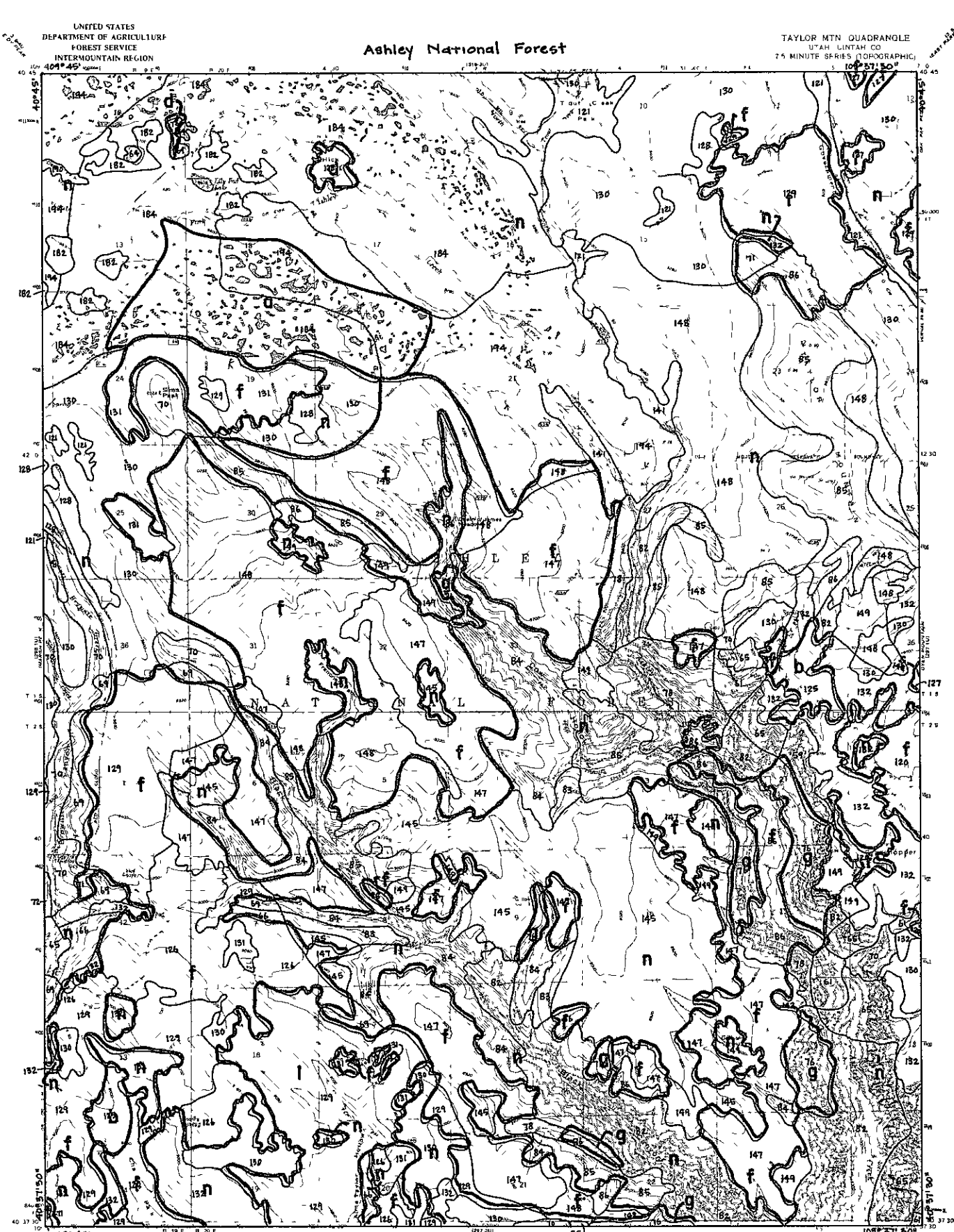
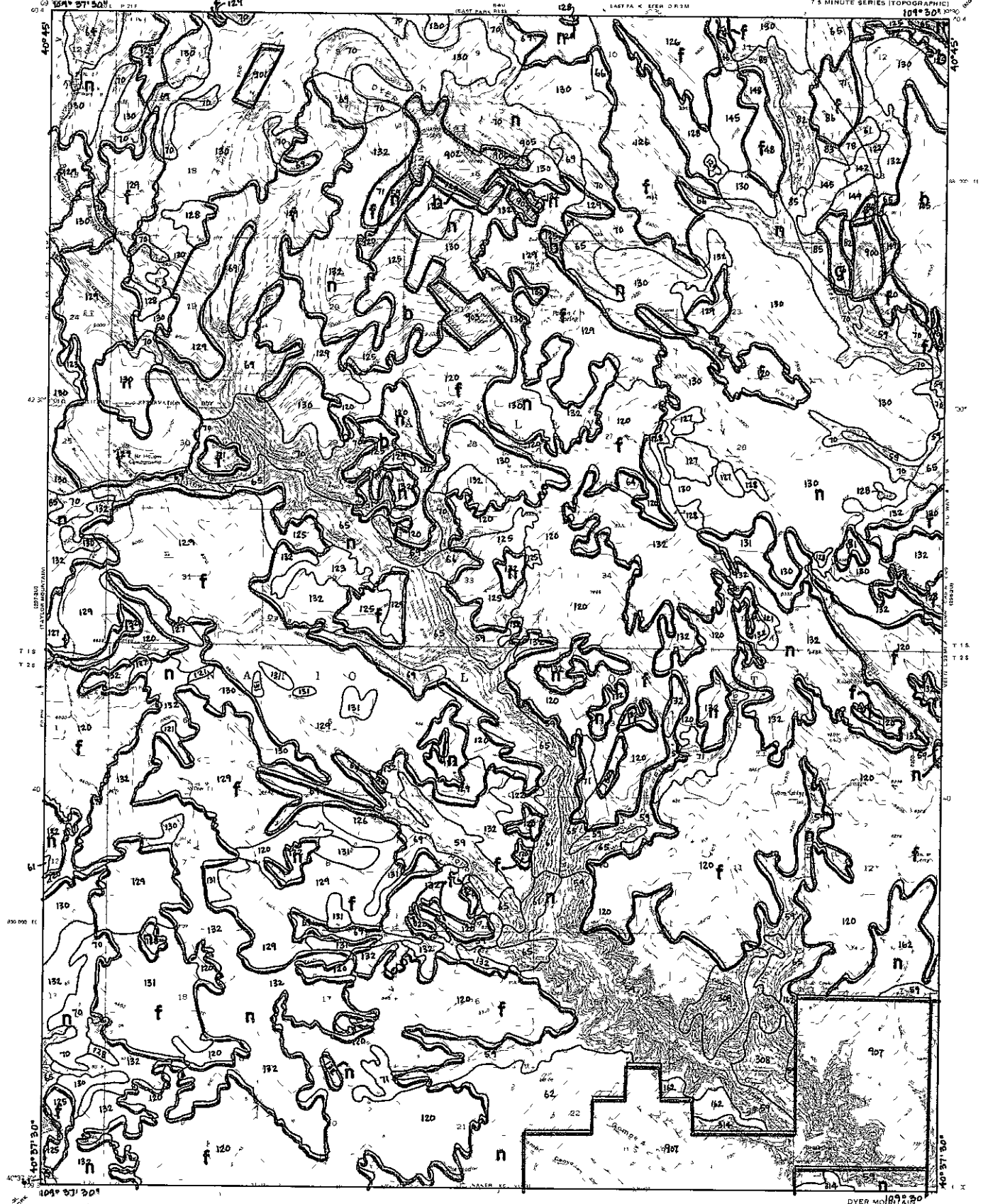

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
TAYLOR MTN QUADRANGLE
UTAH-UINTAH CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
109°45'
109°37'30"
40°45'
40°37'30"
TAYLOR MTN
(MARSH PEAK 6 NW)
TAYLOR MOUNTAIN 3.0
ANALYSIS AREA
100
OTHER OWNERSHIP
900-911
MANAGEMENT AREA
n
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

DYER MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
UTAH DAGGETT AND UINTAH COS
7 5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



