 acres identified in needed restoration projects.

Riparian Areas: The increasing demand for water for hydroelectric purposes on the Forest will tend to reduce the quantity of water available for instream flows and will cause a loss of riparian ecosystems.

Flood Prone Areas: The Forest has a high potential for rain-on-snow type floods because much of the Forest lies above 9,000 feet and because basin orientation tends to hold snow until the warm storm season arrives. This potential becomes highly significant in years when the predicted runoff is above average.

Diversions: The CUP, probably the largest federal water resources development ever authorized and funded by the United States Congress, has the primary purpose of diverting for Utah's use a portion of the annual water yield of the Colorado River drainage. Principal uses of the water will be irrigation, municipal and industrial supplies, and hydroelectric power production.

The amount of water to be diverted is limited by the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948, in which five states - Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming - allocated among themselves the average annual water supply of the Upper Colorado River drainage. The actual projects required to physically divert the allocated water are authorized by the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956. Funding is secured by the Secretary of the Interior and construction is done by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Under the 1948 Compact, Utah may divert up to 1,322,000 acre-feet per year, or 23% of the average annual yield of the Upper Colorado River drainage. For planning and construction, the Bureau has divided the CUP into six separate units, three of which - the Bonneville, Upalco, and Uinta Units - directly impact the Forest. The Bonneville Unit will divert Uintah Basin water from the Green River drainage to the Wasatch Front.

Each of the CUP units could be constructed and operated independently of the other units, and the Bureau has to file separate environmental impact statements for each.

The Forest Service, in some situations, has limited control over impoundments, transmission facilities, wells, and man-made developments. All of these outservice projects require Forest Service input, but often time for planning and review of proposals is short.

Demand

The Forest currently produces about 948,500 acre-feet of water annually. The demand for water is presently less than or equal to supply for most downstream users. Studies of projected future demand in Utah indicate that before the year 2000 the demand for water will approach supply. For the Uintah Basin there is a projected demand of 968,200 acre-feet annually. Table II-4 shows the present and future water uses in the Uintah Basin.

TABLE II-4
PRESENT AND FUTURE WATER USE IN THE UINTAH BASIN

Water Used (Consumptive Use)	Present (Acre-Feet)	(% of Total Use)	2000 (Acre-Feet)	(% of Total Use)	Increase (Acre-Feet)
Municipal	2,500	.3	17,700	1.8	15,200
Industrial	4,600	.6	72,800	7.6	68,200
Irrigation & Livestock	393,400	50.2	486,100	50.2	92,700
Wetlands & Evaporation	375,000	47.8	375,000	38.7	0
Public Lands	8,900	1.1	16,600	1.7	7,700
TOTAL	784,400	100.0	968.200	100.0	183.800

The demand for high quality water for all uses will increase both on and off the Forest.

Increased demands in the Colorado River Basin and on the Wasatch Front will heavily impact the Forest. The cost of water treatment, changes in water uses, and technological changes will initiate searching for additional sources of high quality water.

Upstream watershed tributary to the Colorado River will become increasingly important to helping to meet the growing demands within the Basin and the national obligation to provide water to Mexico. Such demands may require a more rapid implementation of watershed improvements or may change priorities for watershed improvements. The springs and drainages that produce water will be considered high value and pressures to eliminate all activities that might cause pollution will be high.

9. MINERALS

Minerals exploration and development activities are directly related to the interest generated by the public and industry. Management of this resource is responsive to these public interests along with industry's interest. Coordination with various other public agencies and between resources is required. For these reasons, the minerals resource poses programming and scheduling problems that are not common with management of other resources.

Availability: In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Forest Service must consider that all National Forest System lands are available for mineral exploration and development unless they are withdrawn from mineral entry and leasing. The total area within the Forest boundary is 1,405,609 acres. Approximately 20,910 acres of this area is state and private land. This leaves 1,384,699 acres available subject to the constraints imposed by the following:

- Outstanding or Reserved Mineral Rights: There are 22,356 acres of acquired Federal lands within the Forest boundary where all mineral rights are outstanding or reserved. An additional 5,087 acres have the oil and gas rights only outstanding.

- Existing Withdrawals: 77 areas consisting of 42,145 acres have been formally withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws. This includes appropriation of locatable and common variety minerals but does not include mineral leasing.

  - A breakdown of withdrawals includes:

    Forest Service - 60 areas totaling 12,646 acres;
    Bureau of Reclamation - 11 areas totaling 28,969 acres;
    FERC - 2 areas totaling 35 acres;
    and 4 public water reserves totaling 495 acres.

  - As directed by FLPMA, all withdrawals on the Forest must be reviewed for continuation or revocation prior to 1991.

- Special Legislation: Approximately 185,645 acres of the Forest were withdrawn under P.L. 90-540 when the Flaming Gorge NRA was established on October 1, 1968. Approximately 273,426 acres were withdrawn with the passage of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

- Summary: The National Forest land with the above constraints totals 523,344 acres. This leaves 861,355 acres, which includes outstanding oil and gas rights, considered available for mineral appropriation and entry as follows:

Locatable Minerals	861,355 Acres
Leasable Minerals	1,083,830 Acres
Oil & Gas	1,083,830 Acres

Capability: Normally, the Forest Service does not determine which areas are "capable of minerals and energy production." This is largely a function of the private sector. Basically, this Forest has been classified as non-mineral in character based on geological reports. Known locatable minerals include copper, gold, silver, iron ore, iron oxide, and metalurgical limestone. Leasable minerals of energy include oil and gas, uranium, and tar sands. Non-energy minerals includes oil shale, coal, trona, and phosphate. Stone, sand, and gravel are located throughout the Forest.

Suitability: The area of the Forest considered available and capable of mineral/energy exploration is also considered suitable for mineral entry and leasing, but not necessarily suitable for development. Major development activity for mineral recovery (by location or lease) could have significant adverse effects on soil, water, air, scenics, vegetation, and wildlife.

Demand: Future technology, change in economic conditions, new discoveries, and changing needs will determine to a large extent where and which minerals are developed. As these things occur, special stipulations and operating procedures are included on leases and operating plans to coordinate with other resources as required. These stipulations and procedures may exclude surface occupancy, require special provisions, and/or may result in increased operating costs.

The Forest Service is not the "lead agency" for determining the technical, economic, budgeting, and to some extent the environmental feasibility of minerals and energy production. The Forest Service is "reactive" to industry and "responsive" to USDI (Bureau of Land Management) requests.

10. SUPPORT ELEMENTS

a. Lands

Landownership Adjustments and Control. Gross acreage of the NRA is 201,114 which includes 10,212 acres of State and private land and 190,902 acres of Forest lands. A breakdown of alienated lands includes 1,333 acres of State and 8,879 acres in private ownership.

A large percentage of the land in the South Slope Planning Unit is National Forest. Private inholdings total 3,627 acres in 18 small scattered tracts. There are no State lands within the planning unit. Most of the private lands are located in the major drainage bottoms and were patented through homestead entry for agricultural uses. Ranching remains the primary use, but resort and recreational residence development increases annually.

Landline location work along the Indian Reservation boundary and private tracts is an acute problem. This work has lagged for several years due to insufficient finances. There are known or suspected trespasses in several different localities.

There are 6,380 acres of privately owned land within the Vernal planning unit. There is no State land. Chevron Resources is actively mining phosphate from private lands just outside the Forest boundary. These lands are contiguous with lands they own within the southeast portion of the planning unit. Four small tracts are patented mining claims, but there is little mining activity on them.

The remaining private land is ranch land in Dry Fork and rangeland in Davenport and Lambson Draws. This land is grazed in conjunction with adjoining National Forest System lands.

b. Special Uses

Withdrawals: The FLPMA directed that all withdrawals be reviewed for continuation or revocation prior to 1992. These areas include: 20 administrative sites (1,433 acres), 43 recreation areas (11,213 acres) 16 reclamation projects related to the CUP (28,969 acres), reservoir withdrawal for Colorado River storage projects (128,669 acres) and Federal Power Commission, and 10 power site classification projects (73,332 acres).

Flaming Gorge: Special uses in the area vary from simple structures, such as corrals and gravel pits, to major gas and power transmission lines and resorts. These lands uses are authorized by permit, lease, easement, license, or memorandum of understanding.

Many existing permits and leases were issued prior to establishment of the NRA. Some are not in accordance with the objectives of the NRA and detract from its value.

The two classes of special use permits for commercial activities within the NRA are: those authorizing concessionaires to provide services to the recreating public, and those authorizing utilization and development of nonrecreational resources. This second class covers transmission lines for power, water, and gas; gravel pits; roads; and mineral exploration. Requests for these types of special use permits are increasing.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: The Green River has have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System: The Green River Study was completed in 1978, with the Draft Environmental Statement completed in June 1979, and Final Environmental Statement in 1980; the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the southern boundary of Dinosaur National Monument is eligible and has been recommended as a component of the NW&SRS.

Land Available for Disposal: In the three land management plans completed on the Forest, no specific lands were identified for disposal. In 1963 and 1966 the Forest and Region completed two major land exchanges with the State of Utah, wherein two isolated sections of the Forest (Phil Pico - 3,200 and Tabby Mountain - 27,522 acres) were exchanged for certain State section lands

located within the Ashley, Wasatch, Dixie, Fishlake, and Sawtooth National Forests. This eliminated most of the isolated State sections within the Forest.

Special use permits for concessionaires now authorize three marinas, the Dutch John Airport, and two others providing automotive service, food service, raft rentals, and lodging.

South Slope (Roosevelt and Duchesne Districts)

Land uses on the South Slope Planning Unit are many and varied. These include 58 special use permits, 17 memorandums of understanding, and 10 right-of-way easements. These uses are dispersed throughout the planning unit, but are most numerous in the more developed canyon bottoms.

Power site withdrawals and Federal Power Commission withdrawals cover 55,030 acres. These withdrawals were filed during the period 1926 to 1933 on Whiterocks River, Uinta River, Yellowstone River, Swift Creek, Lake Fork, Rock Creek, and Granddaddy Basin. While these power site withdrawals do not withdraw the land from mineral entry, they do give priority of use to power sites.

Special use permits include three resorts, eight recreation residences, seven utility lines, two electronic sites, fifteen water transmission lines (both domestic and agricultural), one mining camp, eight pastures, seven range facilities, and eight outfitter guides. Seventeen memorandums of understanding are granted to other governmental agencies for gauging stations, water diversion, hydro-meteorologic sites, utility lines, roads, and water transmission lines. Right-of-way easements are primarily for roads, but other uses include canals, reservoirs, and water diversion structures.

The major withdrawals within the planning unit are for phosphate, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Federal Power Commission. The phosphate withdrawals cover about 28,00 acres located along the southern border of the planning unit. Reclamation withdrawals cover 26,084 acres. These withdrawals are for the Moon Lake Project and the CUP and are located mainly in the canyon bottoms.

Vernal

One hundred and four special use permits are in effect on the Vernal Planning Unit. These permits cover a variety of uses and activities such water impoundments and transmissions, power transmission, two summer home tracts, electronic sites, fences, corrals, pipelines, roads, herder cabins, mineral leases, etc. Water impoundment and transmission, a necessity for this arid country, poses some of the more serious special use problems.

High voltage power lines from Flaming Gorge cross the eastern end of the planning unit. Also, there are two designated communications sites on the planning unit--one on Grizzly Ridge and one on Marsh Peak.

c. Soils

The Forest has a variety of geographical areas, landscapes, climate, and vegetation. Soils vary accordingly from the high desert areas to the alpine zones above the timberline. A variety of processes have been involved in forming the soils on the Forest. The diversity of all of these soil-forming factors has produced a mixture of soil patterns with highly productive soils that are interspersed with soils that have low potential for productivity.

Soil Productivity: Soil productivity varies with differences in elevation, precipitation, aspect, texture, depth, internal drainage, content of rock fragments, parent material, slope, and vegetative cover. The Forest has a wide range of landforms affected by a wide range of environmental parameters. Elevation ranges from 4500 feet in the Wyoming Basin to 13,000 feet at the high mountain tops. Soils and soil productivity vary accordingly.

The higher elevation lands in the Bollies (elevations above 10,600 feet) are generally of a lower productivity than lands adjacent to this unit. However, productivity is more likely to be affected on this unit by the cold temperatures, high winds, and very short growing season, than by the inherent fertility of the soils.

Those lower elevation lands receive low precipitation. In the Tavaputs Plateau, natural erosion rates are high and much weathering of the limestone and shale goes into solution with the result of little soil formation. Lack of moisture appears to be the primary cause of low productivity in both Wyoming and the South Unit.