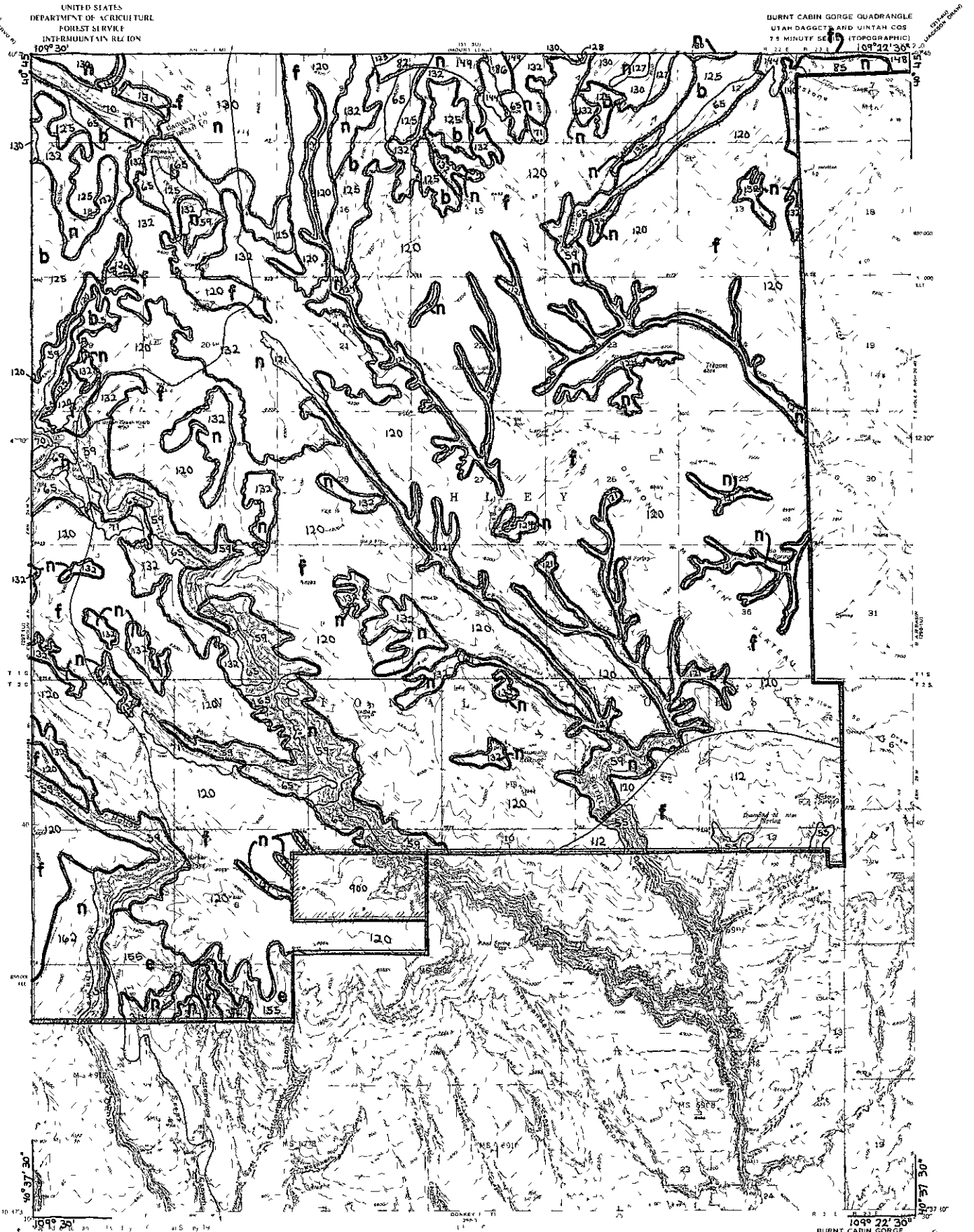
DYER MOUNTAIN 31

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

ANALYSIS AREA — 100

OTHER OWNERSHIP — 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA — n



BURNT CABIN GORGE 32

ANALYSIS AREA

TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

100

OTHER OWNERSHIP

900–911

MANAGEMENT AREA

n

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

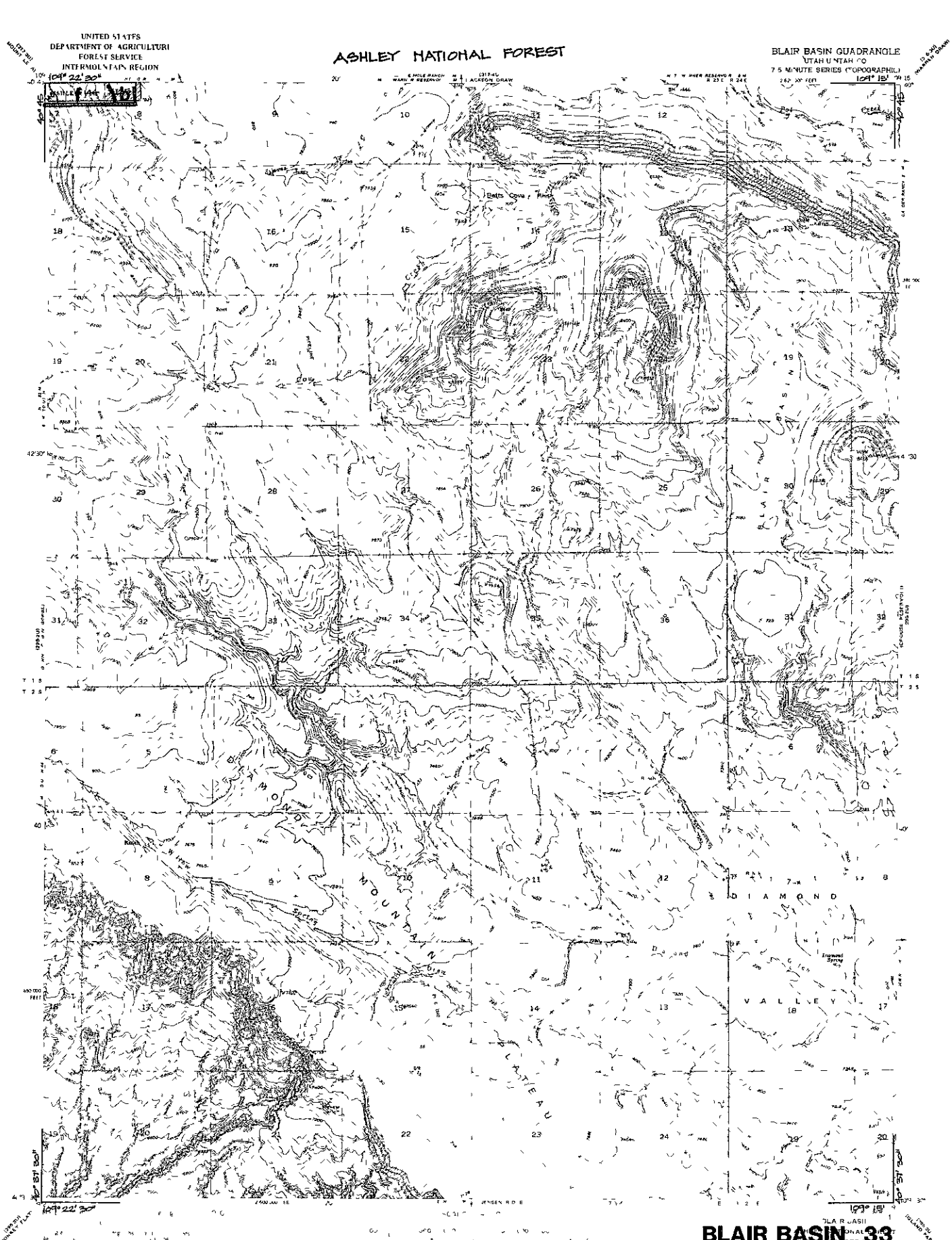
Heavy Duty ——— Medium Duty ———

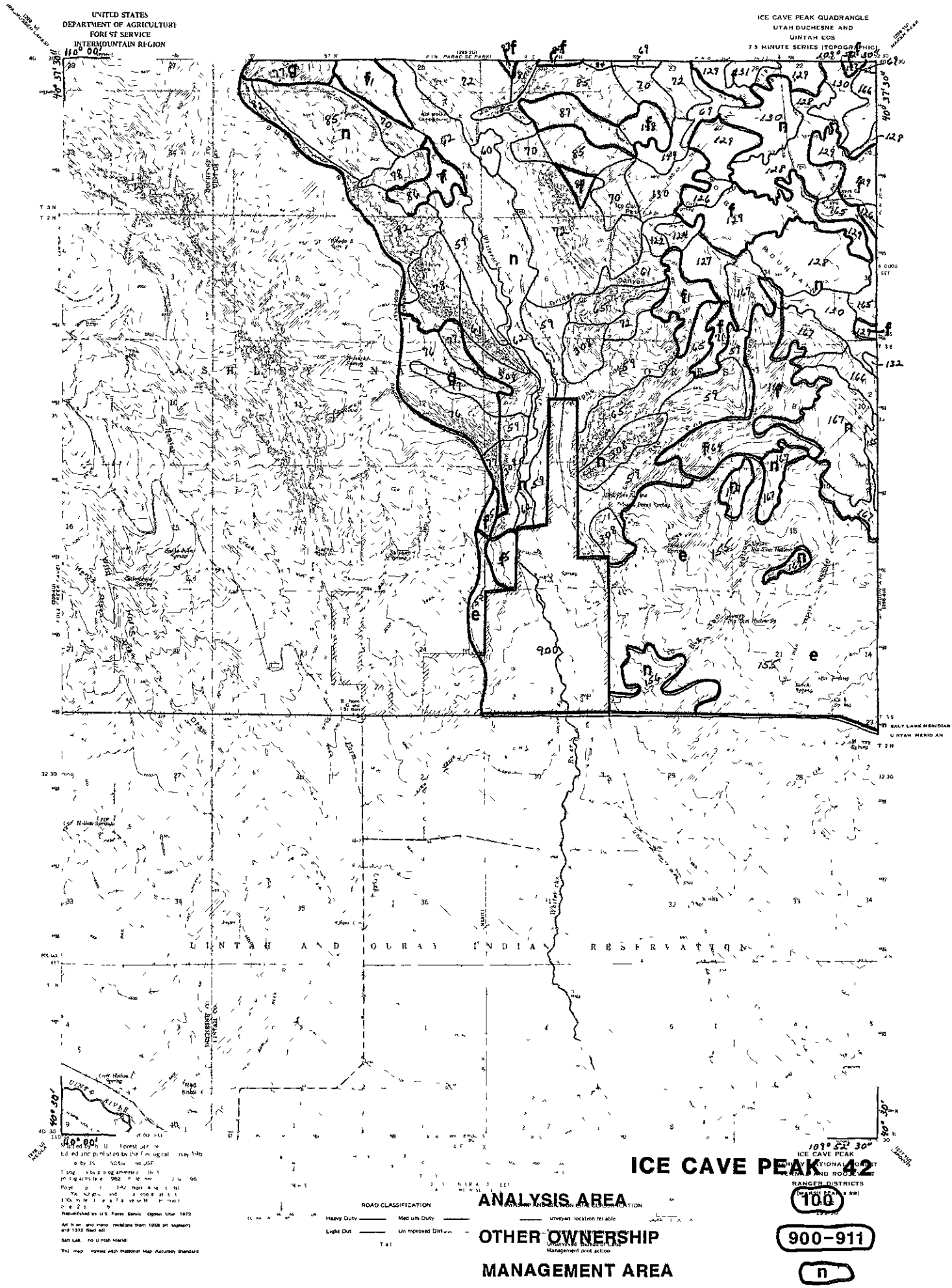
Light Duty ——— Unimproved Dirt - - - - -

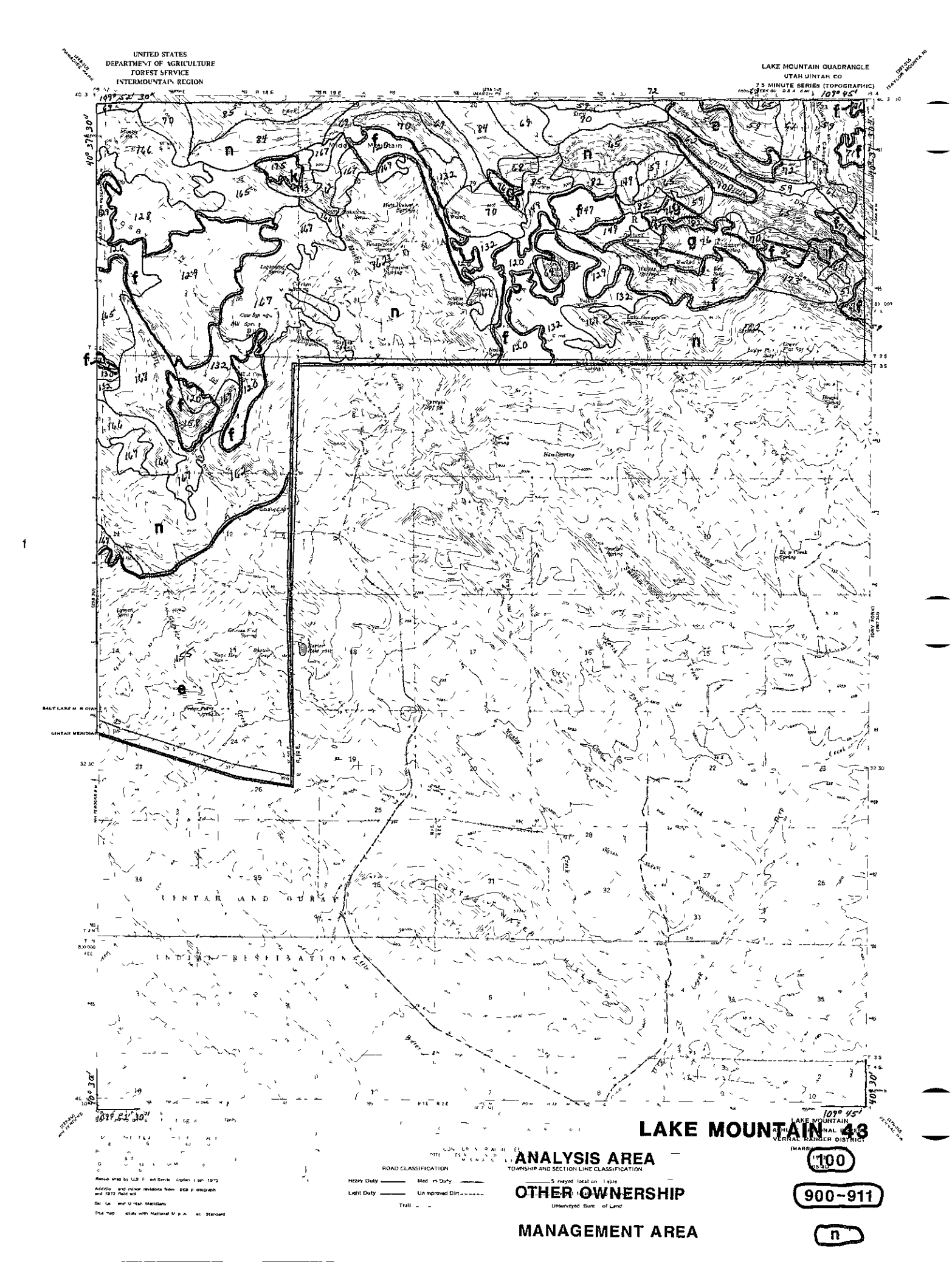
Trail - - - - -

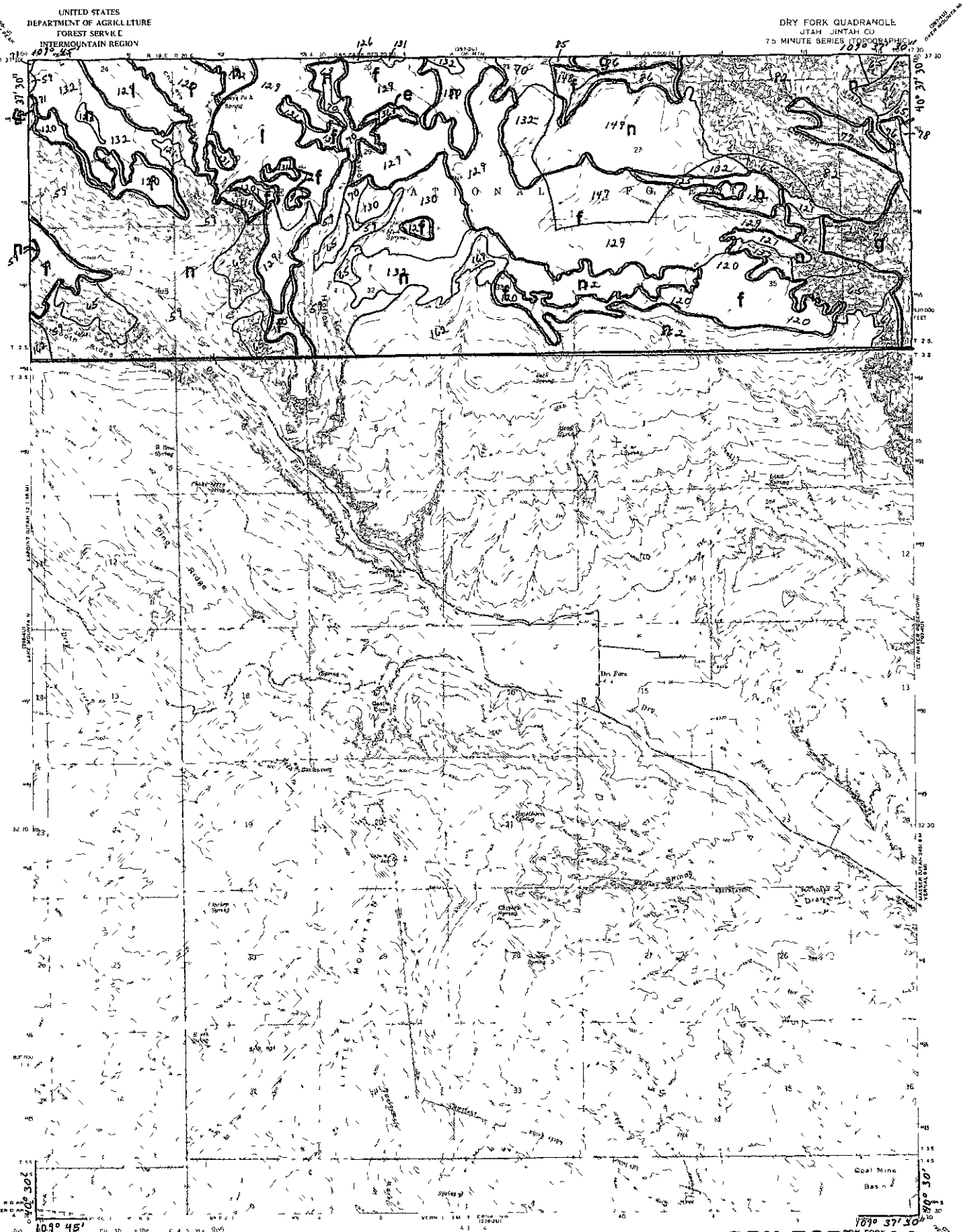
Surveyed lines on township plat

Unsurveyed Bureau of Land Management protraction


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
BLAIR BASIN QUADRANGLE
UTAH-UINTAH CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
109° 22' 30"
109° 15'
Beats Cow
BLAIR BASIN
DIAMOND MOUNTAIN
DIAMOND
VALLEY
PLATEAU
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
Trail
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
BLAIR BASIN 33
100
900-911
n

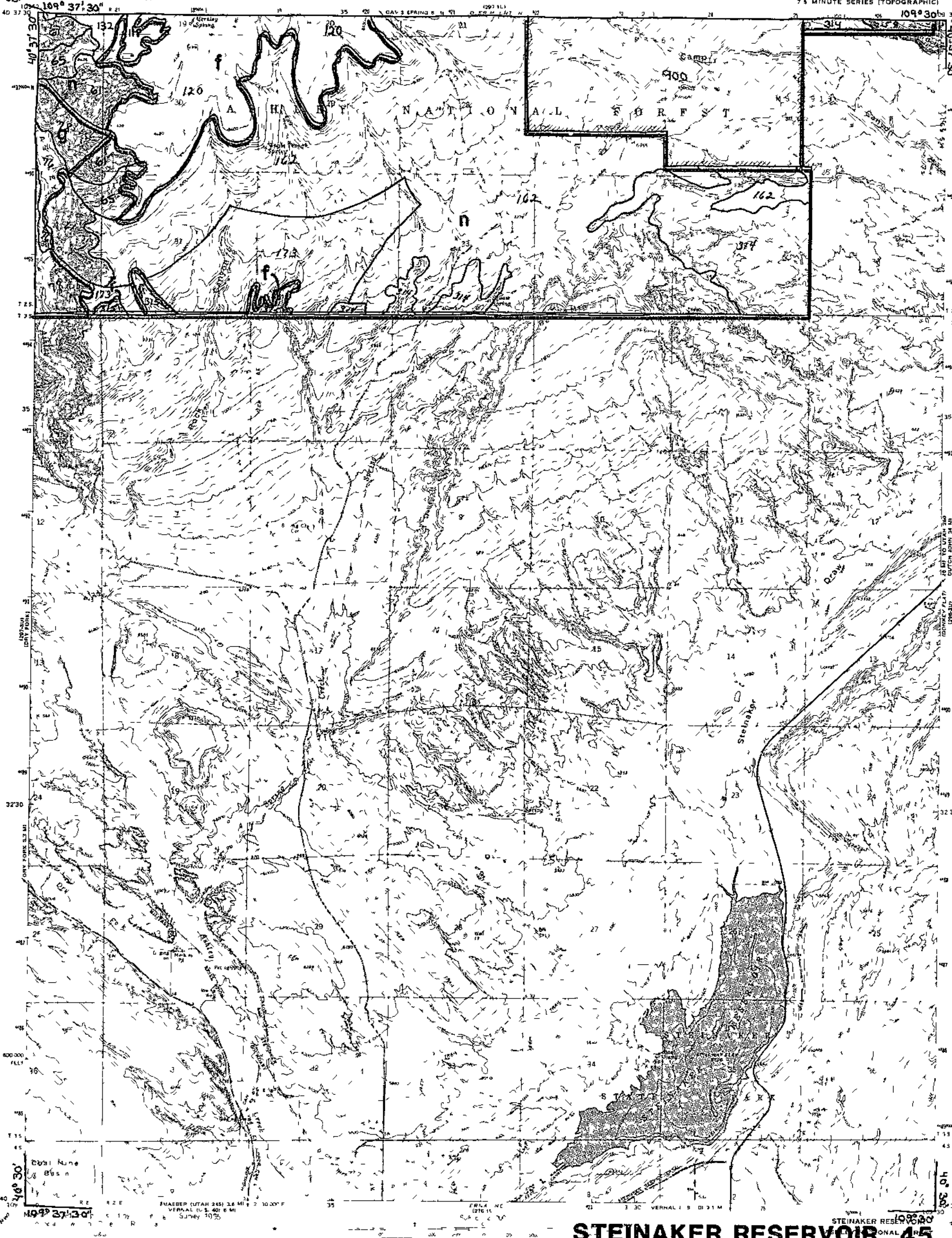

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
ICE CAVE PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE AND
UINTAH COS
7 5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
ICE CAVE PEAK 42
100
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
LAKE MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
UTAH UINTAH CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
109° 52' 30"
109° 45'
40° 37' 30"
UINTAH AND OURAY
INDIAN RESERVATION
LAKE MOUNTAIN
VERNAL RANGER DISTRICT
LAKE MOUNTAIN 43
ANALYSIS AREA
100
OTHER OWNERSHIP
900-911
MANAGEMENT AREA
n
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Light Duty
Trail
Med m Duty
Unimproved Dirt
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
Surveyed local on Table
Unsurveyed Bure of Land


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
DRY FORK QUADRANGLE
UTAH UINTAH CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
109° 37' 30"
40° 37' 30"
Dry Fork
Spring Ridge
Coal Mine Basin
Republished by U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, 1972
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
Trail
Surveyed location at scale
Surveyed local on approx mate
DRY FORK 44
VERNAL RANGER DISTRICT
(MARSH PEAK 4 SW)
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
100
900-911
n

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

STEINAKER RESERVOIR QUADRANGLE
UTAH UINTAH CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



STEINAKER RESERVOIR 45

ANALYSIS AREA (100)

OTHER OWNERSHIP (900-911)

MANAGEMENT AREA (n)

ROOSEVELT RANGER DISTRICT

3

3. Roosevelt Ranger District - Administrative Unit 3 - 336,680 acres

A. Unit Description:

This unit, the Roosevelt Ranger District, is centrally located in the Ashley National Forest. It is bordered by the Vernal Ranger District on the east, the Duchesne Ranger District on the west, the Wasatch National Forest on the north, and forms the south boundary of the Forest adjoining the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

This Unit lies mostly in Duchesne County, Utah, although the extreme southeast corner of the unit is in Uintah County, Utah.

B. Physical Characteristics:

Three major drainages dominate the unit. From east to west they are the Uinta, Yellowstone, and Lake Fork. All of these streams drain to the Duchesne River which is a tributary of the Green - Colorado River System. The dominant character of the unit was produced by glaciation which formed broad cirque basins with many lakes and narrow "U" shaped canyons.

The backbone of the Uinta Range, an east-west trending mountain system, is formed by a narrow, sinuous ridge that extends the entire east-west length of the unit. Subordinate ridges of similar shape but in places higher elevations, extend south from the main ridge to separate the drainage basins. Within the Uinta Mountains there are 26 summits and subordinate peaks above 13,000 feet (Hansen 1969, p. 14). Nine of these peaks are on the ridge dividing the Uinta and Yellowstone drainages. This ridge contains Kings Peak which at 13,528 feet is the highest point in Utah.

The dominant ridge between the Yellowstone and Uintah Rivers culminates in the high point of the main divide. From this ridge, the main ridge crest, the subsidary ridges extending south, and the floors of the cirque basins are progressively lower to the east and west. A singularly impressive feature of the high country is the vast expanses of cirque floor above timberline that shoulder up to the steep ridges of the drainage divide. The largest expanse of this area above timberline is at the head of the Yellowstone drainage. The percentage of cirque floor area above timberline becomes progressively smaller in the drainages to the east and west. Similarly, the lower elevations of the cirque floors decrease to the east and west from Yellowstone.

The lowest point in the unit, 6,800 feet, is located near Elkhorn Guard Station in the southeast corner. Plant communities on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains vary from those species ecologically adapted to high elevations where cold alpine climatic conditions prevail to species that are adapted to semi-desert conditions at lower elevations.

In general, the flora of this unit can be categorized into several broad vegetative types. These are: (1) alpine-arctic sedge, grass

and forb communities usually occurring above an elevation of 11,000 feet; (2) alpine shrub communities found primarily in the higher cirque basins; (3) climax subalpine fir-Englemann spruce forest; (4) seral dominant lodgepole pine forest; (5) climax Douglas-fir stands usually occurring below the spruce-fir and lodgepole pine types; (6) ponderosa pine stands often occurring with Douglas-fir and aspen at intermediate elevations; (7) aspen clones which occur as relatively pure stands or intermingled with conifer trees; (8) wet sedge-grass meadows are found in cirque basins and on flood plains adjacent to streams; (9) dry sedge-grass-forb meadows or parklands of the upland plateaus; (10) mixed mountain shrubs on well drained slopes primarily below the lower conifer and aspen belt; (11) mixed conifer-broadleaf tree groves found on the flood plains of the larger streams; (12) sagebrush-grasslands which vegetate alluvial fans of the side canyons and lower foothills; (13) pinyon pine-juniper woodlands grow at lower elevations on harsh dry sites; (14) riparian shrub thickets, occurring adjacent to stream channels. Important species are willow, river birch, thin leaf alder, dogwood, currant, gooseberry, and raspberry shrubs.

The physiographic and vegetative diversity described above was a major attraction and factor in the classification in 1931 of the High Uintas Primitive Area. This recognition culminated in 1984 with passage of the Utah Wilderness Act which included a High Uintas Wilderness of 460,000 acres on the Wasatch and Ashley National Forests.

A total of 200,612 acres of the High Uintas Wilderness is included in this Administrative Unit (3).

C. Roosevelt Ranger District Exceptions to the Prescription:

Standards and guidelines for the Management Areas included within this Administrative Unit are applicable with the following modifications or exceptions:

Management Area b (ME2-MI3) - this moderate intensity timber management prescription is scheduled for implementation in decades 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10. The roadside corridors for the lower Uinta and Lake Fork drainages include portions of this Management Area. These drainages serve as access to the High Uintas Wilderness and for the existing and proposed developed recreation sites in the Lake Fork drainage. As primary access corridors, they will be managed to conform to Management Area f standards and guidelines during decade 1. During the first decade, progress on the proposed developed recreation sites on or near the proposed Taskeetch Reservoir should be used to determine changes in Management Area assignment for incorporation in the first scheduled Forest Plan revision.

Management Area e (ME4-MI4) - this Management Area occurs on Analysis Area 136 and Analysis Area 155 on the Vernal Ranger District. Implementation on Analysis Area 136 is scheduled during decade one. Implementation of Analysis Area 155 is scheduled during decade two and is a result of tentative identification of the area as key winter range for big game species. Management of Analysis Area 155 during decade one will be under the Standards and Guidelines specified for Management Area n, except that:

1. Key habitat should be inventoried and identified during decade one;

2. No permanent facilities or development should be allowed that would impair the key habitat characteristics during decade one; and

3. Any boundary revisions resulting from 1 above should be documented and incorporated in the first scheduled Forest Plan revision.

D. Management Areas within Roosevelt Ranger District (For details see Standards and Guidelines in this Chapter:

Management Area b - Management Emphasis (ME)2 - Management Intensity (MI)3 - 324 acres
Management Area d - ME3 - MI4 - 503 acres
Management Area e - ME4 - MI4 - 5,684 acres
Management Area f - ME5 - MI3 - 16,602 acres
Management Area g - ME5 - MI4 - 14,377 acres
Management Area i - ME7 - MI3 - 200,612 acres
Management Area k - ME8 - MI4 - 629 acres
Management Area n - ME11 - MI2 - 97,921 acres

Management areas are aggregations of analysis areas that have the same management prescription and are shown on the following tables. Management emphasis and management intensity numbers were used for identification during the FORPLAN modeling and are shown here to maintain prescription identity. The acreage figures indicate total acres for each management area.

Administrative Unit 3 - Roosevelt Ranger District

Analysis Areas		Management Areas b.		d.		e.		f.		g.		i.		k.		n.	
		ME2	MI3	ME3	MI4	ME4	MI4	ME5	MI3	ME5	MI4	ME7	MI3	ME8	MI4	ME11	MI2
Number	Total Acres in the Unit	Acres Allocated	Decade Implemented	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl
57	26															26	7
59	1,936											7	1			1,929	1
308	682															682	1
61	805															805	1
62	1,116															1,116	1
63	90															90	1
64	1,048															1,048	1
65	480	211	4									25	1			244	7
68	140															140	11
69	1,975											16	1			1,959	6
70	7,446							36	11			136	1			7,274	2,3,4,5
71	2,372							2,369	5,9			3	1				
72	1,435							34	7							1,401	6,7
76	1,029									1,029	1						
77	757									757	2						
78	2,850									413	1	678	1			1,759	1
79	200									5	1	5	1			190	1
80	2,945									132	1	2,731	1			82	1
81	1,356									233	1	545	1			578	1
82	2,011									22	1	626	1			1,363	9,11
84	4,686											3,245	1			1,441	6,7
85	28,728									1,546	1	18,587	1			8,595	11,12
86	3,031							2,636	3,4,7, 8,9	208	1	187	1				
87	1,516							1,002	9,8	514	1						
120	87							87	1								
121	1,471															1,471	1
122	554															554	1
124	42															42	1
125	167	113	2,3,4					37	1							17	8
127	368							368	1								

Administrative Unit 3 - Roosevelt Ranger District

Analysis Areas		Management Areas															
		b.		d.		e.		f.		g.		i.		k.		n.	
		ME2	MI3	ME3	MI4	ME4	MI4	ME5	MI3	ME5	MI4	ME7	MI3	ME8	MI4	ME11	MI2
Number	Total Acres in the Unit	Acres Allocated	Decade Implemented	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl
128	1,317															1,317	7
129	2,605							2,605	4,5								
130	11,262							528	2			20	1			10,714	1,2,7,8,9,11
131	1,928							1,365	4							563	6
132	965															965	3,4,5,6,7
134	16															16	1,8,9,11
135	7															7	5,9
136	38					38	1										
140	84															84	1
141	430															430	1
142	225															225	1
144	65							65	1,2,3,4,5								
147	276							266	5,6	10	1						
148	5,341							852	1	334	1	479	1			3,676	10,11,12
149	446															446	6
150	33							27	1,8	6	1						
155	2,478					2,478	2										
156	908															908	1
162	6,541															6,541	1
314	428															428	1
163	922															922	1
164	31							31	2,3,4								
165	1,243															1,243	6
166	1,845															1,845	5,11
167	5,219															5,219	3,4,5,8
316	523															523	11
168	2,586															2,586	2,3,4,5
169	3,976															3,976	4,5,11
170	2,880					2,880	1										
171	288					288	2										
173	760															760	1
315	588							588	1								
174	1,617							1,455	2,3,4							162	6,9
175	629													629	9,10		

Administrative Unit 3 - Roosevelt Ranger District

Analysis Areas		Management Areas															
		b.		d.		e.		f.		g.		i.		k.		n.	
		ME2	MI3	ME3	MI4	ME4	MI4	ME5	MI3	ME5	MI4	ME7	MI3	ME8	MI4	ME11	MI2
Number	Total Acres in the Unit	Acres Allocated	Decade Implemented	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl
317	1,132							1,132	2,3,4,5								
178	503			503	1												
179	251															251	1
181	51															51	1
182	738															738	10
183	3,813															3,813	6
184	5,613							18	3			38	1			5,557	1,2,3,4,5
185	330															330	6
186	535							535	3,4,5								
189	1,780									204	1	746	1			830	1
190	28,276									498	1	27,527	1			251	1
191	12,362									413	1	11,665	1			284	1
193	624									59	1	462	1			103	6
194	67,866							355	3	3,452	1	58,968	1			5,091	1,2,3,4,5
195	218							213	3,4	5	1						
203	313							9	1			33	1			271	1
204	65															65	1
205	185							6	1							179	1
206	43,963									1,318	1	42,164	1			481	1
207	5,996									309	1	4,538	1			1,037	1
208	32,206									2,798	1	27,181	1			2,227	1
Totals	336,680	324	----------	503	-------	5,684	------	16,602	------	14,377	-----	200,612	-------	629	-----	97,921	-------