To maintain or improve inherent soil productivity by management practices, monitoring and the establishment of a data base is needed.

Soils Requiring Special Attention

The Forest has a unique situation with some soils having a seasonally or permanently high water table. These soils contain some of the more productive timber stands on the Forest. Although these soils are quite common in depression areas, they are also very prevalent on ridges and slopes up to 10% on the Flaming Gorge and Vernal Ranger Districts. These soils need to be recognized as a special situation in road construction, timber sale layout, and any other management practice that involves disturbance to the area.

d. Facilities:

The Forest has numerous facilities including roads, bridges, administrative sites, and buildings. They require considerable time and money for operation and maintenance. There have been large investments in these facilities to facilitate the development, protection, and use of Forest resources. A detailed description of the facilities on this Forest can be found in the AMS.

Administrative Sites and Buildings: Currently the Forest has 147 buildings of which 37 are between 20 and 30 years old; 3 are between 30 and 40 years old; 19 are between 40 and 50 years old; and 17 are 50 years old and older. Currently the Forest has 40 road bridges and 7 trail bridges.

Continuation of past management will perpetuate the deterioration of some buildings. Some buildings have been identified as surplus and will be removed or destroyed. Other buildings will probably be surplus to the needs of the Forest at a later date.

Continuing direction is that when a Forest Service building or administrative site is proposed for remodeling, removal, or destruction the Forest Archaeologist is contacted to make sure that the site has been surveyed and recorded, that there is no conflict with Federal laws and regulations, and that all plans comply with 36 CFR 800 and FSM 2360.

Roads: The Forest has approximately 1,817 miles of inventoried road system. The existing road jurisdiction includes about 1,451 miles of Forest Service roads, 160 miles of private, 135 miles of local service roads, and 70 miles of State Highways.

The overall existing road density is approximately 1.11 miles of road per square mile of land, excluding the High Uintas Wilderness.

The Forest is also accessed by a trail system of about 776 miles of inventoried trail. The trail system is discussed under the recreation sections of this report.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir provides a relatively large water way that is also considered as a means of transportation for various recreation activities.

Construction of new roads on the Forest Development System has totaled about 55 miles from 1971-1981, for a yearly addition of 5.5 miles per year. Slightly more than 94 miles of road have been rebuilt for an average of 9.4 miles per year. The number of miles of road maintained on the Forest has averaged about 1,160 miles a year from 1974 to 1982.

Using this data, the mileage maintained was 2% at level 1, 23% at level 2, 28% at level 3, 35% at level 4, and 12% at level 5. Levels used here relate to a standard of maintenance, with level 5 being the highest.

Utility and Transportation Corridors: Three land management plans have been completed for planning units on the Forest. There were no corridor rights-of-way formally identified in any of these plans. Presently, requests for corridor rights-of-way are processed on a case-by-case basis following the NEPA process. New rights-of-way are authorized based on a demonstrated need and only after assurance that the use is properly coordinated with other resources and within land capabilities.

As part of the Forest planning process, existing and potential utility corridors have been studied and direction resulting from this analysis can be found in the various chapters of the EIS and in Appendix H.

The existing transportation system provides the primary access to all areas of the Forest. There has not been major interest expressed on the need for any new primary access roads on the Forest except for the road that would parallel the Green River on the north side below Flaming Gorge. Daggett County has proposed this location but the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have opposed it because of the conflict that would be created with the recommendation for inclusion of the Green River in the National Wild and Scenic River System (NW&SRS).

e. Protection

Fire: The current fire management policy requires appropriate suppression response on all wildfires. The kind, amount, and timing of suppression action is based upon fire management direction under current and expected burning conditions, From 1970 through 1979 there was an average of 50 fires per year. About 41% of these fires were human caused, and an average of 680 acres burned each year.

Ultimately, a large portion of the Forest will be covered by modified suppression plans. Until such time as the plans are approved there will be no prescribed natural fires.

The Forest has a cooperative agreement with other agencies in the Uintah Basin for wildfire control. These agencies include the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the State of Utah Division of Forestry and Fire Control.

The number of fires and acreages burned are expected to increase in the future because of increasing timber regeneration, fuelwood cutting, and increasing fuel loading. The North and South Slopes of the Uinta Mountains have potential for large and costly fires

because of the dense, continuous stands of lodgepole pine that are subject to mountain pine beetles that kill the trees and increase the fuel load.

Air Quality: There are no Class I or non-attainment air quality areas in the vicinity of the Uintah Basin. The portion of Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado, which does not border the Forest, is classified as a Class I area by the State of Colorado. The portion in Utah does not carry the same classification. The only non-attainment areas in Utah are along the Wasatch Front.

Ambient air flows from the south could adversely affect Class I areas in Wyoming. However, winds commonly flow west to east, so affects would be unlikely.

The air quality on the Forest is generally excellent. At times during the dry summer months vehicular traffic produces dust which temporarily lessens the air quality. The amount of smoke impact form occasional grass, brush and/or conifer fires is slight since most fires are small and burn a short period of time. From March through October, stable atmospheric conditions build only during the evening and at night; in the daytime, surface heating normally causes the air to become unstable thus dispersing pollutants through a thick layer of the atmosphere and consequently decreasing pollution concentrations to insignificant levels.

The Forest falls entirely in Air Quality Basin III (above 6500 feet). Controlled burns are never conducted when the Clearing Index is 500 or below. When the Clearing Index is between 500 and 600, grass, brush, and scattered slash can be burned. Slash piles and fuels which produce a large amount of smoke can be burned when the clearing Index is 600 or above. Most of the burning in the Forest is done at 8,000 feet or above, with the heavy slash region at about 8,500 feet. Rarely is the Clearing Index 600 or below at that elevation. Wildfires which occur during the summer months do not create a large amount of pollution due to the elevation. Clearing Indices are usually above 600 at the fire elevation. However, nighttime atmospheric conditions and the broad flat basins create ideal conditions for inversions to occur. During the early morning hours, radiation from the sun destroys these nightly inversions and creates adequate convection to disperse the smoke pollution. Wildfires large enough to create a large amount of smoke normally occur in July when the only rain shower activity is created by scattered afternoon cumulus buildups which dissipate after dark. Heavy air, trapping pollutants from smoke, does not create a serious pollution problem.

Insect and Disease: Forest pests have a direct and significant impact on Forest resources affecting recreation sites, and causing tree mortality and volume loss in timber stands. The principal insects and diseases affecting the Forest are mountain pine beetle, ips beetles, commandra rust, and dwarf mistletoe.

Mountain pine beetles have caused extensive mortality in lodgepole and ponderosa pine stands for several decades. Epidemic levels of the beetle, recorded since the 1940's, have continued to cycle through the Forest, removing most of the larger diameter trees in infested stands. The most recent outbreak began in the early 1970's in the Greendale Junction area, and caused extensive mortality around the Flaming Gorge NRA. The heaviest mortality occurred in 1982 with an estimated 3.5 million trees killed by the beetle. Mortality decreased in 1983 to 1.3 million trees but is expected to continue until most of the larger diameter trees in infested stands are killed.

The mountain pine beetle will continue to have a serious impact on lodgepole and ponderosa pine stands causing heavy mortality in overstocked stands of mature trees. Beetle populations increased rapidly in 1981 on the Forest and continued to increase for the next several years. Populations will remain at epidemic levels in a stand until 70 percent of the volume and all of the larger diameter trees have been removed. Pine stands could be protected from mountain pine beetle epidemic by stand hazard rating to identify high-risk stands, monitoring beetle populations, and by thinning stands to reduce the potential for outbreaks. Mountain pine beetles will not be eliminated from pine stands by silvicultural practice. However, in commercial stands, losses can be minimized by reducing the susceptibility to beetle attacks. High value trees in developed and administrative sites can be treated with protective sprays.

The Forest has been exposed to rangeland insect infestations, but the problems have never been extensive enough to cause great alarm. Localized areas have had sufficient buildup to warrant control programs. These treatments, along with natural low population cycles, have confined impacts to relatively small areas.

Those insects that have had high enough populations to cause concern are: grasshoppers, black grass bugs, and Mormon crickets. Another range pest that has become somewhat visible on occasion is the tent caterpillar. It has occasionally been seen in sufficient numbers in bitterbrush stands to attract the attention of range specialists. Natural control and resistance have removed any further concern.

Forest range specialists have worked closely with representatives of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in identifying, monitoring, treating, and follow up work with range insects.

Law Enforcement: The Forest Service is responsible for enforcing Federal laws and regulations on the National Forest. This responsibility cannot be delegated to other agencies or local law enforcement entities.

The Forest Service may cooperate with state and local agencies in enforcing certain state laws on National Forest System lands. The Sisk Act provides statutory authority to reimburse local and state law enforcement agencies for the protection of persons using National Forest System lands and property.

Most employees assigned to recreation and fire prevention receive minimum law enforcement training. This training is not adequate to handle many of the law violations they encounter. Budgeting for law enforcement is also not adequate to carry out an effective law enforcement program.

Public use of the Forest is expected to increase substantially in the years ahead. The increased use will result in increased law violations.

B. SUPPLY CONDITIONS

This subsection includes a summary display of the maximum physical and biological production potentials for significant individual goods and services (maximum resource level benchmarks or maximum production potential) identified in the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS). Also included are displays of the production levels which are attainable under current management direction (Current Management Direction Potential).

The "No Action", or current management direction, displays the entire set of outputs for the RPA time periods (five decades). The Maximum Benchmarks display only those outputs designed to show the Maximum Production Potential for significant goods and services.

TABLE II-5 Current Outputs, Projected Demand, Supply Potential

Activity - Category	Units	Estimated use for 1985	1986-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Developed Recreation Use	MRVDS 1/						
Demand Trends		845	974	1109	1326	1596	1851
Supply Potential(Max-AltI)			803	925	1092	1274	1444
Regional Objective			605	650	780	910	1040
Current Program			779	881	1045	1210	1374
Preferred Alternative (J)			809	940	1119	1300	1476
Dispersed Recreation Use	MRVDS 1/						
Demand Trends		666	767	873	1044	1257	1458
Supply Potential(Max-AltI)			712	820	968	1130	1281
Regional Objective			595	630	683	737	790
Current Program			691	781	927	1074	1219
Preferred Alternative (J)			717	834	993	1153	1308
Wilderness Use	MRVDS 1/						
Demand Trends		230.0	265.	301.6	360.8	434.3	503.6
Max. Supply Potential			301	360	360	360	360
Wilderness Regional Objective			---	----	----	-----	----
Benchmark Current Program			301	360	360	360	360
Preferred Alternative (J)			301	360	360	360	360
Livestock	MAUMS						
Demand Trends		75	115	164	153	171	149
Supply Potential			115	164	153	171	149
Regional Objective			93	96	96	97	98
Current Program			77	80	82	83	84
Preferred Alternative (J)			81	84	91	99	108
Commercial Timber Sales Offered	MMCF						
Demand Trends		Demand for Timber is elastic.					
Max. Timber Benchmark			12.4	9.3	7.0	5.2	3.9
Regional Objective			5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Current Program			3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Preferred Alternative (J)			5.3	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.8
Water Yield	M Ac Ft						
Demand Trends		Demand for Water is elastic.					
Max. Water Benchmark			970	999	1024	1038	1035
Regional Objective			1079.0	1079.0	1079.0	1079.0	1079.0
Current Program			960	972	982	989	993
Preferred Alternative (J)			959	972	985	996	1002

1/ The supply figures displayed above are slightly less than demand projections, but with improved management it is expected that demand could be met through decade 5. Also, even though projected demand is running ahead of reported use in decade 1, it is expected that demand and actual use should equalize during the planning horizon. Data presented past the 1st decade are projections based upon trends.

C. DEMAND CONDITIONS

Both Supply and demand conditions are displayed for each of the RPA planning periods in Table II-5.

See Section A for a narrative on each of the resources.

D. NEED TO ESTABLISH OR CHANGE DIRECTION

A comparison of existing Forest practices, policies, and direction, Regional Plan (RPA) targets, and the supply assessment figures from Benchmark levels identifies several areas where change is not only needed but is inevitable.

Present timber harvest on the Forest is accomplished using ground lead equipment such as skidders and tractors. Flat ground (under 40% slope) suitable for this type of equipment cannot continue to provide total timber harvest volume, even at proposed reduced levels. Modernization of logging methods and practices will be needed by the end of the second decade.