Roosevelt Ranger District - 3

Quads in this section: 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

RED KNOB 9

ANALYSIS AREA

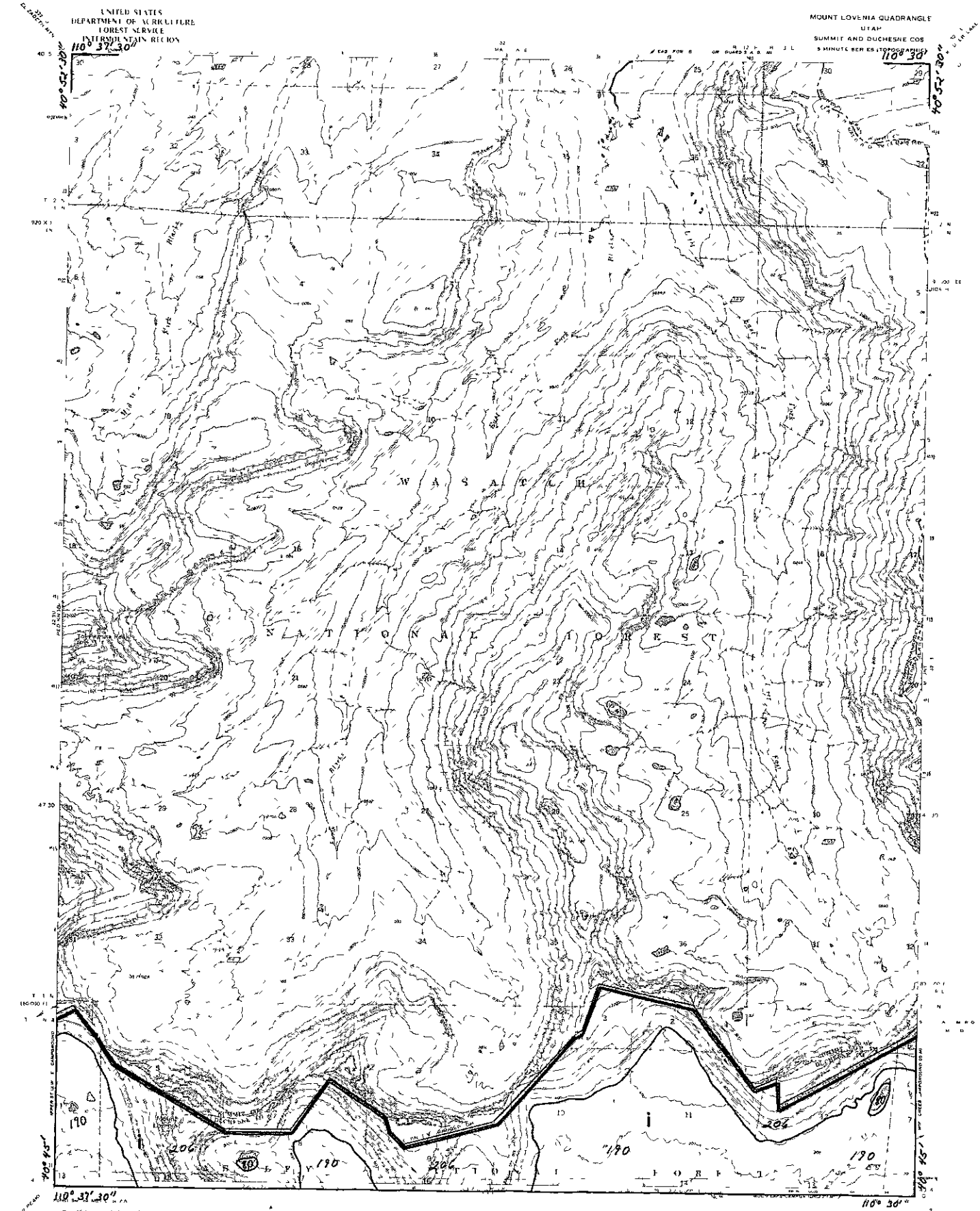
OTHER OWNERSHIP

MANAGEMENT AREA

100

900-911

n

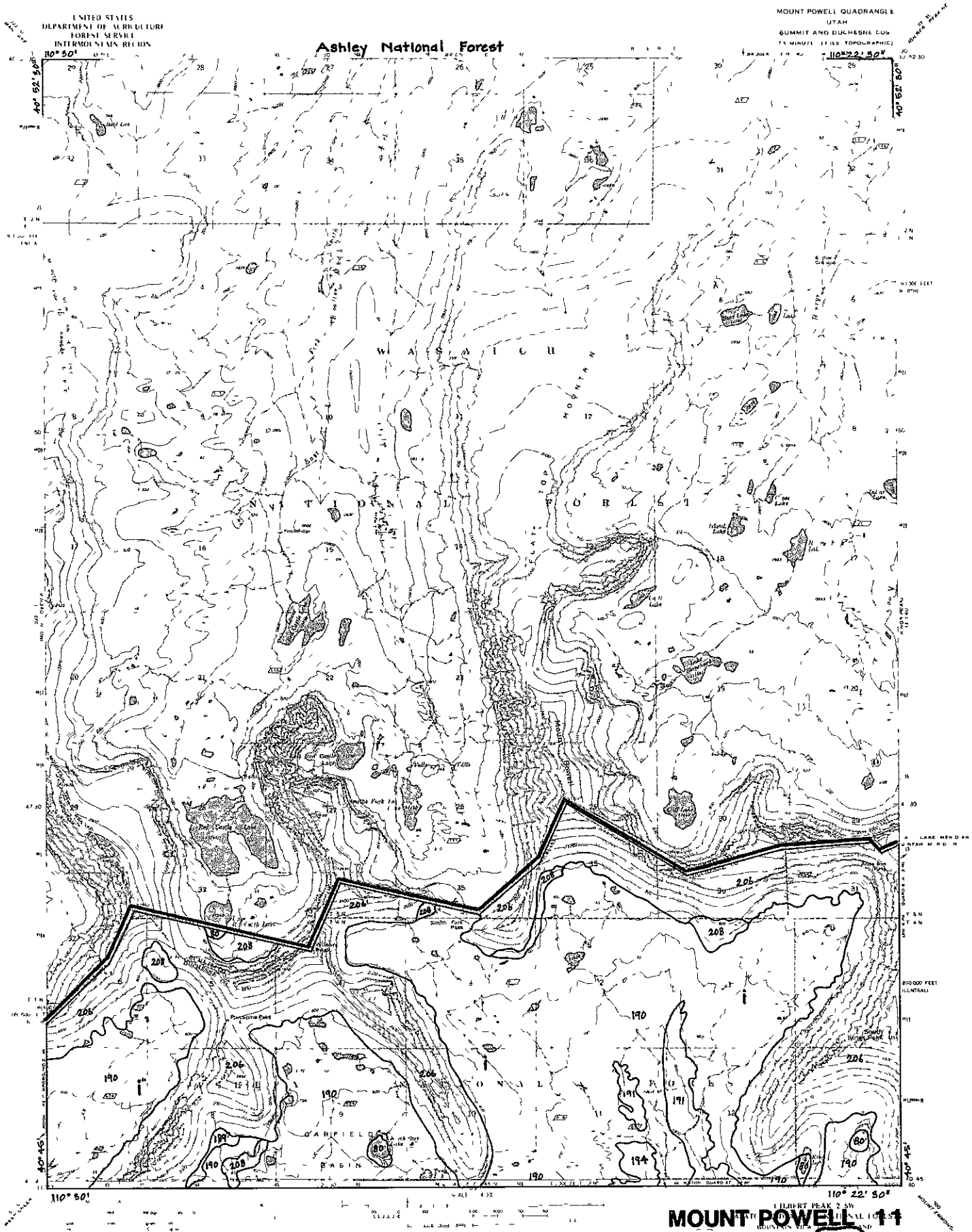


MOUNT LOVENIA 10

ANALYSIS AREA 100

OTHER OWNERSHIP 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA n

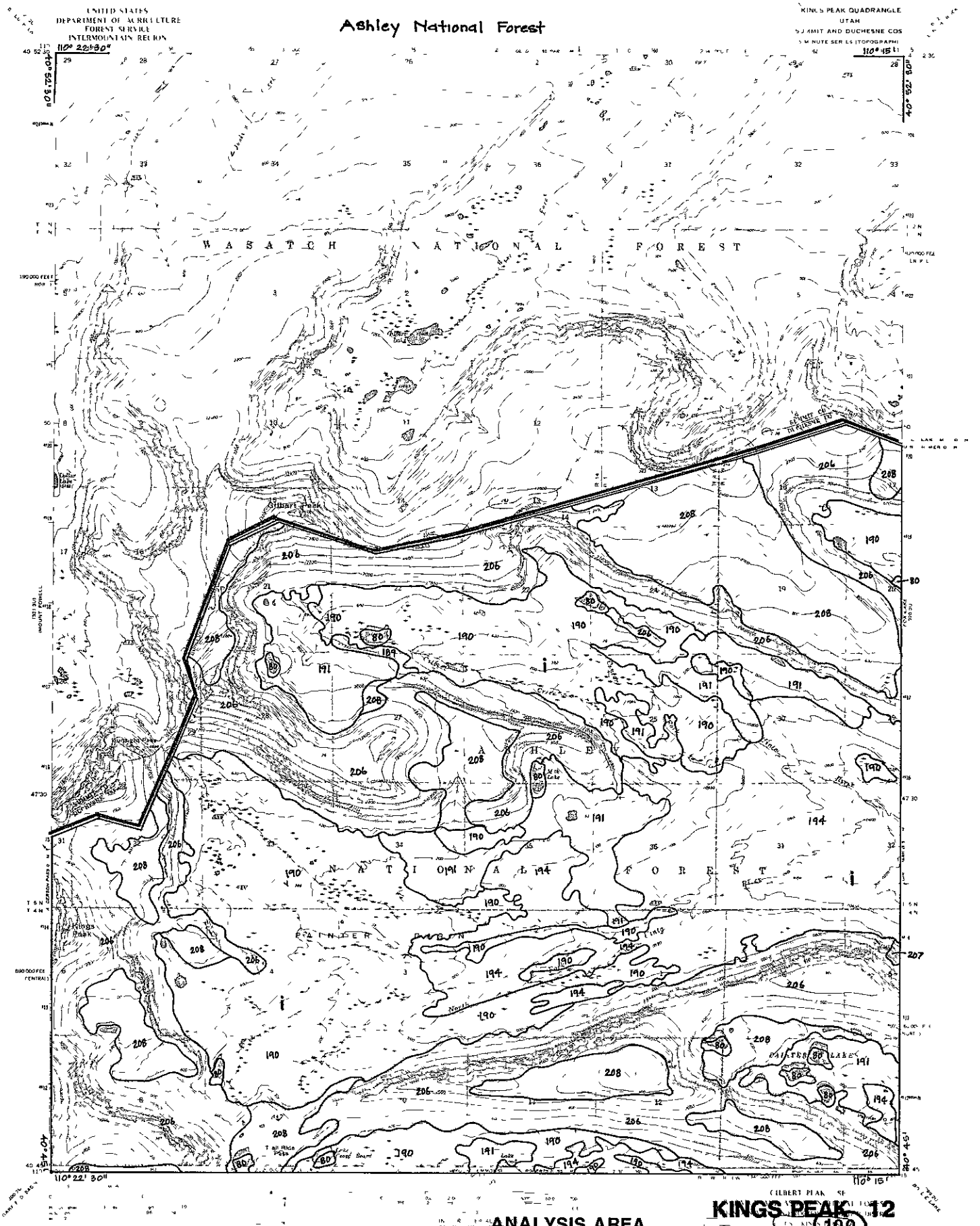


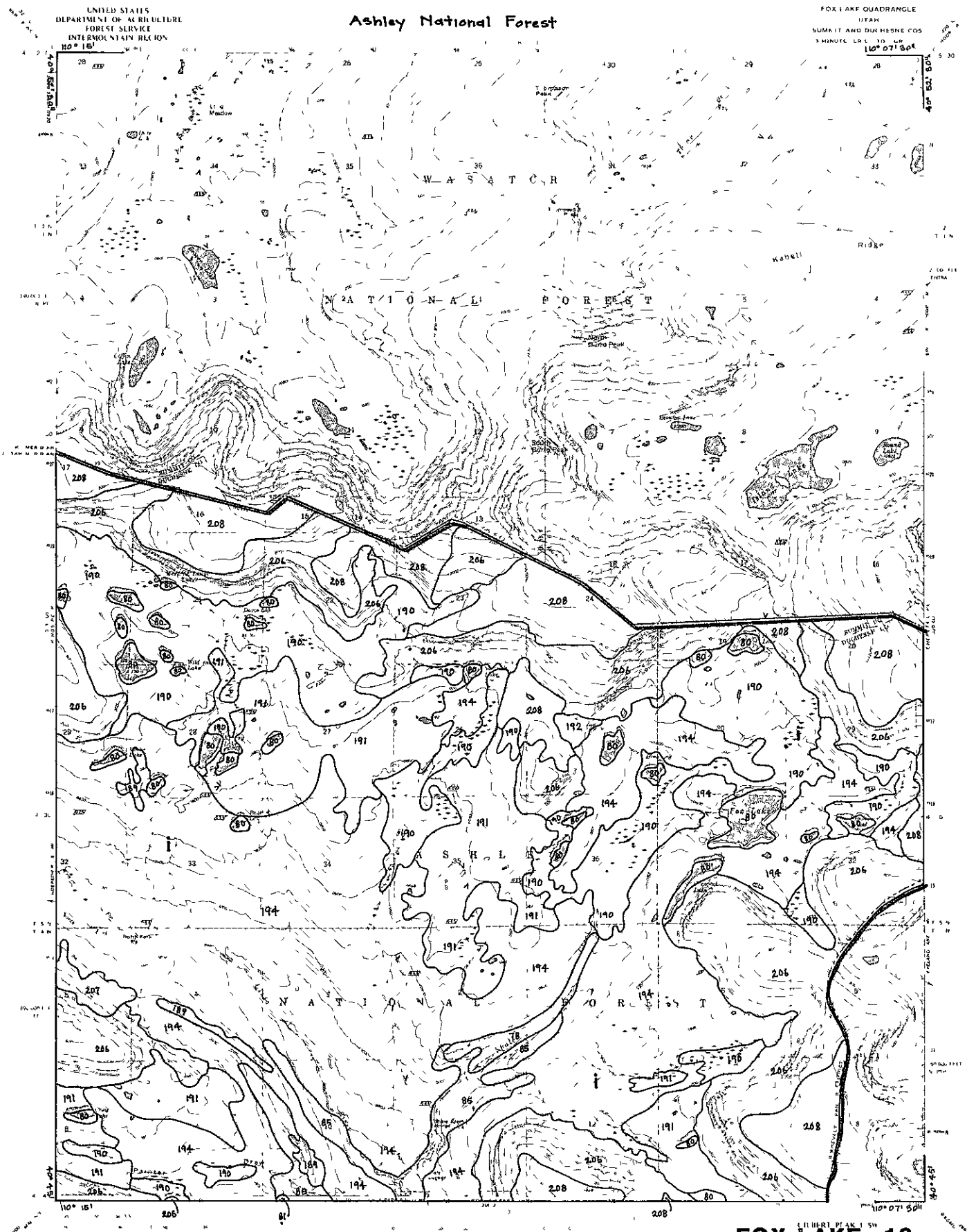
MOUNT POWELL 11

100

900-911

n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
KINGS PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH
SUMMIT AND DUCHESNE COS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 22' 30"
110° 15'
40° 52' 30"
40° 45'
WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
KINGS PEAK 12
100
900-911
n