Long term timber output levels will be partially dependent on cultural practices such as pre-commercial and commercial thinnings. The elimination of partial cutting practices on the lodgepole pine stands and harvest of this species with clearcut methods is needed to reduce the costs of timber sales, post sale treatments, and to ensure regeneration of the new stands. Special areas such as Flaming Gorge NRA will require management practices that meet the intent of legislation for the area, including the partial cut methods of harvesting, where needed.

Existing local sawmill capacity approximates the RPA target levels of 19 MMBF annually. Increased demand for additional volume is already occurring for products such as fuelwood. The increased demands for wood products can be expected to result in increased competition and eventually to a shortage of the wood fiber.

The mountain pine beetle epidemic has hit most of the lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine stands on the east half of the Forest. Public comments and management concern about the changes in visual quality, loss of wood fiber, need for regeneration of a new stand, and the potential for large fires from the increased fuel loading will be reduced as the dead needles fall and the background landscape reverts from red to gray. However, fire protection needs will remain at high levels for many years into the future as dead trees fall and create "jackpots" of ready fuels. Prescribed burns will be used to reduce fuels and to help prepare the sites for new regeneration.

The RPA targets for range utilization will not be met unless the current trend away from sheep grazing and toward cattle use is reversed. There is an opportunity to make forage available on transitory range, on vacant allotments, and on under utilized allotments. Use of some of these practices, such as transitory range, would require substantially increased expenditures by permittees for herding and/or fencing.

Continued development of the Forest, such as road construction, will change the existing mix of ROS classes which comprise the character and attraction of the Forest for the general public. The Proposed Action (Alternative J) will tend to delay the major changes and to prolong the existing character. However, the Forest is changing with or without man's direction. The mountain pine beetle epidemic is a prime example of the dynamic nature of an ecosystem where changes occur as a natural event and sometimes at a very rapid pace.

Recreation demand projections indicate a need for increased developed site capacity beginning approximately 1990-1995. The Proposed Action recognizes this need and will program development of additional sites beginning in the first decade. In addition to the need for developed site capacity increases, the Forest Plan proposes to increase the construction and maintenance of trails both inside the High Uintas Wilderness and also in the unroaded areas outside the Wilderness. The inclusion of 80,000 plus acres in a dispersed recreation (undeveloped) management area (g) will provide an area where semi-primitive activities can take place outside the classified Wilderness. This will broaden the spectrum of recreation activities provided by the Ashley Forest and will also tend to retain the existing character of the Forest.

Currently, general Forest Service direction for CRM has been mainly in the area of project clearance, ie. doing a cultural resource survey of a proposed project, recording and inventorying any sites found, evaluating sites for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, protection of any sites found. CRM work on the Ashley National Forest has been reflective of these general Forest Service policies. As Forest Service CRM policies change in the future more towards site management, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and interpretation, CRM policy and direction on the Ashley National Forest will also need to change. There is also a need for continued Forest coordination with both the Utah and Wyoming SHPO.

The Forest will proceed with the analysis of candidate Research Natural Areas (RNA's) in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy. Establishment reports will be prepared and submitted to the Washington Office for consideration for those RNA's listed in the FEIS.

A moderate investment in wildlife habitat improvements is planned to provide a continuing program that will ensure needed habitat diversity and availability for existing fish and wildlife species. Continued coordination with State and Federal wildlife agencies is included as an integral part of the future direction for the Forest.

E. RESEARCH NEEDS

During the development of the Forest Plan the following research needs have been identified:

1. The determination of habitat types, baseline land productivity, and how land management activities influence this productivity.

2. Determine the interrelationships of different management activities with soil characteristics that cause compaction and the effect on vegetative productivity.

3. Determine the factors limiting vegetative productivity in high meadows.

4. Determine the limits of acceptable change in heavily used recreation areas in the High Uintas Wilderness.

5. Set up needed control areas through the designation and continued evaluation of Research Natural Areas.

It is anticipated that more research needs will become apparent during monitoring and evaluation of the Forest plan.

CHAPTER III

PLAN RESPONSES to ISSUES, CONCERNS, and OPPORTUNITIES

III. PLAN RESPONSES TO ISSUES, CONCERNS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Regulations implementing the National Forest Management Act require the identification of public issues and management concerns. Consequently, the planning process is responsive to changing conditions. A public issue is a subject or question of widespread public interest identified through public participation relating to the management of National Forest System lands. A management concern is a problem requiring resolution or a condition constraining management practices identified by Forest personnel, including the Forest Management Team and the Core Planning Team.

An initial list of Forest-wide public issues and management concerns was developed from comments solicited from the general public, from past planning records, and from Forest personnel. A detailed discussion of the scoping process and the issues can be found in the planning records located at the Supervisor's Office in Vernal, Utah. This process yielded a number of individual issues and concerns which were grouped into broad categories and then summarized into thirteen major issues.

The potential to resolve these major issues was analyzed as part of the analytical portion of the planning process, the "Analysis of the Management Situation". Issues were addressed through one or more of the following processes:

1. Forest resource capability analysis using a mathematical computer model (FORPLAN),
2. Forest policies developed in response to the issues,
3. Forest management standards and guidelines, and/or
4. Prescriptions establishing specific management practices for management.

This chapter shows how the proposed Plan addresses and responds to major public issues, management concerns, and resource opportunities that have been identified during the planning process.

A discussion of the process used to identify the issues to be resolved in this Plan is found in Appendix A of the EIS. Additional information may be found in the public involvement records of the Forest and Table II-6 of the EIS.

The specific methods for resolving and implementing management actions for the thirteen issues dealt with are found in Chapter IV of the Plan. In that chapter the Forest's multiple-use goals and objectives are listed, as are the management prescriptions and associated standards and guidelines for each management area. Included with the management area discussion are the proposed and probable management practices.

The responses to the thirteen issues are as follows:

Issue #1 Transportation System Management

The High Uintas Wilderness is not available, by law, for road development. There will be no road system within those lands which have the minimum level prescription (Research Natural Areas), and the High Dispersed Recreation prescription applied.

Road system development for the remainder of the Forest will be done on a project basis. In accordance with release language contained in the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, portions of some undeveloped areas can be roaded where such activities as timber, recreation, wildlife, energy, range, fire control, or oil and gas benefits are needed during the next decade. Roads will be constructed to the minimum standards needed to meet the design objectives. The next planning period will provide the opportunity to re-examine those roadless areas for wilderness.

Alternative J significantly reduces road construction associated with timber harvest. No roading for timber harvest is permitted on an area in excess of 200,000 acres during the first decade. This is shown on the map attached to the EIS. Area q is also protected through an undeveloped prescription.

Road closures for protection of wildlife and watershed resources will be determined on a case-by-case basis during project level planning.

Issue #2 Fuelwood Management

Current demand for personal-use fuelwood is 1.5 MMCF. The Forest currently has a 11.2 MMCF capability for fuelwood as a result of the beetle infestation. Due to other resource considerations some of the fuelwood is unavailable. Fuelwood harvest will be considered as an alternative in marketing timber products. Designated areas for fuelwood will be set up to reduce conflict with commercial timber sale operations and to meet wildlife and watershed objectives.

The fuelwood availability will continue through the second decade and drop to 5.8 MMCF yearly in the fifth decade, still well above the current 1.5 MMCF demand. Free use and charge areas will be designated allowing for fuelwood removal from logging slash, standing dead trees, aspen, and pole-sized stands needing thinning.

Issue #3 Watershed Management

Increases in water yield will be concurrent with the timber harvesting program. On a yearly basis, in the first decade there will be an increase of 3 MAC/FT. This figure includes all increases and not just those meeting quality standards. To accomplish the watershed restoration backlog, 57 acres per year are programmed for restoration to the year 2000. As these acres are restored, the proportion of water meeting quality standards will increase.

Concurrent with the timber harvesting program and the water yield increases, sediment will also be increasing. Standards and guidelines in the Forest Plan will be followed to reduce the impact of increased

sedimentation and mitigation measures will be incorporated in environmental analysis at the project level.

Issue #4 Range Management

The grazing capacity will increase assuming utilization by the proper class of livestock. The demand for a proper mix and utilization, however, is decreasing. This is resulting from a reduction in sheep grazing and conversion of sheep allotments to cattle allotments. Structural and range forage improvements will continue to maintain at least existing production and utilization levels.

Issue #5 Timber Management

During the first decade, the yearly allowable sale quantity will be 21 MMBF. This harvest level is based upon salvaging a portion of the dead lodgepole and ponderosa pine stands, and the sustained yield concept for the remaining live stands. The projection for the second decade is also 21 MMBF, after which the harvest levels will reduce to approximately 19 MMBF. The allowable sale quantity in the existing timber management plan is in excess of 25 MMBF. An increased number of acres will receive silvicultural treatments and this will reduce potential for insect epidemic and increase wood fiber production. New logging methods will be required to reduce environmental damage.

Issue #6 Wildlife Management

The proposed alternative will continue an even program for structural and non-structural habitat improvement for fish and wildlife. The mixture of management prescriptions should maintain or improve habitat diversity. Management indicator species will be monitored to assure habitat diversity is maintained. Maintenance of critical habitat for all species will be given high priority.

Issue #7 Recreation Management

Funding for operation and maintenance, along with investment dollars for developed sites and dispersed areas, are programmed to be significantly higher than for the current program. The established High Uintas Wilderness and the management of several large areas in a way that precludes timber harvesting activities will help to maintain some of the existing primitive and semiprimitive non-motorized R.O.S. classes during the first decade. Public access to many areas in the roaded natural areas will be improved. With the additional funding, there will be opportunities to improve the types and numbers of developed sites and increase the length of the management season.

It is expected that demand will be met during the first five decades except for wilderness, which will probably be at capacity in decade two. With improved reporting of use, it is expected that actual use and demand projections will tend to equalize in the later decades of the planning horizon.

Issue #8 Landownership Adjustment

There is no indication that landownership adjustment is a needed high priority. As opportunities become available, the Forest will continue to acquire private inholdings. However, access to public lands is an ever increasing problem. The Forest Right-Of-Way Plan has just been prepared and approved. It identifies problem areas and provides a means of attaining the goal set forth in the RPA 80 update.

Issue #9 Fire Protection

The preferred alternative recognizes the need for other than immediate and complete control. Fire management planning will be scheduled during the first planning period to determine what level and where other fire management strategies can be applied.

Issue #10 Minerals and Energy

The High Uintas Wilderness is withdrawn from mineral entry except for valid existing claims. Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area is also withdrawn subject to valid existing rights except that the Secretary of Interior may allow the removal of leasable and non-leasable minerals under conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Sheep Creek Geological Area is withdrawn from mineral entry. The remainder of the Forest is open for exploration and development, except for specific site withdrawals for water projects, administrative sites, campgrounds, etc.. All exploration and development proposals are governed by standard and special stipulations, which protect surface resources and are contained in Appendix B.

Issue #11 Off-Road Vehicles

This activity is a recognized and accepted use of the lands of the National Forest and provides a variety of opportunities for user enjoyment. Through implementation of the TREAD LIGHTLY program, along with existing ORV closures now in effect on the Forest, this activity can and should continue. Criteria have been established which are aimed at protecting the basic soil, water, and visual resources from degradation by this activity. These Limits of Acceptable Change are contained in Appendix C and Appendix D.

The criteria along with the monitoring specified in Chapter V, for this activity, provides for sufficient management discretion to insure that ORV use does not damage sensitive and riparian areas.

Issue #12 Mountain Pine Beetle (Timber)

See Issue #5

Issue #13 Wilderness

This issue was resolved by the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act and further evaluation of released areas is required until the next plan revision. An expanded discussion of this use and how it was resolved is contained in Appendix A of the EIS.

CHAPTER IV

FOREST MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

IV. FOREST MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

INTRODUCTION

The future management direction for the Ashley National Forest is expressed in this chapter in terms of the Management Prescriptions, Goals and Objectives to be accomplished, and the Standards and Guidelines for their accomplishment. This direction and guidance will be used by forest personnel to achieve the outputs and results the plan proposes. This chapter will further inform the public, other agencies, and cooperators of the planned future program direction and management activities within each designated management area on the Forest.

A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

This section is a description of the desired future condition of the Forest resulting from implementation of the preferred alternative described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

B. COMPARISON OF MANAGEMENT AREAS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

Each alternative in the Environmental Impact Statement is displayed in terms of different combinations or mixes of management prescriptions. In the Forest Plan, management prescriptions have been equated to specific management areas for the preferred alternative. The similarities and differences of the management areas and the associated prescriptions are displayed in this section. This information served as the basis for the development of the goals, objectives, and standards and guidelines contained in the next section.

For additional information regarding the management prescriptions, see Appendix B of the Environmental Impact Statement.

C. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Forest management goals define the direction of Forest-wide management. They are broad definitions of what will be achieved.

The objectives further define and specify the management activities to be accomplished.

The standards and guidelines define and specify the conditions to be maintained or achieved through the management activities. Should conflicts occur between standards and guidelines, the conflict will be resolved in favor of the direction which produces the greatest degree of multiple use value.

The standards and guidelines are intended to supplement, not replace, the National and Regional standards and guidelines found in Forest Service Manuals and Handbooks and other applicable laws and regulations. All applicable Federal and State laws will be met. Laws outlining quality

standards and/or procedures for adequately protecting the resources will also be followed. The procedures that will be used to monitor compliance with quality standards are specified in Chapter V, Section B Monitoring and Evaluation.

D. OTHER MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

This section includes several management principles and guidelines that will be considered in all management activities during the implementation of the plan.

E. PROJECTED ANNUAL OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, AND COSTS FOR THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

This section displays the projected annual outputs, activities and costs for the preferred alternative.

F. MANAGEMENT AREA MAPS AND SCHEDULING OF ANALYSIS AREA ENTRIES

The Forest has been divided into 14 management areas based on the prescriptions that most nearly maximized the public benefits. In this section the management areas are displayed on maps according to Ranger District boundaries. There are four Ranger Districts and two of the Districts have two subdivisions. Most management areas have only one prescription but a few areas have two prescriptions due to the mixture of lands within that area.

The prescriptions that most nearly maximized public benefits were developed in the preferred alternative. Therefore, some of the management area *headings are not included.*

A matrix showing management areas, by Ranger District and acreage, and a schedule of acres impacted within each analysis area for each decade, is also included in this section. An explanation of the process for formulation of the analysis areas is contained in Appendix E.

G. SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED AND PROBABLE PRACTICES

This section lists the proposed and probable management activities scheduled for accomplishment during the first ten-year period after plan implementation.

A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

By the end of the next 50 years there will be a change in the overall appearance of the Ashley National Forest. Timber stands will change from predominately mature and overmature to younger age classes. Approximately half of those acres currently stocked with the mature and overmature stands will be converted by the end of the fifth decade because of the pine beetle and proposed management activities.

Even age management will be practiced in all species except in special areas where the objective for management necessitate other management practices. Uneven age management will be applied to portions of stands where practical to improve or maintain diversity. Visual quality objectives will be maintained according to management area direction.

Development of areas as a result of timber harvest activities and associated roading will occur at about the same rate as in the past. Many of these roads will be temporary and will be closed upon completion of timber activities. About the same number of miles of roads will be open for public use, but access will be more uniformally distributed across the Forest, that at present. Several arterial routes serving the Forest and other public lands will probably transfer to County/State jurisdiction. Criteria for the Forest Travel Map has been incorporated into the Forest Plan and will be updated annually.

Special emphasis for recreation is provided because of this Forest's unique characteristics, public demand, and management direction. Recreation facilities, including the trail system as dispersed areas and developed sites will be upgraded and maintained at acceptable standards and new improvements added to provide for meeting public resource needs. The present mix of various recreation activities and opportunities that exist today are expected to continue into the future. Developed site and dispersed area recreation demand will be met even though FORPLAN outputs shown in various locations of the Forest Plan and FEIS are slightly less than estimated demand figures. Management of the High Uintas Wilderness will be emphasized. Research Natural Areas are being evaluated for their suitability and special management needs.

The Forest will be managed to maintain vegetative diversity, providing wildlife habitat for a large variety of wildlife species. Special emphasis will be given to habitat such as winter range, riparian zones, reproductive areas, cliff habitat, talus, caves, snags, aquatic systems, and old growth timber. Winter foraging areas for big game will begin to show an increase in the amounts of shrubs and other plans available for forage.

The Forest will maintain a quality range program, managed to optimize the production and use of forage on all suitable range to the extent it is cost effective and in harmony with other resource uses.

The quality of water yield will be consistent with current standards set by law. The water resource improvement and rehabilitation backlog of 1,031 acres will be completed by the year 2000. High mountain reservoirs which are replaced by other storage projects will be stabilized at optimum levels for fisheries and recreation use.

The number of buildings will be further reduced from present inventory where they are seldom used or uneconomic to maintain. Housing will be provided only at remove locations, or where suitable quarters are not available in the private section for employee purchase or rental.

B. MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTIONS

MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTIONS

Activity	a - Research Natural Area Candidates	b - Moderate Timber Production	d - High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization
Description of Area	These are areas of minimal management impacts. Various representative ecosystems are being inventoried to be maintained in near natural conditions for future research use. See the candidate areas listed by name, size, and location in the EIS. The prescription is designed for custodial level management.	This occurs on forested lands with commercial timber stands. Although providing the Ashley Forest's highest timber production, there is still only a moderate* level of investment for the timber resources.	May occur on forested or non-forested analysis areas scattered throughout the Forest.
Recreation	Use will not be encouraged and may be discouraged or even limited. Minimal administration. Low investment. VQO's managed as inventoried.	High dispersed use. Development will not be detrimental to the timber resources. May limit use for public safety and/or to protect the investment or resource. Standard service level. VQO's of Maximum Modification or Modification.	Open to all recreational uses and generally all travel. May limit or discourage use to reduce conflicts with livestock use. Standard service level VQO's variable to meet range resource needs except in highly sensity
Wildlife	No improvements	Developments will not increase the cost of timber production or decrease timber yield (i.e. no permanent vegetative conversions.)	New wildlife improvements in primary and secondary range will be coordinated closely with range interests and will not be detrimental to livestock. Habitat diversity may be reduced as the result of vegetative manipulation.
Range	Closed to permitted grazing after official designation. Grazing presently not encouraged. No improvements.	Transitory range is available for livestock if it does not interfere with regeneration. Improvements only if they don't decrease the yield or increase the cost of production	Secondary range will be aggressively improved. Investments on primary range will be maintained prior to new improvements and prior to development on secondary range.

* Moderate investment = Timber - one precommercial thinning and one or more commercial thinning operations

Low investment = 40% of area may be treated with precommercial and/or commercial operations.

CONTINUED

Activity	a - Research Natural Area Candidates	b - Moderate Timber Production	d - High Forage Production and Livestock Utilization
Timber	No harvest	Open to commercial and personal use harvest. Cultural treatments to meet production objectives.	Harvest allowed for increasing forage production and if no interference in grazing management systems. Harvest can be used for permanent vegetative conversions. Similar prescription as MA b but regeneration not encouraged.
Minerals	No surface occupancy. Upon establishment, recommend withdrawal from mineral entry.	All disturbed sites must be rehabilitated and regenerated. itated and regenerated.	Sites on primary and secondary range will be rehabilitated to improve foragem production.
Facilities	No utility/transportation corridors. No construction. No trail maintenance.	Construction as needed to meet management objectives. Maintenance as required. Local roads usually closed after fuelwood removal unless needed for resource management activities.	As needed to maintain AMP's. Other construction permitted if conflicts with livestock are mitigated.
Protection	Manage for natural conditions.	Protect timber resources as necessary. Immediate and aggressive control but with a cost consistent with the land management objectives.	Prescribed fire to improve forage production and range condition.
Riparian	Protect	Restore and maintain. Special harvesting techniques required.	Maintain to protect steambank stability.

MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTIONS

Activity	e - Wildlife Habitat Emphasis	f - Dispersed Recreation Roaded	g - Undeveloped dispersed recreation - unroaded
Description of Area	Includes portions of: summer and winter ranges, T&E habitat, strutting areas, calving and fawning areas, and spawning areas on timbered and non-timbered analysis areas.	Areas receiving a variety of uses in a variety of landforms and vegetation types located throughout the Forest in a roaded environment.	A variety of timbered and non-timbered lands between mid and high elevations.
Recreation	May be closed or restricted in a District Travel Plan during key area use periods. Standard service level. No new developed sites. Road closures may be common in stress seasons for the featured species. VQO's variable to meet wildlife needs.	VQO's at inventoried standards. Dispersed recreation is favored over other resources. Travel plan will be used to protect resources while permitting access. Standard service level.	District Travel Plan will be used to resolve conflicting uses. Facilities commonly used for public safety and convenience and for protection of the site. Moderate investment.
Wildlife	Key areas protected to maintain their functionability. Priority for wildlife improvement dollars.	Improvements designed to enhance recreation opportunities and optimize species diversity. Key or critical areas will be emphasized.	Improvements allowed to improve habitat.
Range	All improvements will be designed not to be detrimental to wildlife. Livestock grazing may be limited or excluded.	Travel (or recreation) conflicts may require expensive controls. Forage not required for wildlife will be allocated to permitted livestock	Structural improvements only if they don't distract from recreational use.
Timber	Sale activities allowed within forage/cover ratio requirements and to maintain or enhance habitat. Site preparation, regeneration, and TSI work will be designed to meet cover needs/requirements. Some stands may be held beyond normal rotation ages. Retains 5% of area in old growth habitat.	Harvest designed to enhance recreation, wildlife, and visual opportunities. Transitory range allocated to wildlife.	No harvest. Vegetative manipulation limited to creation of wildlife openings and for enhancement of recreation opportunities.

CONTINUED

Activity	e - Wildlife Habitat Emphasis	f - Dispersed Recreation Roaded	q - Undeveloped dispersed recreation - unroaded
Minerals	May have seasonal restrictions for access or seismic work. No surface occupancy may be applied.	No restrictions other than what's in the Standards and Guidelines.	Stipulations will be applied as needed to protect the resources. Validation examinations will be required prior to claim development. Recommend against future leasing as current leases expire.
Facilities	Temporary roads for timber harvest. New construction mitigated for wildlife needs.	Construction allowed as needed. Maintenance at high levels (3 or 4) on main roads.	No road construction. Facilities may be constructed for public safety, convenience, and protection of the site.
Protection	Prescribed burning may be commonly used to improve wildlife forage production and conditions.	Prescribed burning used to manage resources but aggressive prevention and suppression to protect resources under heavy use levels.	Control only to protect investments. Prescribed burning may be used to improve forage production and range condition.
Riparian	Allow activity only to improve wildlife habitat. Protect.	Maintain. Control as needed to protect streambank stability, minimize sedimentation, prevent compaction, and maintain visuals.	Protect

MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTIONS

ACTIVITY	h - Developed recreation sites and Forest Administrative sites.	I - High Uintas Wilderness	k - Maximum water yield recreation
Description of Area	These facilities are located through-out the Forest in other management areas as inclusions.	Management is under the direction of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.	These areas are in forested stands at mid to high elevations.
Recreation	Developed recreation emphasized at standard service level.	No developed recreation sites. Entrance permits or other types of management tools may be necessary to prevent over use or user conflicts. VQO is preservation. Standard service level.	No improvements. Dispersed recreation would be at less than standard service levels. VQO can be Modification or Maximum Modification.
Wildlife	Stream improvements only. Maintain identified wildlife trees.	Habitat manipulation by natural means only.	Vegetative manipulation would consider wildlife habitat needs.
Range	Closed to permitted use. Administrative and recreation horse use in designated areas where livestock can be kept separated from public.	Livestock utilization permitted. Range improvement construction only for the protection of the wilderness resource.	Permitted livestock may be used to maintain openings in timber harvested areas.
Timber	Harvest only in hazardous situations (to the public or the investments) or to implement vegetative management plans.	No harvest. Dead and down materials can be used for fuelwood for on-site use only.	Small sales with the objective of increasing water yields. Vegetative manipulating woud consider location, shape, size, and orientation of harvesting units.
Minerals	Recommend withdraw from mineral entry or use No Surface Occupancy Stipulation.		No restrictions other than what's in the Standards and Guidelines.
Facilities	New construction within approved site plans. Traffic controls and gating may be used.		Construction as needed to meet management objectives (i.e. protection of water quality.)
Protection	Protect all investments.	Wildfire and rarely prescribed fire may be used to reduce fuel loading and to maintain or enhance the wilderness resource	Control only to protect investments. Prescribed fire may be used to meet the objectives of the Management Area.
Riparian	Maintain to protect streambank stability, minimize sedimentation, prevent compaction, and maintain visuals.		Maintain

MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTIONS

Activity	I - Optimization of wildlife habitat diversity through timber harvest at moderate levels.	n - Range of resource uses and outputs. Commodity production modified for amenity production.	n_1 - NRA Existing Situation
Description of Area	This area occurs in timbered analysis areas outside Flaming Gorge NRA and the High Uintas Wilderness.	Resource protection as needed outside of NRA. Low investment.	These are lands in the NRA that have the existing low prescription applied. Activities and practices recognize and emphasize the recreation and wildlife values within the NRA. Standards and guidelines are modified to comply with Public Law 90-540.
Recreation	Vehicle access to meet the management objectives controlled in the Travel Plan. VQO's may be reduced from inventoried levels.	Resource protection as needed, covered in Travel Plan. Developed recreation at less than standard service level except in Alternative J where standard service level is used. VQO's as inventoried.	Dispersed recration use is high and will be managed at standard service level over most of area.
Wildlife	Optimize species diversity and production. Vegetative manipulation achieved through timber harvest and use of prescribed fire.	Access may be controlled to enhance wildlife habitat. Improvements allowed on a low investment basis. Habitat diversity would remain fairly stable.	Wildlife habitat diversity would remain stable. Improvements made on existing herd unit plans where compatible with NRA direction. Access control may be used for wildlife enhancement where compatible with NRA direction.
Range	Forage not required for wildlife will be allocated to permitted livestock.	Improvements coordinated with wildlife and recreation.	Maintain levels of utilization and investment based on allotment management plans where compatible with NRA direction.
Timber	Natural regeneration. Manage timber to retain at least 5% of the area in old growth habitat.	Harvest coordinated with wildlife and recreation. Some old growth retained. Low investment.	Timber stands will generally be managed on an uneven-aged basis.* Rotation ages will be extended and cultural treatment entries will be on lengthier cycles than normal

*This is interpreted to mean that "stands" will generally contain two or more age classes of trees. This age spread may be attained by harvesting in small units (1/4 acre to 40 acres) and/or single tree removal.