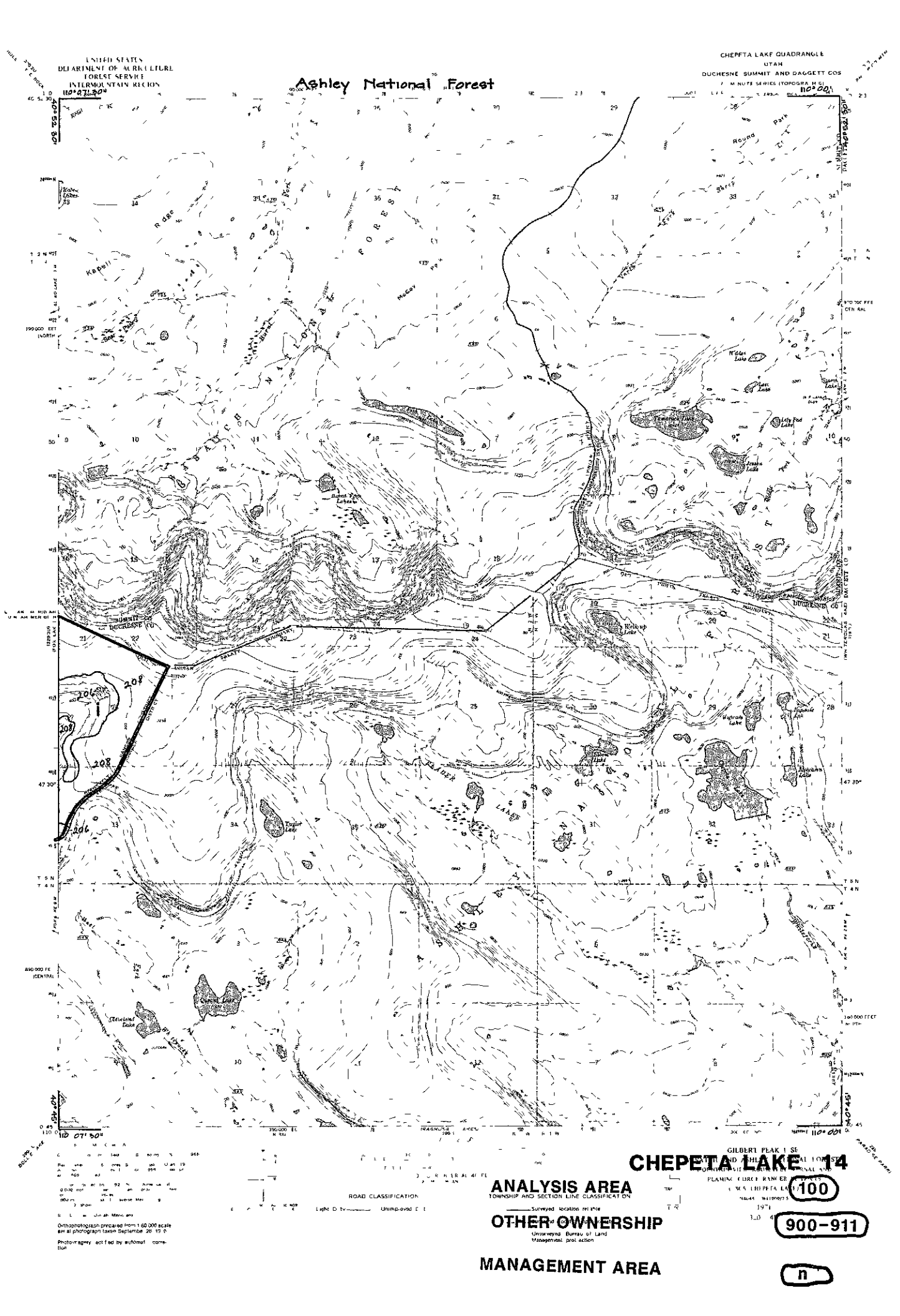


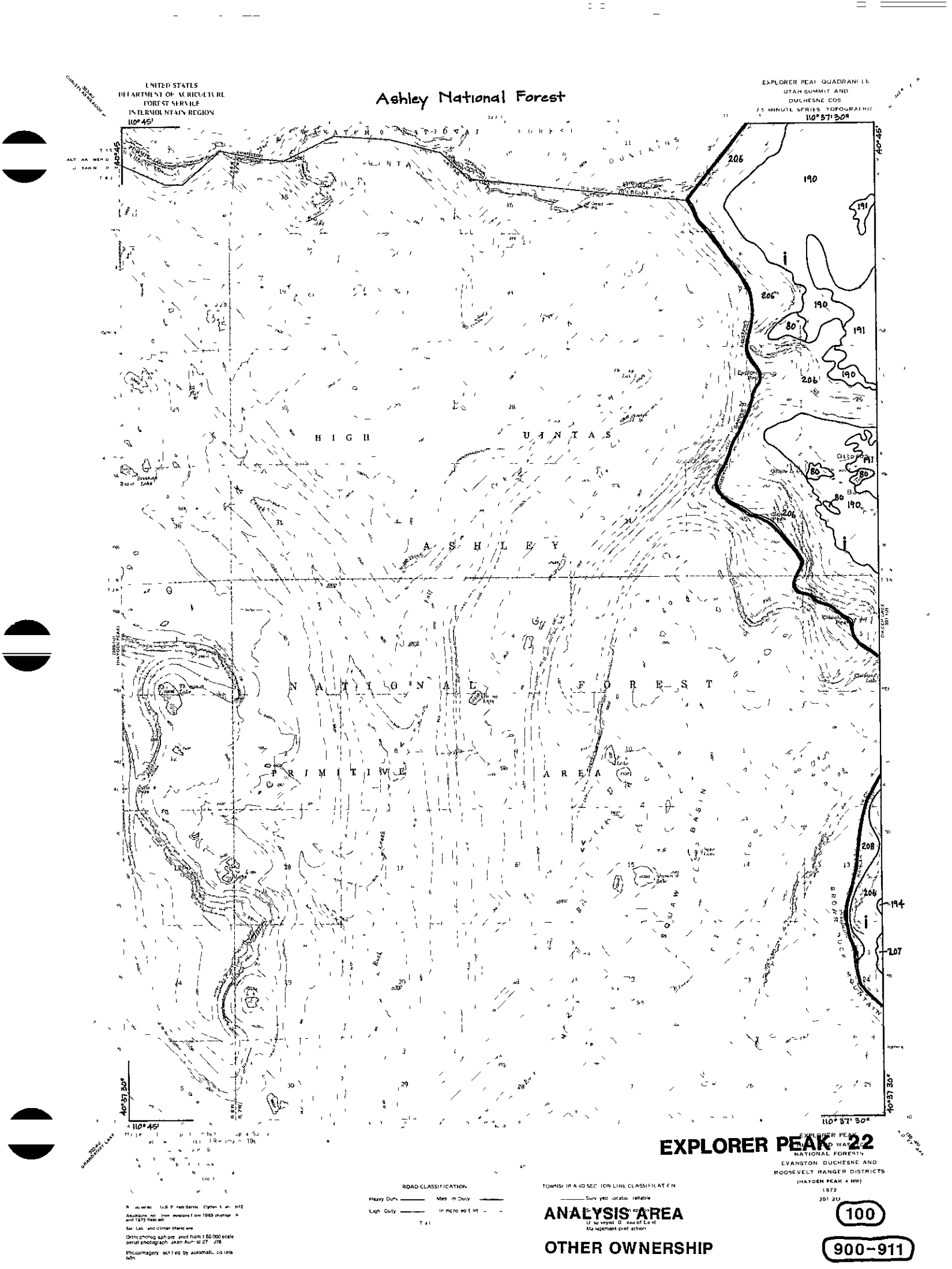
FOX LAKE 18

100

900-911

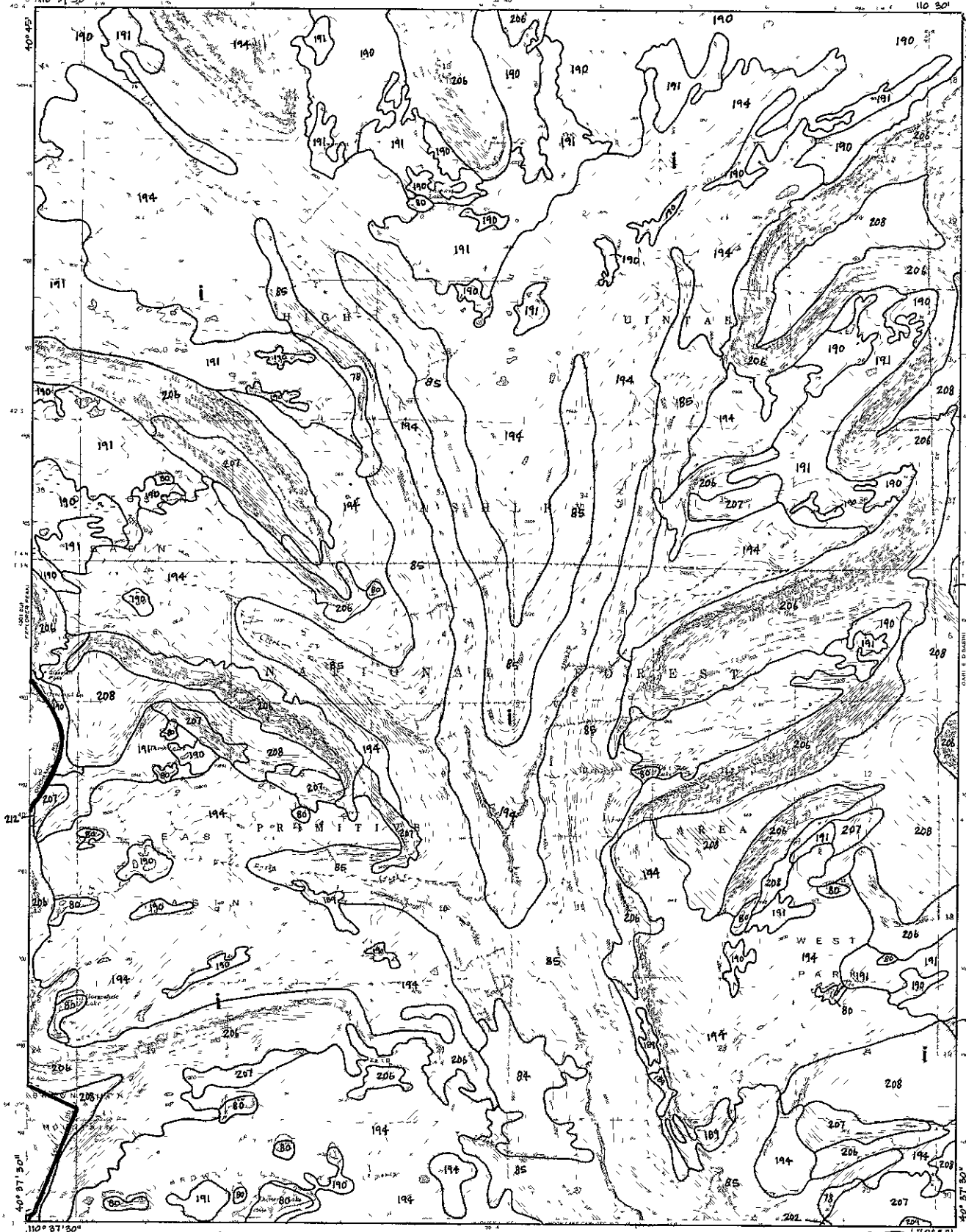
n


Ashley National Forest
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
CHEPETA LAKE QUADRANGLE
UTAH
DUCHESNE SUMMIT AND DAGGETT COS
110° 00'
40° 52' 30"
110° 07' 30"
40° 45'
206
208
209
CHEPETA LAKE 14
ANALYSIS AREA
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
Surveyed location not able
OTHER OWNERSHIP
Unsurveyed Bureau of Land Management protraction
MANAGEMENT AREA
100
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
EXPLORER PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH SUMMIT AND
DUCHESNE COS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC
110°45'
110°37'30"
40°45'
40°37'30"
HIGH UINTAS
WILDERNESS
ASHLEY
NATIONAL FOREST
PRIMITIVE AREA
SQUAW BASIN
BROWN DUCK MOUNTAIN
EXPLORER PEAK 22
NATIONAL FOREST
EVANSTON DUCHESNE AND
ROOSEVELT RANGER DISTRICTS
(HAYDEN PEAK 4 NW)
1972
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Light Duty
Medium Duty
Improved Light
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
Surveyed Location Reliable
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
100
900-911

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

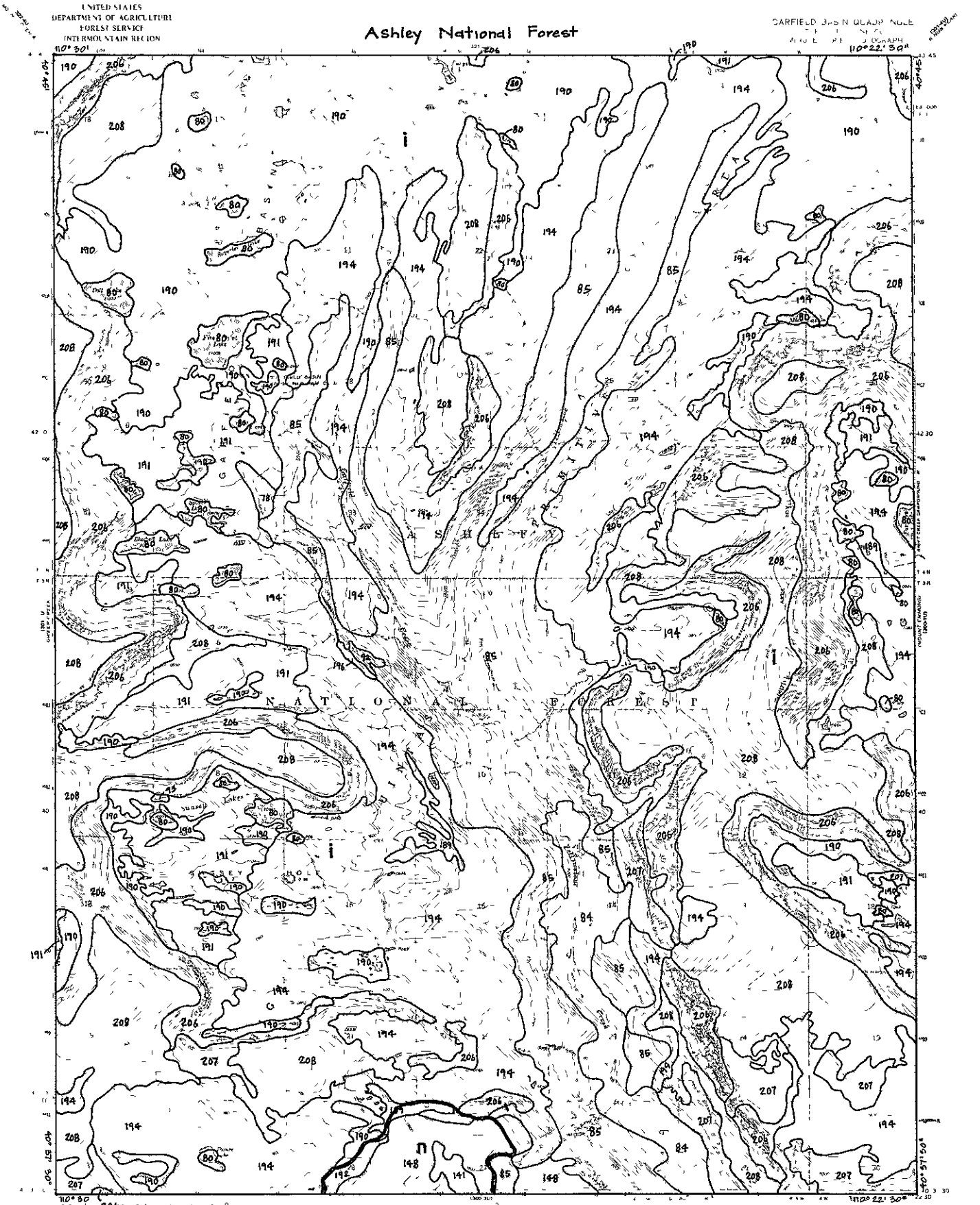


OWEEP CREEK 23

100

900-911

n

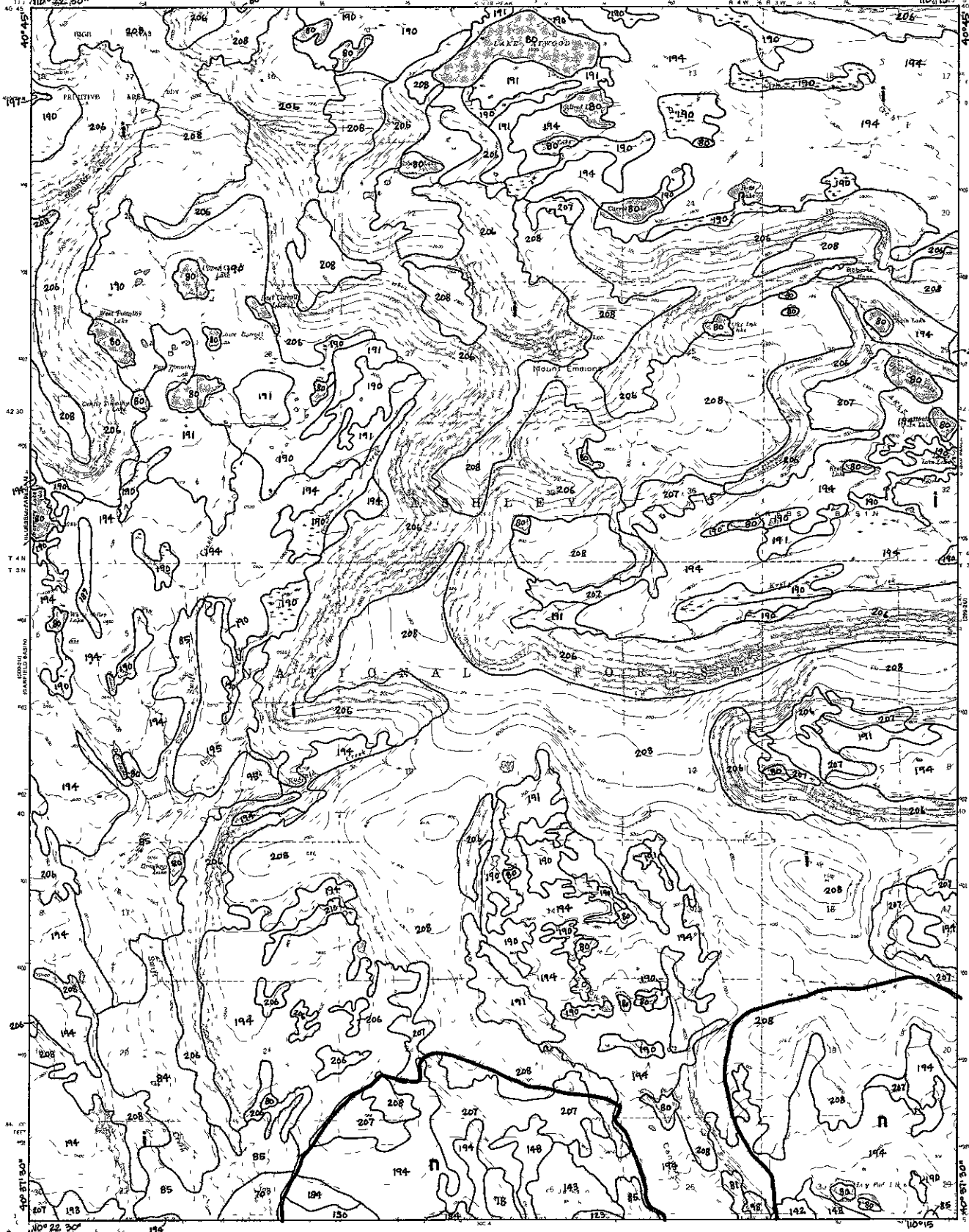


GARFIELD BASIN 24

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

MOUNT EMMONS QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC



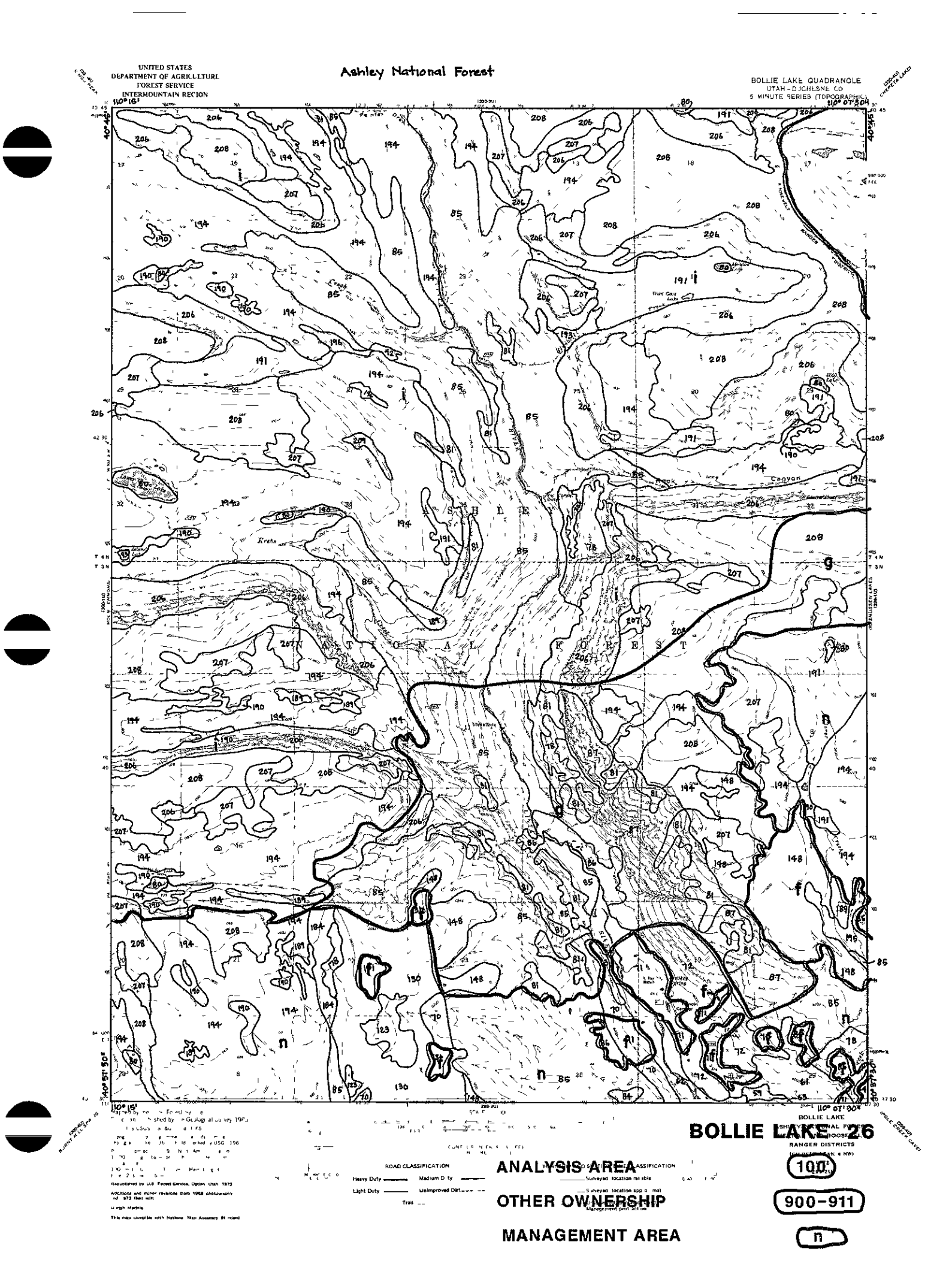
MOUNT EMMONS 25

(GILBERT PEAK 3 NE)

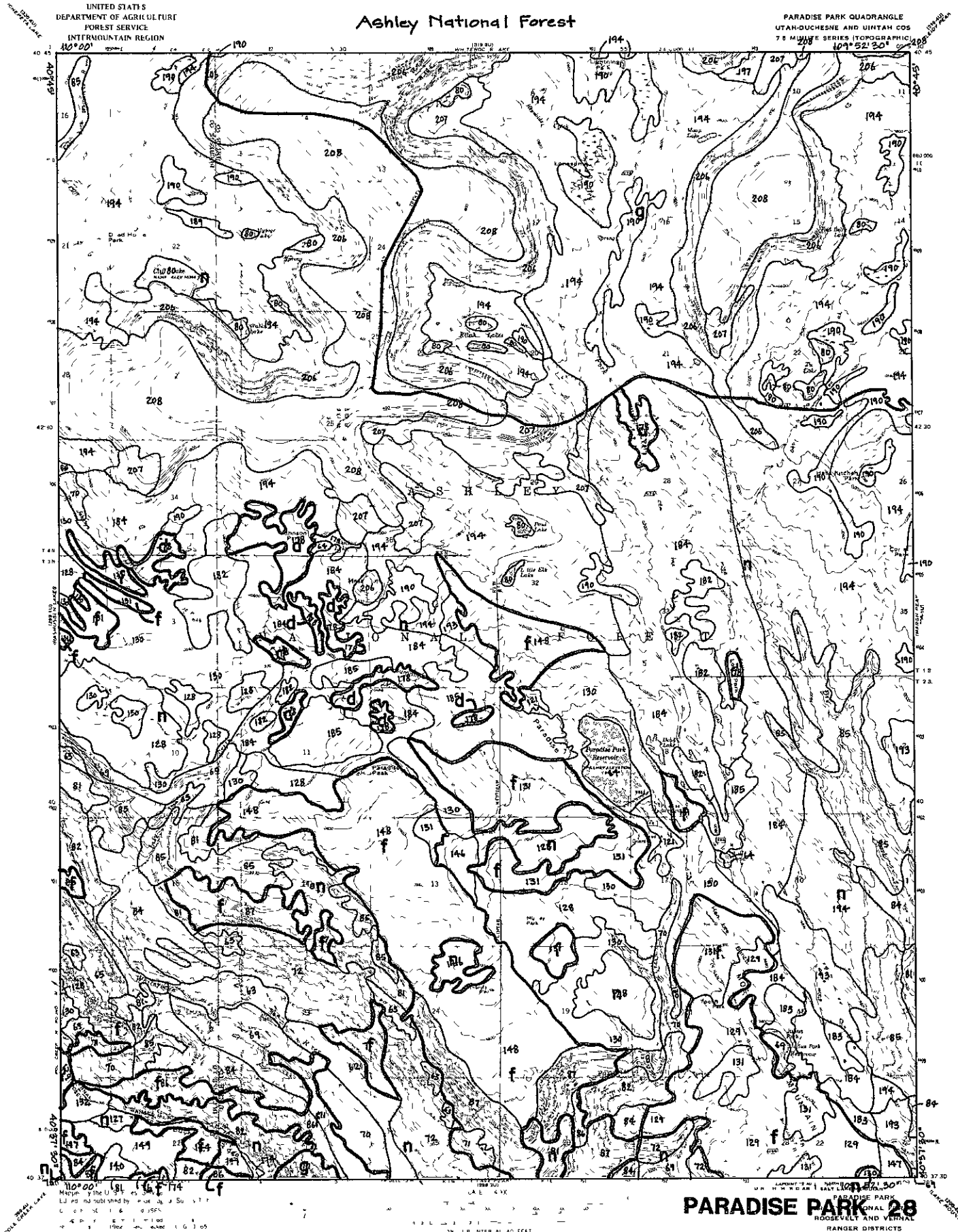
ANALYSIS AREA — 100

OTHER OWNERSHIP — 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA — n


Ashley National Forest
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
BOLLIE LAKE QUADRANGLE
UTAH - DUCHESNE CO
5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 15'
110° 07' 30"
40° 45'
40° 37' 30"
40° 51' 50"
ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
Kraka
Lake
Canyon
BOLLIE LAKE
BOLLIE LAKE 26
RANGER DISTRICTS
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
Trail
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
100
900-911
n

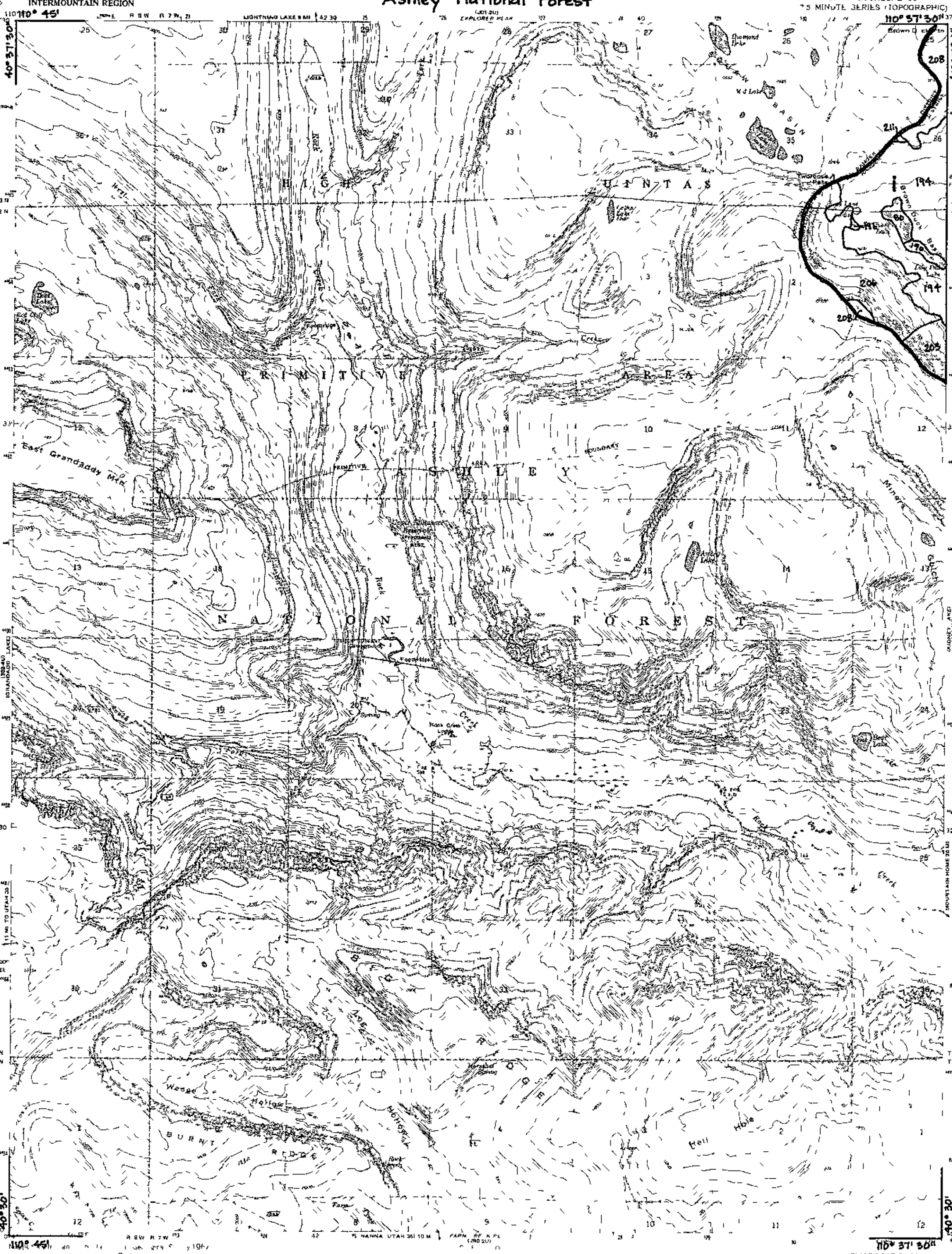
Ashley National Forest


Ashley National Forest
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
PARADISE PARK QUADRANGLE
UTAH-DUCHESNE AND UINTAH COS
7 5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110°00'
109°52'30"
40°45'
40°37'30"
ASHLEY
PARADISE PARK
ROOSEVELT AND VERNAL
RANGER DISTRICTS
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
100
900-911
n

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

TWOROOSE PASS QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy Duty — Medium Duty — Light Duty — Unimproved Dirt — Trail

TWOROOSE PASS 36

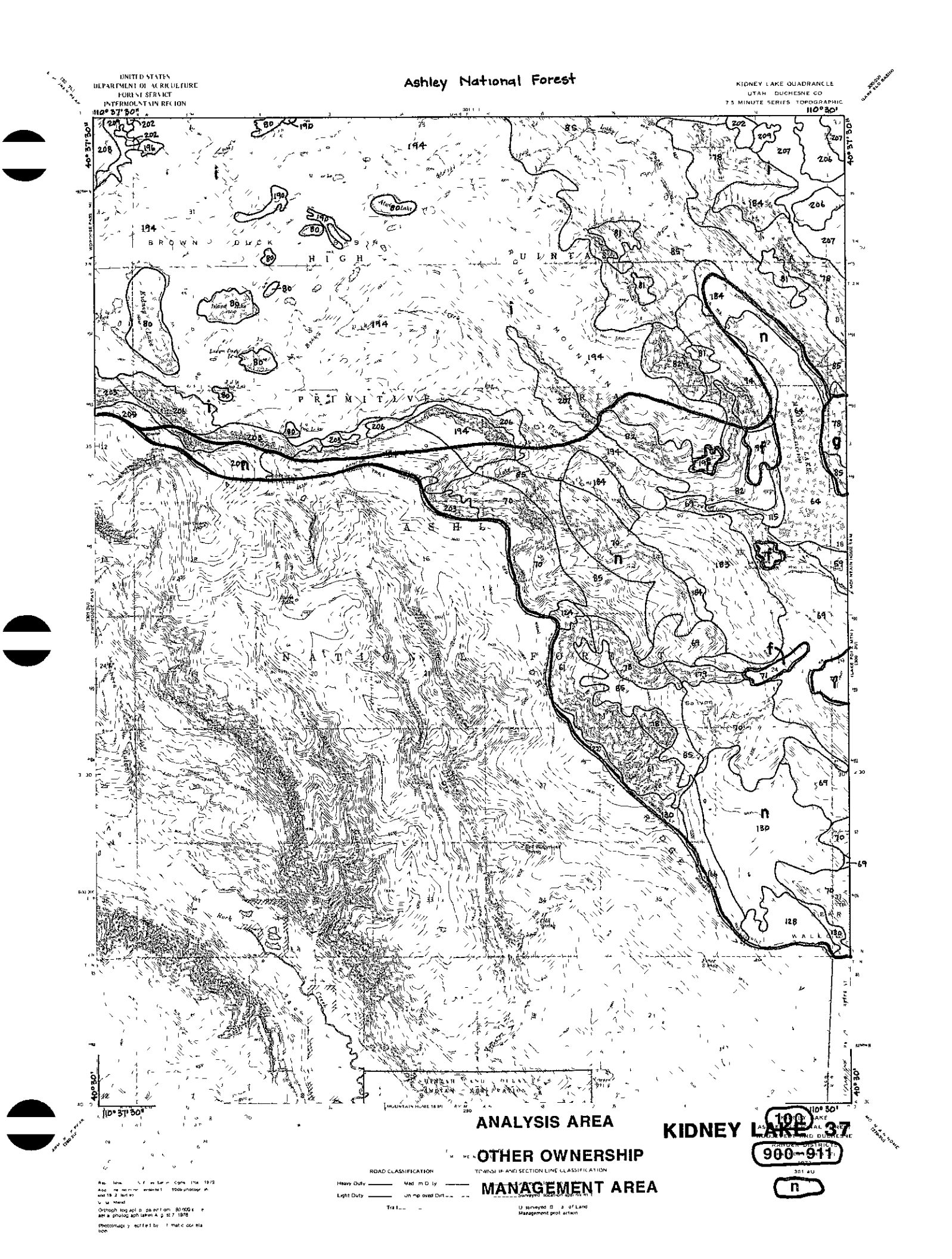
TWOROOSE PASS

RANGER DISTRICTS

ANALYSIS AREA (100)