CONTINUED

Activity	I - Optimization of wildlife habitat diversity through timber harvest at moderate levels.	n - Range of resource uses and outputs. Commodity production modified for amenity production.	n_1 - NRA Existing Situation
Minerals	No restrictions other than what is in the Standards and Guidelines	No restrictions other than what is in the Standards and Guidelines.	Mineral activities permitted when in compliance with P.L. 90-540. Use of stipulations for minerals activities will be applied as needed to protect the recreation resource and aesthetics.
Facilities	Construction as needed to meet management objectives. Maintenance as required.	Construction as needed to meet management objectives. Maintenance as required.	Transportation system location, design, construction, and maintenance based on NRA legislative objectives. Trail maintenance will usually be to standard levels.
Protection	Prescribed burning to enhance habitat and reduce conflagration potential.	Prescribed fire allowed.	Some vegetative manipulation by prescribed fire where it is in keeping with scenic, wildlife, and recreation purposes as required by NRA legislation. Prescription based on protection of facilities, wildlife, VQO's, and fuels abatement.
Riparian	Maintain and restore.	Maintain and restore.	Protect.

MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTIONS

Activity	p - NRA Timber Emphasis	r - Wildlife
Description of Area	These lands are the timbered areas within the Flaming Gorge NRA that are identified as suitable for timber production. Timber production will be optimized while meeting the intent and direction of Public Law 90-540.	This Management Area consists of those lands identified as having special or critical wildlife capabilities in the Flaming Gorge NRA. Objective is to maintain or increase wildlife species diversity and numbers while meeting the direction for protection of recreation and visual resources in Public Law 90-540
Recreation	Dispersed recreation opportunities will generally be in the Roaded Natural ROS class. Recreation activities managed at standard service level. ORV restrictions used to protect wildlife, recreation, and watershed values. VQO at inventoried level.	Dispersed recreation opportunities will generally be in the Roaded Natural ROS class. Recreation activities managed at standard service level. ORV restrictions used to protect wildlife, recreation, and watershed values. VQO at inventoried level.
Wildlife	Transitory forage increases from timber activities will be allocated to wildlife.	Structural and non-structural habitat improvements permitted. Transitory forage increases resulting from timber harvest activities would be assigned to wildlife use.
Range	Livestock use of available forage will be permitted when wildlife needs have been met. Improvements permitted if compatible with VQO's and recreation opportunities.	Livestock utilization may be curtailed or precluded to enhance or maintain the wildlife resources

CONTINUED

Activity	p - NRA Timber Emphasis	r - Wildlife
Timber	Timber stands will generally be managed on an uneven-aged basis. Rotation ages will be extended and cultural treatment entries will be on lengthier cycles than normal.	Timber stands will generally be managed on an uneven-aged basis. Rotation ages will be extended and cultural treatment entries will be on lengthier cycles than normal.
Minerals	Mineral activities permitted when in compliance with P.L. 90-540.	Mineral activities permitted when in compliance with P.L. 90-540.
Facilities	Locate, design, construct, and maintain systems to serve timber management activities and dispersed recreation. Seasonal closures may be used to protect facilities and resource quality. Temporary road density will generally be greater than in timbered areas outside the NRA. Arterial/collector roads generally open to public. Local roads closed after use. Trails will be maintained to meet the needs of recreation users and to a standard service level.	Locate, design construct, and maintain systems to serve timber management activities and dispersed recreation. Seasonal closures may be used to protect facilities and resource quality. Temporary road density will generally be greater than in timbered areas outside the NRA. Arterial/collector roads generally open to public. Local roads closed after use. Trails will be maintained to meet the needs of recreation users and to a standard service level.
Protection	Prescribed fire permitted. Prescriptions based on facilities protection, fuels abatement, management objectives, and VQO requirements.	Prescribed fire permitted. Prescriptions based on facilities protection, fuels abatement, management objectives, and VQO requirements.
Riparian	Protect.	Protect.

C. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES BY MANAGEMENT AREA

RECREATION

Goal 1: Provide a broad range of recreation opportunities within land capabilities and according to recognized public need.

Goal 2: Identify and protect significant historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Allow public access and manage all travel to protect other resources, provide for public safety, and minimize conflicts with other users.	Implement the Forest District Travel Plans. Review annually and revise if necessary using the following guidelines:	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1. Retain travel route and include it on the Forest's transportation system if:														
	a) Road or trail is required for Forest Service management and public access. Road or trail may be restricted														
	1) seasonally - to protect road bed or reduce maintenance expenditures. - to protect wildlife species and habitat.														
	2) temporarily - to provide for public safety.														
	b) Road or trail is required for access to private or State land, mining claims, and special use permits. Road or trail use may be restricted														
	1) seasonally - to protect road bed. - to protect wildlife species and habitat.														
	2) permanently - use would be authorized by a special use permit.														

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a b d e f g h i k l n n_1 p r

c) Resource planning shows a future anticipated need. Road or trail use may be restricted

1) seasonally - to protect road bed.
- to protect wildlife species and habitat.

2) permanently - to protect wildlife habitat (administrative or authorized use could be permitted).
- to protect the investment.
i) road or trail shows trend leading to vegetative damage or soil displacement.
ii) road or trail is located in such a way that siltation caused from use reaches live streams.
iii) road or trail is interrupting or degrading the natural value or functions of unique ecosystems (i.e. riparian, alpine).

II. Obliterate road or trail and exclude it from the Forest's transportation system if:

a) The road or trail is not necessary to meet Forest Service management objectives.

b) The road or trail and its associated use is causing resource damage by:

1) displacing soil and/or degrading water quality.
2) degrading VQO's.
3) displacing wildlife.
4) subjecting Forest users to excessive noise or dust pollution.
5) allowing access to sensitive sites leading to:
i) vegetative damage through trampling or compaction.
ii) degradation of water quality through poor sanitation.
6) interrupting or degrading natural values or functions of unique, limited ecosystems.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	III. Areas may be closed or restricted. a) to protect the public in concentrated use areas. b) to protect unique resources (i.e. cultural, geologic). c) to protect natural resources and prevent damage to the natural values or functions of the ecosystems. d) to achieve a variety of recreational opportunities.														
2. Operate and maintain developed recreation sites to Standard Service Level	Manage to meet all applicable Federal, State and local codes.							X							
	Establish fee rates that will collect 80% or more of operation and maintenance costs.							X							
	Complete the rehabilitation work at sites with deteriorated conditions by 1995.							X							
	Enforce fee compliance of 95% to 98%.							X							
	Manage sites in maintenance condition class 1, as defined in Forest Service Handbook (FSH 2309.11)							X							
	Develop 6 vegetative management plans per year for developed sites until completed Forest-wide.							X							
	Allow no developed recreation sites in the Dry Fork Drainage.					X						X			
	Define campground trails with gravel or signing when proliferation of new trails creates unacceptable trail patterns.							X							

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	q	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Reconstruct, close or eliminate facilities that cannot be maintained to condition class 1 because of deteriorated conditions. Complete an equal portion of the work each year.							X							
3. Construct new developed recreation facilities within Forest capabilities to meet public demand, giving special emphasis to completion of planning, design, and construction of CUP sites in a timely manner.	Meet Federal, State, and local codes.							X							
	Develop service trailhead facilities for all major access points to wilderness, major use areas and National recreation trails.							X							
	At developed campsites, limit stay to 14 consecutive days.							X							
4. Dispersed recreation will be managed to the standard service level except in those management areas that specify reduced maintenance	Manage to Standard Forest Service Manual Service Level as defined in (FSM 2300).		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Manage at less than Standard Service Level.	X													
	At dispersed campsites, limit stay to 16 consecutive days unless authorized by permit.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Manage dispersed recreation use to avoid resource deterioration, improve economic efficiency and provide for public safety.	Design and locate roads and trails to discourage overuse of sensitive areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Promote and emphasize Pack-in Pack-out, Leave No Trace, and Tread Lightly Programs Forest-wide.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Allow no camping in Sheep Creek floodplain.						X				X				
	Outfitter-guide camps required to pack in supplemental feed, will use processed, non-germinating feed.		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X

RECREATION - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
6. Provide areas and opportunities for all types of recreation user experience.	Separate identified conflicting recreation uses whenever possible, by public communication signing, travel maps and enforcement, when necessary.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide improved travel plans, signing and enforcement.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Implement Tread Lighly Program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide public interpretation signing for unique cultural resources, natural phenomena and management practices along concentrated travel corridors.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Allow gathering of down and dead fuelwood with no permit for onsite use only.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Inventory, operate, maintain, construct, and reconstruct trails based on a Forest-wide coordinated program that's updated annually.	Implement trail maintenance standards.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Inventory Forest for new construction needs.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Keep trail maintenance standards current.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Construct/reconstruct approximately 80 miles of trail per decade.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Design trails to fit the natural contours of the land surface, with curvilinear alignment and minimum cuts and fills.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. Manage Research Natural Areas to prevent site deterioration.	Allow off-road vehicle use for administrative use by permit only.	X													
	Allow dispersed recreation only, and at a level where site deterioration does not occur.	X													

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
9. Implement and manage for adopted visual quality objectives.	Manage according to the following Visual Quality Objectives (VQO):[1]														
	Preservation	X							X						
	Retention			X	X										
	Partial Retention			X	X										
	Modification		X	X	X					X					
	Maximum Modification		X	X	X					X					
	As Inventoried					X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
	Extension of time to meet adopted VQO's may be permitted on a case by case basis only when approved by the Forest Supervisor for areas that have been subjected to massive natural processes such as insect and disease epidemics, wildfires, and floods.				X	X		X				X	X	X	X
10. Rehabilitate or mitigate (high priority) visually unacceptable conditions on the Forest	Areas meeting "unacceptable modification" VQO standards will be inventoired and rehabilitated or mitigated. Begin rehabilitation activities after inventory is complete.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Protect and enhance visual qualities within the scenic corridor along Highway 191.		X		X							X	X	X	X

[1] VQO may vary from Retention to Maximum Modification in the inventory, but where this prescription is used, the inventoried VQO may be changed to meet livestock or wildlife management needs. It is not intended that the VQO of Maximum Modification will automatically be used in all cases. In highly sensitive areas a strong justification will be needed to make the change in inventoried VQO.

RECREATION - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
11. Comply with National legislation pertaining to cultural resource management	Develop an overview. [2]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Inventory areas having a high potential for cultural sites by 1990.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Inventory areas having moderate and low potential for cultural sites by 1995.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Evaluate and identify sites for nomination to the National Register.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Develop and implement a plan for the interpretation, protection, maintenance and/or mitigation of known significant cultural resource sites.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Conduct cultural resource surveys prior to any agency undertaking which could affect significant cultural values until inventories are complete.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Coordinate management of cultural resources with the State Historic Preservation Office and others as needed.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Evaluate all administrative sites and structures for cultural significance.							X							
	Prevent damage to any significant cultural site.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

2/ "Overview" is an analysis summary of existing cultural resources and a projection of the potential cultural resources.

WILDERNESS

Goal: Administer the High Uintas Wildeness in accordance with the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a b d e f g h i k l n n_1 p r
1. Manage within the "limits of acceptable change" system as defined by Stankey et al.	Identify area issues and concerns.	X
	Define and describe opportunity classes.	X
	Select indicators of resource and social conditions.	X
	Inventory selected existing resource and social conditions.	X
	Specify standards for resource and social indicators for each opportunity class.	X
	Identify alternative opportunity class allocations effecting area issues and concerns and existing resource and social conditions.	X
	Identify, evaluate and implement selected management actions for preferred alternative.	X
2. Regulate use to disperse wilderness visitors and reduce impacts.	Allow existing cabins to deteriorate naturally.	X
	Maintain trails to standard maintenance as defined in FSH 2309.18, Forest Service Handbook.	X
	Construct or realign trails to follow the natural contour of the land if necessary for user safety and protection of resources, not for user convenience - abandoned trail segments will be stablized and obliterated and use discouraged.	X

WILDERNESS - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Limit group sizes to 15 people and 20 horses per camp.								X						
	Restrict, redesign and relocate trails: 1. Where shortcutting of switchbacks is creating erosion problems. 2. To avoid wet meadows, seeps and springs. 3. On hillsides where free running is eroding the tread. 4. Where there are multiple, parallel trails.								X						
	Construct no new trails in the North Fork of the Duchesne River Drainage.								X						
	Design and install bridges to protect wilderness values and provide for public safety.								X						
	Corduroy or puncheon may be used for trail surfacing. Use native materials for barriers to prevent traffic from widening the tread.								X						
	Reroute main trails away from lakes, fragile areas, and congregation sites. Where vegetation exists, and terrain permits maintain a vegetative strip or screen between the trail and lake or stream. Spurs providing access to lakes, streams, scenic vistas and lookouts may be constructed.								X						
	Maintain only those cairns necessary to guide users across long, open, or rocky slopes or through meadows. Existing blazes on trees along well established heavily used routes will not be maintained.								X						

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Stabilize reservoirs and lakes identified under CUP Project mitigation to provide for dam safety, minimize initial cost and future maintenance, and enhance or at least retain present fishery and wilderness values.								X						
	Sign with rustic materials for internal control, public safety, resource protection, and direction at trail junctions as per the Wilderness Sign Handbook.								X						
	Make use of "No Trace Camping" programs to disperse wilderness visitors and reduce impacts.								X						
Administer the High Uintas Wilderness to protect the Wilderness characteristics.	Maintain primitive wilderness ranger camp in each of the following areas: 1. Grandaddy Basin 2. Head of Rock Creek 3. Squaw Basin 4. Brown Duck Basin 5. Head of Lake Fork 6. Garfield Basin 7. Swift Creek 8. Atwood Basin								X						
	Construct and maintain sanitary facilities in heavy use areas to protect wilderness resources.								X						
	Selectively remove and obliterate fire rings to disperse use in heavily used areas.								X						
	Terrain permitting, discourage camping within 200 feet of trails, lakes, streams, springs and other campsites.								X						

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	l	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Maintenance of dams, weirs, and stabilization improvements permitted within limits of Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. No new storage or transmission facilities.								X						
	Installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, climatological or telecommunications facilities are permitted where they are essential to flood warning, flood control and water reservoir operation purposes as provided by the Utah Wilderness Act. Limited motorized access may be permitted subject to conditions imposed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior.								X						
	Manage use by educational institutions. The following restrictions will apply to each permit: 1. Limit camp size to a maximum of 15 people with no more than 20 horses per camp. 2. Limit stay to 14 days. 3. Accept only one application per organizational group until May 1. After May 1, issue permits on a first-come, first-serve basis. 4. Allow no more than two groups per District at any one time. 5. North Fork of the Duchesne River drainage will have no more than 12 horses per camp.								X						
	Allow use of helicopters for emergencies only when approved by the Forest Supervisor.								X						
3. Regulate commercial outfitter and guides to protect the wilderness resouces and minimize conflicts with non-commercial use.	Limit special use permits for commercial hunting and fishing operations to a maximum of 5 between July 1 and the end of the fall season.								X						
	Restrict outfitters from establishing camp in areas where heavy recreation pressures exist and/or horse feed is minimal. Only temporary camps will be allowed in these areas.								X						

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Permit no camping at trailheads.								X						
	When outfitter guides are required to pack in supplemental feed, only processed food incapable of germination will be allowed.								X						
	Limit camp size to a maximum of 15 people with no more than 20 horses per camp.								X						
	Limit camp size in the North Fork of the Duchesne River to a maximum of 12 people with no more than 12 horses per camp.								X						
	Limit stay to 14 days per camp.								X						
	Issue new commercial permits if: 1. There is a demonstrated public need for the service. 2. National Forest resources and programs will not be unacceptably damaged or impaired.								X						
3. Manage wildlife, fish, range and watershed resources in conformance with the Wilderness Act.	Limit fish planting to lakes where fish were planted in the past. Regulate planting to help control human impacts at popular lakes.								X						
	Re-introduction of species will be considered appropriate only where a vacant niche has been identified.								X						
	Where the potential for migration to adjacent management areas exists, the impact of transplants on adjacent management areas will be included in the analysis.								X						
	Reestablish native species classifed as sensitive, threatened or endangered.								X						

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Grazing of livestock established prior to September 1984 shall be permitted to continue, subject to regulations. By 1988 place all allotments under management designed to protect the wilderness resources.						X								
	Manage livestock use within present capacity of allotment.						X								
	Maintain or restore range conditions to "good" or better.						X								
	Maintain natural vegetative composition and diversity.						X								
	Design new range improvements to be rustic in appearance and construct only where needed to protect the wilderness resources.						X								
	Existing range improvements will be maintained or removed.						X								
	Sheep bed grounds will be located away from springs, streams and lakes.						X								
	Issue no new sheep and cattle grazing permits in areas currently unobligated.						X								
	Located sheepherder camps where there will be little or no conflict with general public use and minimal resource impact.						X								
	Predator control will be coordinated with the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service.						X								
	Noxious weeds may be controlled to protect wilderness and downstream values by grubbing or with ground application herbicides.						X								

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Regulate recreation livestock to prevent deterioration of the forage resource at popular campsites and fishing areas.								X						
	Cooperate with Soil Conservation Service on systematic removal of four telemetry stations in the High Uintas Wilderness.								X						
4. Protect wilderness and other resource values during the exploration and development of mineral and energy resources on valid claims and leases.	Require mineral development to comply with visual quality objectives.								X						
	Prohibit seismic exploration that involves helicopters or other motorized equipment.								X						
	Request validity examinations under the following conditions: 1. All Notices of Intent or Plans of Operation. 2. Claim is illegally occupied or used (trespass). 3. Claim assessment work is causing unacceptable surface disturbance with little prospect of economic potential. 4. Applications for patent.								X						
	Request mineral examination to determine validity on patent claim applications.														

WILDLIFE AND FISH

Goal 1: Manage fish and wildlife habitat to maintain or improve diversity and productivity.

Goal 2: Involve concerned government agencies, environmental organizations, and special interest groups in wildlife and fisheries management program.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Develop and implement habitat management plan that will include key ecosystems and maintain habitat for supporting T&E or sensitive plants and animal species and management indicator species	The wildlife program will include accomplishing non-structural habitat improvements on approximately 500 acres annually.		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide habitat capable of supporting a minimum of 5,600 elk and 43,700 deer.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Evaluate and update existing aspen management plans every 5 years		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain adequate wildlife cover within 100 feet of an opening of 10 acres or more.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain adequate downed material and standing snags for wildlife habitat as identified below: Aspen: 70% of maximum population potential or 1.3 snags/acre Douglas fir: 50% of maximum population potential or 1 snag/acre Lodgepole pine: 40% of maximum population potential or .7 snag/acre (Spruce-Alpine fir) Ponderosa pine: 80% of maximum population potential or 2.7 snags/acre Riparian: any species, 70% of maximum population potential or 1.3 snags/acre		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Complete management plans (Riparian, aspen, old-growth).		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Openings of up to 20 acres may be created for habitat improvement.					X									

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Identify and manage habitats capable of supporting self-sustaining trout populations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Transitory range may be allocated to wildlife.				X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Identify and map elk calving areas, deer and antelope fawning areas, and sage grouse strutting and nesting areas for assessing cumulative impacts.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Designate and protect old growth areas for dependent species. Old growth should be a minimum of 160 contiguous acres and have old growth characteristics.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Retain 5% of area in old growth conditions at all times (and close the old growth area to fuelwood harvesting).				X						X	X			
	Provide appropriate aquatic and terrestrial habitat analysis input to all resource management activities.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Develop the species/ habitat relationships of fish and wildlife.	Complete inventory of Management Indicator Species on the Forest to determine their occurrence, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, and population trends.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Establish and maintain thermal and security cover needs to meet the Forest's big game and Management Indicator Species habitat objectives.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Manage Bear Top Mountain giving preference to Rocky Mountain big horn sheep.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Analyze the need for, and acquire when appropriate, conservation pools in reservoirs to maintain fisheries habitat.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X

WILDLIFE AND FISH - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Maintain all streams for a biotic condition index (BCI) of 75 or above and a habitat condition index (HCI) of 42 or above.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Complete aquatic inventories using General Aquatic Wildlife Survey (GAWS) and R-1 stream channel stability ratings on stream orders 3, 4, and 5. Complete inventory of all streams.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mitigation activities associated with the CUP will be designed and implemented to protect or enhance habitat values for existing fish and wildlife species.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
	Where feasible, emphasis for terrestrial mitigation from the CUP will be in the area of land acquisition or habitat enhancement projects.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
	Emphasis for aquatic mitigation from the CUP will be the establishment of minimum stream flows and the physical enhancement of streams affected by the CUP.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
3. Manage the habitat of all T&E or sensitive plant and animal species to maintain or enhance their status.	Resource management activities will be allowed if they will not adversely affect any T and E or sensitive species.		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Participate with state wildlife agencies in evaluating the potential for re-establishment of the peregrine falcon.	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Give priority to structural habitat improvement work in streams containing Colorado River cutthroat trout strains.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Complete inventory of sensitive plant and animal species on the Forest to determine their occurrence, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, and population.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when actions have the potential to affect any threatened or endangered species.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Continue to identify species suitable for introduction.	Identify vacant niches and mitigate conflicts with other resources.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Develop support from wildlife interest groups for funding or labor for wildlife and fish projects.	Maintain contacts with local and regional wildlife and fish interest groups.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

RANGE

Goal: Achieve satisfactory ecological condition on all rangelands. Maintain or obtain plant diversity to meet the requirements of NFMA.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas													
		a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Maintain or improve all range in a fair or better condition class.	Rangelands in unstisfactory condition and which will not or cannot be improved, will not be allocated to livestock grazing.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Improve rangeland classified as unsatisfactory where cost effective.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Prepare and implement a range allotment management plan for each grazing allotment, including recreation horse use, that will identify proper use levels.	Transitory range may be allocated to livestock.		X	X						X		X	X	X	X X
	Sheep allotments that remain un-utilized for a period of 5 years may be considered for conversion to another class of livestock or closed.		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Continue a coordinated pest and predator control program with the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Revise range allotment plans to be consistent with Forest Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Locate range fences to allow for movement of people and to exclude livestock from areas of concentrated recreational use.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Maintain the established livestock closure on Goslin Mountain and Sheep Creek Canyon.					X						X			X
	Priority for new range structural improvements will be to develop water sources where there are no available sources within one mile. Design for development will allow for use by game animals and birds.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Give priority to restoring needed existing structural improvements before constructing new ones.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Protect springs and seeps from grazing livestock where resource damage is occurring.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Limit forage utilization by livestock of key browse species on big game winter range to 20%		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Develop and implement an action plan for control of noxious weeds.	Control all group I noxious weeds by 1990 and all group II noxious weeds by 2000, as defined by FSM 2200.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Reduce administrative cost for cattle and sheep AUM's	Place additional responsibility and accountability on the permittees for livestock management and obtain at least 50% permittee participation in all range improvement construction or reconstruction costs		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Adjust allotment boundaries to reduce operating and management costs where possible.		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

TIMBER

Goal: Optimize wood fiber production to meet public demands consistent with other resource objectives and environmental constraints.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Harvest timber comensurate with timber allocation (Within Forplan)	Make available a minimum of 12,000 cords of firewood for personal use.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Administer all timber sales and free use programs within the constraints of the Plan, and environmental assessments.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Accomplish site preparation on all clearcut acres within 2 years after logging has been completed.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Prepare silvicultural prescriptions that will include an economic analysis and be in accordance with all applicable standards and guidelines.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Use logging systems and techniques cabable of minimizing soil loss, compaction, and other resource impacts.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Even-age management permitted		X	X	X	X				X	X	X			
	Plan one precommercial thinning by age 15.		X	X	X	X					X				
	Plan one or more commercial thinnings.		X	X	X	X					X				

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Clearings up to the following sizes are permitted:														
	20 acre				X						X				
	40 acre		X			X				X		X	X	X	X
	60 acre			X						X					
	Plan two or more commerical thinnings.										X				
	Timber harvest timed and located to increase or maintain forage production.			X											
	Manage timber for shortest rotation age possible.									X					
	Precommercially thin only 40% and commercially thin only 12% of harvested acres.											X	X		
	Stands generally managed on an uneven-aged basis:														
	Harvest in small units.												X	X	X
	Harvest by single tree removal.												X	X	X
	Rotation ages will be extended in ponderosa pine and silvicultural treatment will be greater than normal.												X	X	X
2. Locate clearcut openings to achieve the desired Management Area resource objectives and meet NFMA objectives.	Stands may be harvested adjacent to openings:														
	-That are 90% stocked with trees that have survived for a minimum of 2 years.		X	X											
	-That have reached an average height sufficient to provide hiding cover for the Management Indicator Species using the area.				X							X			
	Leave areas of uncut timber between openings created by clearcuts large enough to meet all resource needs.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X

TIMBER - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	That have reached an average height sufficient to provide needed wildlife hiding cover.					X						X			
	Where increases in water yield have reduced to 50% of total potential increase.									X					
	That have reached an average height sufficient to meet the adopted VQO.					X						X	X	X	X
3. Accomplish timber stand improvements consistent with silvicultural needs and management prescriptions.	Use pesticides to achieve management objectives.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Conduct insect and disease detection surveys annually to determine hazard potential and needed control.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Harvest and silvicultural treatments will be located and timed -to maintain or enhance wildlife habitat.				X						X	X	X		X
	-to enhance recreation opportunities and/or provide public safety.					X		X				X	X	X	X
	Maintain down materials for wildlife habitat: 2 to 4 tons per acre or 30% of slash created by clearcuts.				X										
	No scheduled harvest.	X					X	X	X						
	Optimize snow accumulation by scheduling small patchcuts (3-10 acres), or by strip cutting perpendicular to prevailing winds (5 to 8 tree heights wide).										X				

Goal 1: Increase water yields from National Forest Watersheds.

Goal 2: Improve and conserve the basic soil and water resources.

Goal 3: Manage for the maintenance of air quality related values (AQRV)

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Increase water yields through resource management activities.	Utilize appropriate modeling techniques to analyze cumulative impacts of sediment and water yielding resource activities. Determine sediment and water yield thresholds to meet aquatic habitat objectives.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Utilize timber harvest units and other silvicultural activities to increase water yields.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Protect all surface waters from chemical contamination.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain or improve current stream channel stability ratings.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	The stream channel stability rating shown in Table I below will determine the percent of watersheds (1,000 acres or larger) allowed in equivalent clearcut area (ECA). Equivalent clearcut area includes actual clearcuts, partial cuts, and the supporting road system. The ECA of partial cuts is shown in Table II. Following timber harvest, the ECA is reduced as hydrologic recovery occurs as shown in Table III.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X

Table I. Percent ECA as determined by channel stability rating

Stability Rating	%ECA Permitted*	Permitted % Water Increased
Excellent	40	13
Good	30	10
Fair	20	7
Poor	10	3

*These will be further refined through resource inventories.

Table II. Relationship of partial cut to % ECA.

Partial Cut % Crowns* Removed	%ECA
20	3
30	12
40	25
50	40
60	60
70	77
80	88

* % basal area may be substituted.

Table III. ECA reduction during hydrologic recovery.

Age of Treatment Years	Percent ECA Reduction	Percent ECA Remaining
15	0	100
20	10	90
30	35	65
40	55	45
50	80	20
60	100	0

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Water yield improvement activities permitted			X	X							X	X	X	X
	If compatible with wildlife				X										
	If compatible with recreation					X	X								
	If compatible with VQO's						X								
	If low to moderate erosion hazard									X					
	If low landslide hazard									X					
2. Maintain or improve soil stability, site productivity and repair or stabilize damaged watersheds.	Complete watershed improvement projects identified in the watershed restoration backlog, emphasizing high value watershed where accelerated erosion exists.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Encourage the Forest Service, Vernal City or Uintah County to purchase or exchange for private property within the Vernal Municipal Watershed.												X		
	Maintain and protect established watershed improvement projects until project objectives have been met.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide soil and water guidance to other resource activities.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Complete order three soil survey for the Forest.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Obtain at least 80% of original ground cover within 5 years after project completion.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Stabilize road corridors and control road use to reduce soil erosion.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Stabilize areas damaged by fire, mining, or other events.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

SOIL, WATER, AND AIR - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Design activities to minimize project-caused sediment rates, not to exceed a 125% increase of the pre-project rates the first year and a 105% increase at the end of five years.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Conduct damage surveys following disasters to determine restoration needs and take corrective action as soon as funds become available.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide mitigation measures to the Central Utah Project activities such as access, recreation developments and high lake stabilization.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
	Allow no activity that will lower water levels of natural water storage areas (lakes, ponds, etc.) that are currently undeveloped.		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	Evaluate flood hazard and resource values for construction or reconstruction projects within the 100-year floodplain or riparian zone where facilities will not be allowed unless other alternatives have been reviewed and rejected as being more environmentally damaging.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Avoid channelization of natural streams. Where necessary for flood control, or fisheries enhancement use stream geometry relationships to re-establish meanders, width/depth ratios, etc. All dredged material shall be removed above the high waterline or stabilized with armor such as riprap.		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Rehabilitate disturbed areas based on these priority considerations: Aquatic ecosystems Riparian ecosystems Riparian areas outside of aquatic and riparian ecosystems.		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Obtain, secure, and protect sufficient quantity of water to provide for development, use, and management of National Forest lands.	Quantify and inform States of all consumptive Federal reserved water rights which are pursuant to the Reservation Doctrine.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Acquire non-reserved water rights through applicable State law.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Purchase needed water rights where sufficient water cannot be obtained under the Reservation or Appropriation Doctrines.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Identify, quantify, and assert rights to instream flows to secure favorable conditions of flow sufficient to maintain stream channel stability and capacity to transport water and sediment.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Assert non-cumsumptive instream flow needs on perennial streams to protect fisheries.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Review Public Notices to Water User's involving water right claims and applications of others that involve development on National Forest System lands. File protest with the State Engineer in cases where existing or proposed uses conflict with Forest needs and multiple-use objectives.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SOIL, WATER, AND AIR - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
4. Control and minimize air pollutant impacts from land management activities.	Integrate air resource management objectives into all resource planning and management activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mitigate any adverse impacts from prescribed fire on the air resource of the National Forest and the air resource outside Forest Service jurisdiction.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Detect and monitor the effects of air pollution and atmospheric deposition on Forest resources. Monitor air pollutants when Forest Service goals and objectives are at risk.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Preserve and protect air quality related values (AQRV) within the Flaming Gorge NRA and High Uintas Wilderness.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Determine the amount of acceptable human-caused change in the ecological and social factors (Limits of Acceptable Change) of the Flaming Gorge NRA and the High Uintas Wilderness without loss of the present character.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Determine the air quality or AQRV condition (base level) from which increments of limits of acceptable change will be measured.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Review permits for proposed pollutant emitting facilities, their potential effect on the AQRV, and make recommendations to the State air regulatory agencies.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MINERALS & ENERGY

Goal: Provide orderly exploration, development, and production of mineral and energy resources consistent with the use and protection of the other resource values.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Control mineral activities to protect other resources, and restore disturbances resulting from mining or leasing activities.	Accomplish needed reclamation work on abandoned and/or invalid mining claims, and oil and gas leases.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Prohibit the depositing of material from drilling, processing, or site preparation in natural drainages or floodplains unless restricted to prevent contamination of overland flow.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Surface occupancy will be allowed only where impacts on surface resources will be acceptable.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Recommend against leasing and sale of minerals when critical adverse impacts cannot be mitigated.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Recommend withdrawal of lands from mineral leasing when there are sensitive, unique surface resources that can not be adequately protected under current public laws and Federal regulations.		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Specific stipulations will be assigned on a case-by-case basis for all mineral activities and designed to protect other resource values.[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X

[1] Stipulations applied in accordance with matrix in Appendix B.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Prohibit open-pit phosphate mining visible from Flaming Gorge Reservoir or Highway 44 from Greendale to Manila.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Prohibit surface occupancy of minerals and oil and gas leases within 500 feet of highways and lakes.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Retain mineral entry withdrawal for the Sheep Creek Geological Area. Except for existing valid claims, the entire geologic area is withdrawn from all mineral entry.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Mineral activities will not be allowed on areas where the erosion hazard rating or geologic hazard rating is high.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Require leasees, prospectors and miners to complete reclamation work on all disturbed lands.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Disposal of mineral waste material will be allowed only when there is no risk to the public or will not result in adverse environmental impacts.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
2. Inventory, conserve, and determine in service needs, and establish proper use levels of all common variety minerals.	Maintain an inventory of both proven and probable mineral material availability.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Estimate in-service demands and allow out-service use only in excess of that need.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X

RIPARIAN

Goal: Protect and enhance the unique and valuable characteristics of riparian areas.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Maintain or improve riparian areas and riparian dependent resource values including wildlife, fish, vegetation, watershed, and recreation in a stable or upward trend. Manage for species diversity.	Complete a riparian inventory and implement riparian management.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain the hiding and thermal cover qualities of forested riparian areas giving priority to the preservation of old growth for cavity dependent species, the preservation of hiding cover adjacent to mineral licks, wallows, and calving or fawning areas, and the preservation of hiding and thermal cover along waterways.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain natural complexity and high relative productivity of riparian areas.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain capability of riparian areas to act as an effective sediment buffering zone in relation to upslope activities.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Riparian area dependent resources will be given preferential consideration in cases of unresolvable conflicts.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Restrict facilities and ground disturbing activities to areas outside riparian areas unless alternative routes have been reviewed and rejected as being more environmentally damaging.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X

RIPARIAN - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Only land application of approved herbicides to control noxious weeds will be allowed provided that herbicides are not allowed to contaminate surface water.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Riparian areas will be given a high priority for rehabilitation in range improvement, fish and wildlife improvement, watershed restoration, road maintenance, and KV programs.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Manage vegetation to enhance the riparian ecosystem.	Manage vegetation in riparian areas to be in good or excellent ecological condition, with a stable or upward trend.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Allow a maximum of 50% use of current years growth on browse species in riparian areas.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Special harvesting techniques to protect riparian zones, such as directional felling and cable yarding will be applied when needed to protect the riparian ecosystem.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Prohibit landings and decking areas and limit temporary roads within riparian areas.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X

LANDS

Goal: Increase public benefits and utilization through more efficent land use administration.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Protect and manage Flaming Gorge NRA in accordance with PL97-540.	Acquire in holdings identified during Congressional hearings for Flaming Gorge.												X	X	X
	Use eminent domain where necessary to prevent developments that are not compatible with the objectives of the NRA.												X	X	X
2. Increase land efficiency administration.	Support land adjustments identified under project BOLD.[1]		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Survey and post 100 miles of the Forest boundary per decade until the entire Forest is posted.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Complete identified rights-of-way acquisitions by end of first decade.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Program to accomplish land exchange and purchase opportunities with State and private landowners.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Resolve existing title claim and encroachment cases on a priority basis.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Locate new or reconstructed fences on property boundary lines. Protect cadastral survey corners, mining claim corners, and other monuments from ground disturbing activities.		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

[1] State project to consolidate State landownership.

LANDS - CONTINUED

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Future energy transmission corridors will be in conformance with corridor plan in accordance with appendix H of the Environmental Impact Statement.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Schedule review of all withdrawals to determine need for continuation or revocation.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Eliminate special uses that conflict with wildlife in identified wintering areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Special Use Permit applications will be evaluated using the following criteria:														
	1. There is a demonstrated public need.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	2. National Forest resources and programs will not be unacceptably damaged or impaired.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	3. Private land is not available to accommodate the use.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
3. Using the NEPA scoping process, provide input to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission through the 4E Report prior to the issuance of a FERC license.	Design and construct permitted structures to conform to their environmental location.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Provide instream flows for channel maintenance.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Provide minimum water flows throughout the stream channel to maintain fisheries habitat and the functions of the aquatic and riparian ecosystems.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Provide migration/or travel passages for game and livestock for any pipelines exceeding one-half mile in length.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Provide for mitigation of recreational activities affected by the project. Mitigation measures will be scaled to the project specific impacts on the resources.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Power transmission systems will be evaluated concurrent with the project.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Applicant must have a FERC license or exemption prior to consideration for a project special use permit.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	Applicant must have an approved State Water Right authorizing use prior to consideration for a Project Special Use Permit.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X

FACILITIES

Goal: Design and manage Forest facilities to protect Forest resources and public safety.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Locate, design, construct, reconstruct, and maintain roads and trails to serve the projected land management objectives at the lowest cost for transportation consistent with environmental protection and safety considerations.	Collect traffic data on selected roads to determine adequate design standards and maintenance levels.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Reconstruct arterial and collector roads to prevent resource damage and provide for user safety and protect financial investment.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Close and rehabilitate unneeded roads after completion of the required use.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Identify and transfer roads suited for jurisdictional transfer to appropriate counties.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Shape and/or crown the roads each time they are bladed to control water in the ditches and uniformly move water across the road to prevent surface and fill erosion.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Implement approved road sign program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Identify opportunities for scenic turn-outs on roads generally kept open for public travel.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Design and construct roads to avoid adversely affecting critical wildlife areas.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Install culverts large enough to allow passage of flows with no more than 50% design risk within the life of the road.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Require dissipators any time that the culvert outlet spills onto slopes greater than 30%, or it extends out to a point higher than one foot above the ground surface.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Design and install bridges, culverts, and other stream structures to maintain adequate fish passage.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Minimize sedimentation, erosion during construction and continue restoration and erosion prevention measues where needed.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Stockpile and preserve topsoil for revegetation of disturbed areas.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Use dust abatement material to maintain road surface and provide for public safety.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Construct intercepting dips to disperse water as needed to prevent surface erosion where drainage is not otherwise provided.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide for aesthetics and public safety in locating, operating and reclaiming borrow pits.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Clean and reshape roadway ditches to provide adequate drainage that does not undercut slopes.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Dispose of slough material from backslopes in areas that will not detract from aesthetics, destroy vegetated areas, cause erosion, or enter drainage channels.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide road cross drainage to minimize sediment transport energy.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Maintain roads in recreation sites in accordance with developed site plans and management area standards and guidelines.							X							
	Sign adverse condition and hazards resulting from catastrophic events.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain and/or initiate cooperative road maintenance agreements with Sweetwater, Duchesne, Daggett and Uintah Counties for effective road maintenance at least cost to the public.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Minimize construction and maintenance closures during holidays, peak use days and weekends.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Reshape, replace topsoil and seed existing unstabilized slopes to prevent erosion and meet VQO's.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Eliminate side casting excess material from maintenance activities where damage to other resources may occur or there is damage to traffic below.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Manage administrative sites and residences to be cost effective and safe.	Increase expenditure for maintenance by 20% per year. Continue increase until annual program averages 3% of building replacement costs.		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Update site plans to current on the ground conditions and manual standard.						X								
	Eliminate leased administrative facilities.						X								
	Provide minimum health, safety, and sanitation requirements at administrative facilities and special use sites.						X								

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
3. Assure the safety of all dams, canals, bridges, and utilities.	Inspect all dams as scheduled to assure compliance with engineering specifications. Unsafe or unserviceable dams will be reconstructed to approved standards, placed under specific limitations, or removed from service, and suitable site rehabilitation will be required prior to permit termination.		X				X		X			X	X		
4. Construct and maintain structures to protect financial investment, provide for public safety and protect other resources.	Riprap bridge abutements where the need exists to protect the investment and prevent soil loss.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Design, install, and maintain the telecommunication system to support administrative activities.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide, and ensure compliance with, specifications for the construction, maintainance and operation of utilites, including powerlines, pipelines, and radio/TV microwave sites, compatible with adjacent land uses, as prescribed in the Corridor Plan and by operating licenses/ permits.		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	

PROTECTION

Goal: Provide cost-efficient protection of Forest resources, users, and administrative sites.

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
1. Develop and implement a cost efficient fire management program based upon resource values.	Maintain a fire management program to protect investments. (Consider effectiveness of presuppression, fuel reduction, and treatment areas).	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Use unplanned ignitions as prescribed fires only if a prescribed fire plan has been prepared and the fire is burning within prescription.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain initial attack forces capable of meeting prescribed suppression strategies 90 percent of the time in an average fire year.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Complete fire management plans and prescriptions for all management areas. Fire management prescriptions shall be based on resource objectives and values within the management area and will address planned and unplanned ignitions.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Protect administrative sites and other high value areas from insects and disease.	Continue a preventive spray program to retain high value vegetation and maintain vegetative diversity.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Conduct insect and disease surveys in conjunction with hazard tree surveys in administrative and developed recreation sites.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Standards and Guidelines	Management Areas a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	n	n_1	p	r
	Apply integrated Pest Management by observing and reporting potential insect and disease problems on both Federal and non-Federal lands for possible coordination action.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Implement a law enforcement program to protect forest resources.	Annually update and implement the Forest Law Enforcement Action Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Continue cooperative funding of local law enforcement agency support to the law enforcement program on the National Forest.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Establish a cooperative program with local law enforcement agencies to be responsive to all reported criminal acts against persons or property and to maintain a preventative law enforcement presence in areas of concentrated and dispersed public use.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

D. OTHER MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

D. OTHER MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

The following management principles and guidelines will be considered in all management activities during the implementation of the plan:

1. Cooperation - The Forest Service will continue to inform and cooperate with other State and Federal agencies, local governments, Forest permittees and operators, special interest groups, and other interested individuals.

   Planning and project activities will be coordinated with involved or interested individuals, agencies, and organizations. Those affected by management decisions will be notified promptly.

2. Coordination - The Forest Service will continue to accomplish some programs and practices through cooperative work agreements and new opportunities for cooperation may be sought. Some of the ongoing cooperative work activities to be continued include:

   - Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on all activities which may have an affect on Threatened and Endangered species.

   - Coordination of livestock grazing programs with the Bureau of Land Management, State agencies, and permittees.

   - Water quality monitoring through State agencies.

   - Assistance to the Soil Conservation Service and the State of Utah for snow surveys, flood forecasting, and warning of potential disaster.

   - Assistance to the Environmental Protection Agency for acid rain surveys.

   - Cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service on the Soil Survey Program.

   - Providing information for river adjudication to the State of Utah.

   - Cooperative road maintenance agreements with Counties.

   - Mitigation activities on Central Utah Project impacts with the Bureau of Reclamation.

   - Cooperative law enforcement activities with the counties.

3. Project Analysis - Economic analysis and the evaluation of the cumulative effects of project activities will be considered in all resource management decisions. Specific management activities or projects, that are not addressed in the Forest Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement, will be evaluated in accord with the National Environmental Policy Act, prior to project initiation.

Interdisciplinary teams will be used in the evaluation process. Input from and the involvement of affected and concerned publics will be sought.

4. Administration of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area was established by Public Law 90-540 in 1968. The law specifically directs the Secretary of Agriculture to: "...administer, protect, and develop the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in a manner to best provide for: (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources as in his judgement will promote or are compatible with, and do not significantly impair the purpose for which the recreation area is established."

   If there are any conflicts in management direction for the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, the Supplemental Direction will take precedence. The Supplemental Direction for the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area is in Appendix A.

5. Civil Rights and Human Resource Programs - The Forest will continue to support the Civil Rights Act by providing all persons equal opportunity in the use and management of Forest resources and facilities. This will be done through the implementation of Affirmative Action Programs, work contracted through the Small Business Administration, and facility or program modifications to provide opportunities for the aged and the handicapped.

   Community participation will be encouraged in a variety of human resource program areas. Special programs include: Youth Conservation Corp (YCC); Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP); and Volunteers. The Forest will continue to inform the public of Forest programs and activities and involve them in the management decision-making process in an effort to be responsive to changing social and economic needs.

E. PROJECTED ANNUAL OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, AND COSTS FOR THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

E. PROJECTED ANNUAL OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, AND COSTS FOR THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

TABLE IV-I. PROJECTED AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUTS FOR THE FOREST PLAN

OUTPUTS	MIH Code	Time Period 1985-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
RECREATION (MRVDS)						
Developed	W09	809	940	1119	1300	1476
Dispersed						
ROS - Roaded Natural	W07	409	475	566	657	745
Semi-Prim. Motor.	W05	53	62	74	85	97
Semi-Prim. Non-Motor.	W03	69	80	96	111	126
WILDERNESS (MRVD)						
ROS - Primitive	W01	220	263	263	263	263
Semi-Prim. Non-Motor.	W03	80	96	96	96	96
Semi-Prim. Motor.	W05	9	1	1	1	1
Management (MAcres)	W30	273.4	273.4	273.4	273.4	273.4
RANGE MAUMS	W66	81	84	91	99	108
TIMBER MMCF						
Sawtimber (Softwood)	X06	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.9
Sawtimber (Hardwood)	X09	0	0	.7	.7	.3
Roundwood	X07, X10	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
Fuelwood	X08, X11	10.4	9.4	9.2	6.8	5.9
WATER AND SOILS (MAC/FT)						
Meeting Quality Goals	X87	882	929	942	952	958
Increase Over Natural	X80	5	14	28	40	48
Sediment (Total/Tons)	---	32	36	41	48	48
WILDLIFE AND FISH USE (MRVD)	W63	264	311	352	394	434

TABLE IV-2 PROJECTED AVERAGE ANNUAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FOREST PLAN

ACTIVITIES	MIH Code	1985-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
STRUCTURAL HABIT. IMPR. (STRUCT)	C03	15	15	15	15	15
NONSTRUCTURAL HABIT. IMPR. (AC)	C02	500	500	500	500	500
TIMBER						
Reforestation (MAcres)	E04	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.0
Timber Stand Imp (Acres)	E05	0	1565	356	254	2224
WATER AND SOIL (Acres)	F03			Backlog completed by 2000		
Resource Improvement		57	57	Backlog completed by 2000		

1/ Data presented past the first decade are projections based on trends.

TABLE IV-2 cont.

ACTIVITIES	MIH Code	1985-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
MINERALS (Cases)	G03/G04					
Leases and Permits	G05/G06	85	85	85	85	85
NoI and Op. Plans	G05/G06					
HUMAN COMMUNITY & DEV. (ENR YR)						
Human Resource Programs	---	Targets Retained at Regional Level				
LAND (Acres)						
Land Purchases & Acquisitions	J15	Targets Retained at Regional Level				
ROW Withdrawals Review J04	J18					
Land Line Location J06						
FACILITIES (Miles)						
Trail Construction		8	8	8	8	8
Road Consstruction/Reconstruction						
Arterial/Collector						
Construction	L04/L08	.8	.6	1.8	.7	.7
Reconstruction	L05/L09	1.2	.9	2.8	1.1	1.1
Local						
Construction	L12	1.0	2.4	0	0	5.0
Reconstruction	L05/L09	2.0	1.6	5.0	6.0	
Timber Purchaser						
Construction	L12	.9	0	0	1.1	0
Reconstruction	L13	.9	1.9	2.4	0	1.3
Construction	L14	19.0	23.6	29.6	28.6	25.2
		25.8	31.0	41.6	37.5	33.3

TABLE IV-3 PROJECTED AVERAGE ANNUAL COSTS FOR THE FOREST PLAN
(Millions of 1982 Dollars Undiscounted)

COSTS	1985-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
FIXED COSTS					
General Administration	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Protection*	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
VARIABLE COSTS**					
Timber	1.524	1.454	2.157	1.138	2.100
Recreation Wilderness	2.972	3.429	3.903	4.400	4.887
Range, Wildlife, Water, Soils	.904	1.118	1.240	2.762	1.313
TOTAL FOREST BUDGET	7.0	8.1	9.1	9.9	9.9

* Protection includes costs for such things as minerals, special uses, land line location, land status etc.

**Totals for each element includes costs for road construction/reconstruction, road maintenance, support costs, design costs for all resources. Trail construction/reconstruction along with maintenance costs are included in recreation and wilderness elements.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT DESCRIPTION, MANAGEMENT AREA MAPS AND SCHEDULING OF ANALYSIS AREA ENTRIES