OTHER OWNERSHIP (900-911)

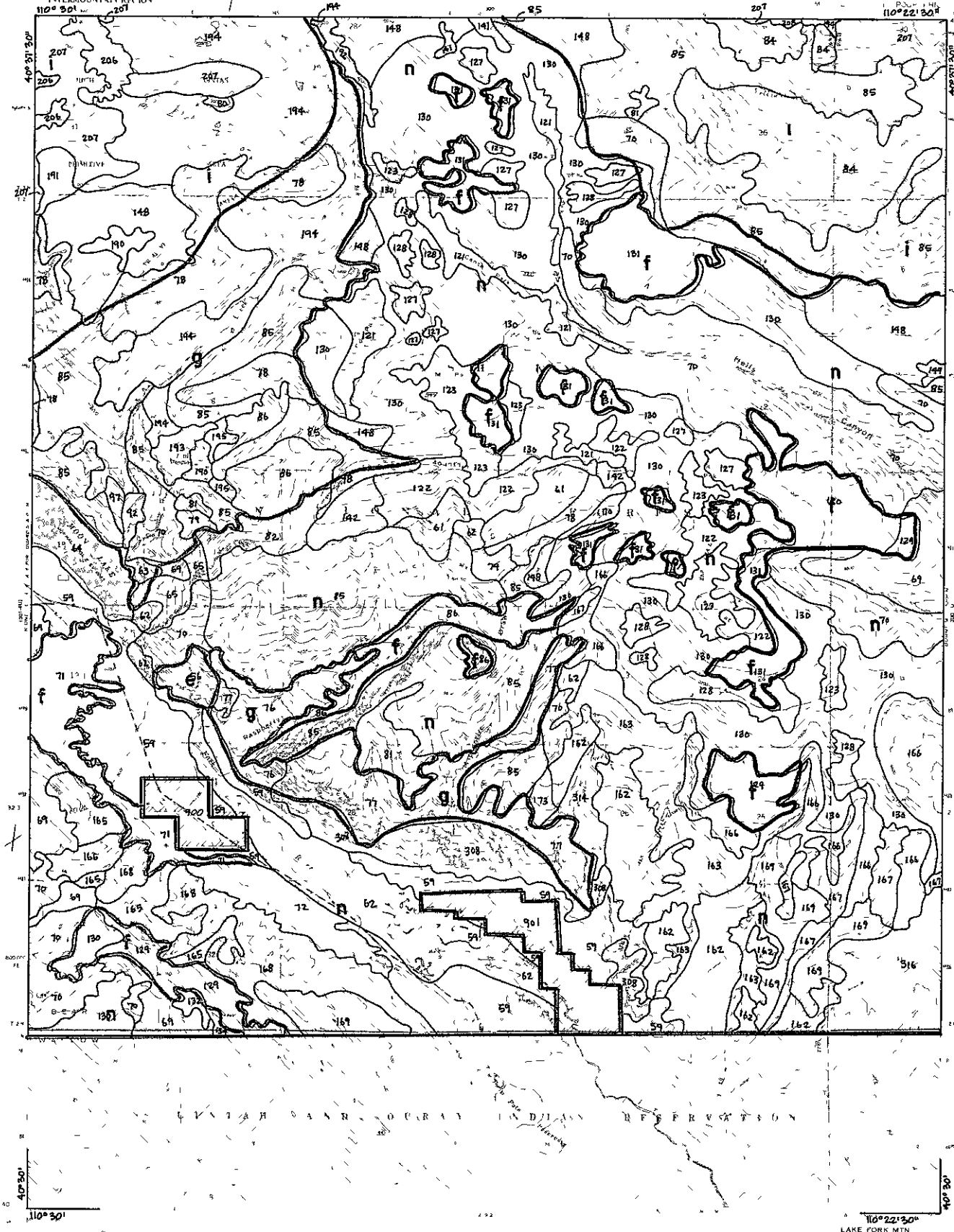
MANAGEMENT AREA (n)


Ashley National Forest
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
KIDNEY LAKE QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC
110° 37' 30"
40° 37' 30"
40° 30'
110° 30'
BROWN DUCK
HIGH
UINTA
MOUNTAIN
PRIMITIVE
ASHLEY
NATIONAL
FOREST
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
KIDNEY LAKE 37
100
900-911
n

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

LAKE FORK MTN QUADRANGLE



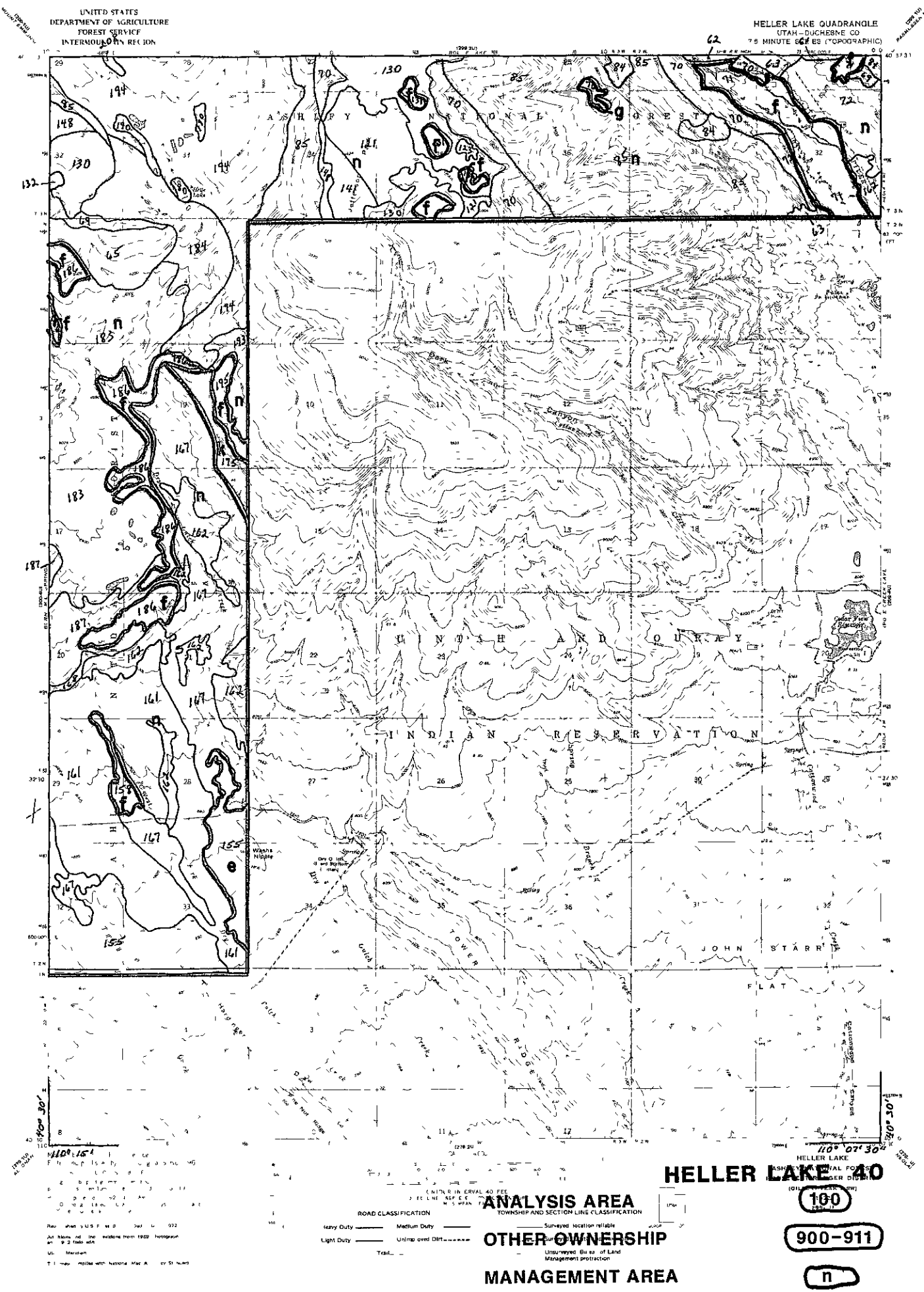
LAKE FORK MOUNTAIN 38

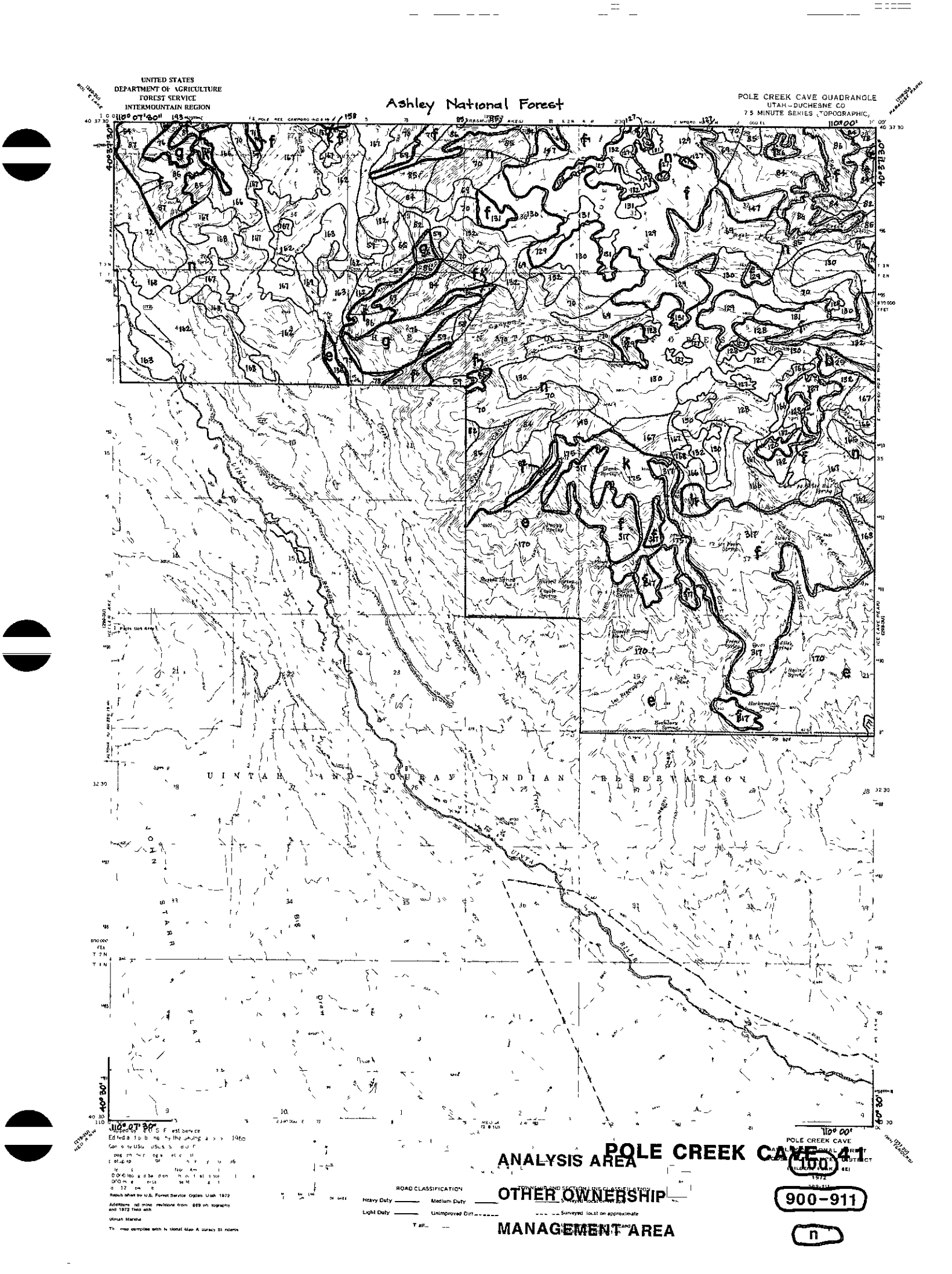
ANALYSIS AREA — 100

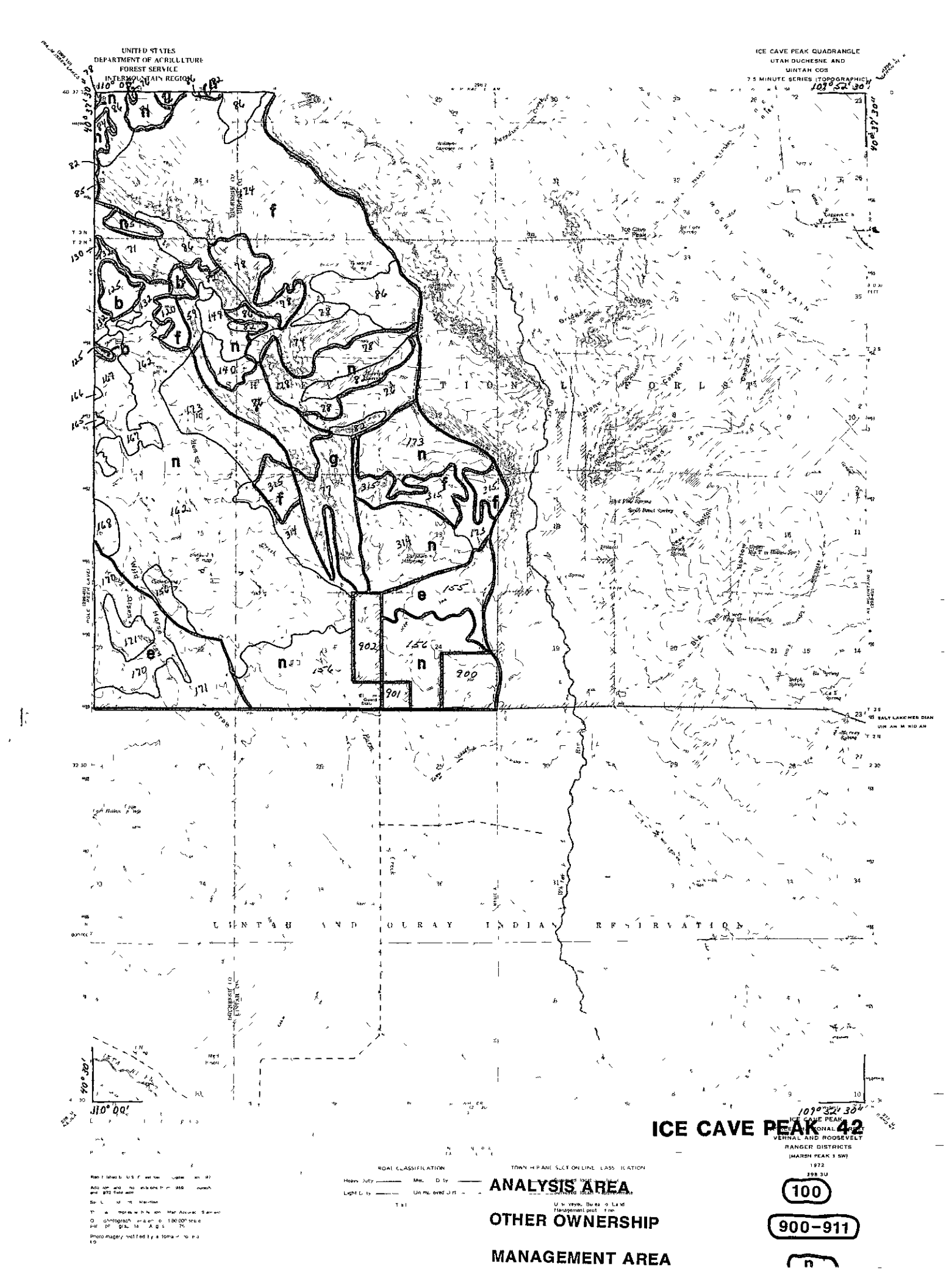
OTHER OWNERSHIP — 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA — n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
BURNT MILL SPRING QUADRANGLE
UTAH-DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 22' 30"
110° 15'
40° 37' 30"
FOREST
UINTAH AND OURAY INDIAN RESERVATION
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
ANALYSIS BURNT MILL SPRING 39
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
HELLER LAKE QUADRANGLE
UTAH–DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
UNTAH AND OURAY
INDIAN RESERVATION
JOHN STARR FLAT
TOWER RIDGE
HELLER LAKE
110° 07' 30"
40° 30'
HELLER LAKE 40
ANALYSIS AREA
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
Trail
Surveyed location reliable
OTHER OWNERSHIP
Unsurveyed Bureau of Land Management protraction
MANAGEMENT AREA
100
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
POLE CREEK CAVE QUADRANGLE
UTAH-DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
UINTAH AND OURAY INDIAN RESERVATION
ANALYSIS AREA
POLE CREEK CAVE 41
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
ICE CAVE PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE AND
UINTAH COS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 00'
109° 52' 30"
40° 37' 30"
UINTAH AND OURAY INDIAN RESERVATION
ICE CAVE PEAK 42
VERNAL AND ROOSEVELT
RANGER DISTRICTS
(MARSH PEAK 3 SW)
1972
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
100
900-911
n

DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICT

4A

4A Duchesne Ranger District (North Unit) - Administrative Unit 4A - 157,183 acres

A. Unit Description:

This unit, the North Unit of the Duchesne Ranger District, is the western most portion of the Ashley National Forest on the south slope of the Uintas. It is bordered on the east by the Roosevelt Ranger District, on the north by the Wasatch National Forest, the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests on the west, and forms the boundary of the Ashley National Forest on the south. This unit lies mostly within Duchesne County, although a small area on the west edge lies in Wasatch County, Utah.

B. Physical Characteristics:

Two major drainages dominate the unit. From east to west they are Rock Creek and North Fork Duchesne River. All of these streams drain to the Duchesne River which is a tributary of the Green - Colorado River System. The dominant character of the unit was produced by glaciation which formed broad cirque basins with many lakes and narrow "U" shaped canyons.

The backbone of the Uinta Range, an east-west trending mountain system, is formed by a narrow, sinuous ridge that extends the entire east-west length of the planning unit. Subordinate ridges of similar shape, but, in places, higher elevations, extend south from the main ridge to separate the drainage basins.

Plant communities on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains vary from those species ecologically adapted to high elevations where cold alpine climatic conditions prevail to species that are adapted to semi-desert conditions at lower elevations.

In general, the flora of this unit can be categorized into several broad vegetative types. These are: (1) alpine-arctic sedge, grass and forb communities usually occurring above an elevation of 11,000 feet; (2) alpine shrub communities found primarily in the higher cirque basins; (3) climax subalpine fir-Engelmann spruce forest; (4) seral dominant lodgepole pine forest; (5) climax Douglas-fir stands usually occurring below the spruce-fir and lodgepole pine types; (6) ponderosa pine stands often occurring with Douglas-fir and aspen at intermediate elevations; (7) aspen clones which occur as relatively pure stands or intermingled with conifer trees; (8) wet sedge-grass meadows are found in cirque basins and on flood plains adjacent to streams; (9) dry sedge-grass-form meadows or parklands of the upland plateaus; (10) mixed mountain shrubs on well drained slopes primarily below the lower conifer and aspen belt; (11) mixed conifer-broadleaf tree groves found on the floodplains of the larger streams; (12) sagebrush-grasslands which vegetate alluvial fans of the side canyons and lower foothills; (13) pinyon pine-juniper woodlands grow at lower elevations on harsh dry sites; (14) riparian shrub thickets occurring adjacent to stream channels. Important species are willow, river birch, thin leaf alder, dogwood, currant, gooseberry, and raspberry shrubs.

The physiographic and vegetative diversity described above was a major attraction and factor in the classification in 1931 of the High Uintas Primitive Area. This recognition culminated in 1984 with passage of the Utah Wilderness Act which included a High Uintas Wilderness of 460,000 acres on the Wasatch and Ashley National Forest.

A total of 72,814 acres of the High Uintas Wilderness is included in this Administrative Unit.

D. Management Areas within Duchesne Ranger District - North Unit (for details see Standards and Guidelines in this Chapter):

Management Area b - Management Emphasis (ME)2 - Management Intensity (MI)3 - 1,066 acres
Management Area d - ME3 - MI4 - 214 acres
Management Area f - ME5 - MI3 - 10,175 acres
Management Area g - ME5 - MI4 - 6,544 acres
Management Area i - ME7 - MI3 - 72,814 acres
Management Area k - ME8 - MI4 - 2,343 acres
Management Area n - ME11 - MI2 - 64,031 acres

Management areas are aggregations of analysis areas that have the same management prescription and are shown on the following tables. Management Emphasis and management intensity numbers were used for identification during the FORPLAN modeling and are shown here to maintain prescription identity. The acreage figures indicate total acres for each management area.

Administrative Unit 4 - Duchesne Ranger District (North Unit)

Analysis Areas		Management Areas													
		b.		d.		f.		g.		i.		k.		n.	
		ME2	MI3	ME3	MI4	ME5	MI3	ME5	MI4	ME7	MI3	ME8	MI4	ME11	MI2
Number	Total Acres in the Unit	Acres Allocated	Decade Implemented	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl
59	5,172									17	1			5,155	9
308	262													262	1
61	2,860													2,860	1
62	1,255					20	1							1,235	1
63	846					34	1							812	1
64	85													85	1
65	2,056	888	4			18	4			109	1			1,041	7
67	175													175	2
68	148													148	11
69	1,126					10	6			9	1			1,107	6
70	6,512					46	11			119	1			6,347	2,3,4,5
71	4,070					4,066	5,9			4	1				
72	476					12	7							464	6,7
76	1,557							1,557	1						
77	71							71	2						
78	3,470							503	1	825	1			2,142	1
79	386							15	1	10	1			361	1
80	1,412							63	1	1,309	1			40	1
81	1,520							260	1	613	1			647	1
82	3,991							43	1	1,243	1			2,705	9,11
309	1,538									1,538	1				
84	295							11	1	203	1			81	6,7
85	9,068							489	1	5,870	1			2,709	11,12
86	1,516					1,319	3,4,7,8,9	104	1	93	1				
87	242					159	7,8	83	1						
120	1,177					1,177	1,2								
121	618													618	1
122	2,828					15	1							2,813	1
124	263													263	1
125	265	178	2,3,4			60	1							27	8
127	461					461	1								

Administrative Unit 4 - Duchesne Ranger District (North Unit)

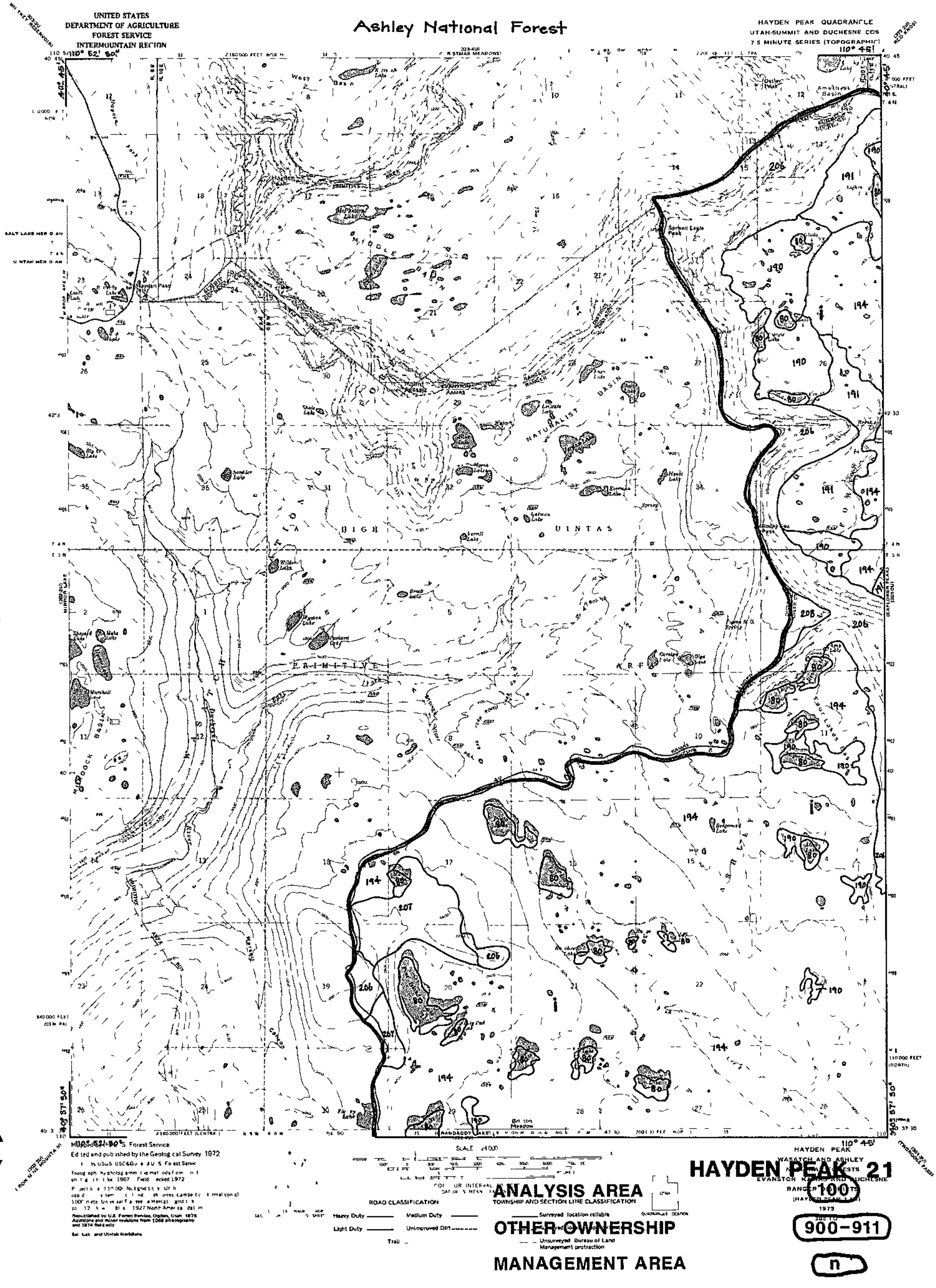
Analysis Areas		Management Areas													
		b.		d.		f.		g.		i.		k.		n.	
		ME2	MI3	ME3	MI4	ME5	MI3	ME5	MI4	ME7	MI3	ME8	MI4	ME11	MI2
Number	Total Acres in the Unit	Acres Allocated	Decade Implemented	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl
128	406													406	7
129	48					48	4,5								
130	2,760					131	2			5	1			2,624	1,2,7, 8,9,11
132	541													541	3,4,5, 6,7
140	845													845	1
141	371													371	1
142	210							18	1					192	1
144	93					93	1,2,3,4,5								
146	14													14	7
147	38					38	5,6								
148	1,444					235	1	92	1	130	1			987	10,11,12
149	846													846	6
162	4,254													4,254	1
164	120					105	2,3,4							15	7
165	283													283	6
167	4,326													4,326	3,4,5,8
168	601													601	2,3,4,5
173	1,061													1,061	1
174	150					135	2,3,4							15	7,9
175	2,343											2,343	9,10		
177	272													272	1
178	214			214	1										
179	252													252	1
182	256													256	10
184	2,911					8	3			73	1			2,830	1,2,3,4,5
186	1,192					1,192	3,4,5								
189	511							59	1	214	1			238	1
190	5,171							78	1	5,049	1			44	1
191	4,023							129	1	3,806	1			88	1

Administrative Unit 4 - Duchesne Ranger District (North Unit)

Analysis Areas		Management Areas													
		b.		d.		f.		g.		i.		k.		n.	
		ME2	MI3	ME3	MI4	ME5	MI3	ME5	MI4	ME7	MI3	ME8	MI4	ME11	MI2
Number	Total Acres in the Unit	Acres Allocated	Decade Implemented	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl	Acres Alloc	Decade Impl
193	1,030							98	1	764	1			168	6
194	36,285					187	3	1,813	1	31,473	1			2,812	1,2,3,4,5
195	514					441	3,4							73	5
203	2,116					61	1			220	1			1,835	1
204	1,619													1,619	1
205	3,239					104	1							3,135	1
206	13,239							415	1	12,666	1			158	1
207	2,291							153	1	1,730	1			408	1
208	5,577							490	1	4,722	1			365	1
Totals	157,183	1,066	----------	214	-------10,175		------	6,544	------	72,814	-----	2,343	--------	64,031	-------

Duchesne Ranger District - 4A

Quads in this section: 21, 22, 23, 34, 35, 36, 37, 48, 49, 50, 51


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
HAYDEN PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH-SUMMIT AND DUCHESNE COS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 52' 30"
40° 45'
110° 45'
40° 37' 30"
West Basin
Hayden Peak
Hayden Pass
McPheters Lake
MIDDLE BASIN
Mount Agassiz
Spread Eagle Peak
Amethyst Basin
Ostler Peak
NATURALIST BASIN
HIGH UINTAS
PRIMITIVE AREA
Wilder Lake
Packard Lake
Marshall Lake
Four Lakes
Britton Meadow
206
191
190
194
80
208
207
Mapped by the U S Forest Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey 1972
Republished by U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah 1975
Additions and minor revisions from 1969 photography and 1974 field edit
Salt Lake and Uintah Meridians
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
Trail
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
Surveyed location reliable
Unsurveyed Bureau of Land Management protraction
SCALE 1:24000
HAYDEN PEAK
WASATCH AND ASHLEY NATIONAL FORESTS
EVANSTON KAMAS AND DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICTS
1975
ANALYSIS AREA
HAYDEN PEAK 21
100
OTHER OWNERSHIP
900-911
MANAGEMENT AREA
n

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

EXPLORER PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH-SUMMIT AND
DUCHESNE COS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

EXPLORER PEAK 22

ANALYSIS AREA

OTHER OWNERSHIP

MANAGEMENT AREA

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy Duty ——— Medium Duty ———

Light Duty ——— Unimproved Dirt - - - -

TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

Surveyed (local control reliable)

Unsurveyed Bureau of Land Management protraction

EXPLORER PEAK QUADRANGLE
ASHLEY AND WASATCH
NATIONAL FORESTS
EVANSTON, ROOSEVELT AND
ROOSEVELT DISTRICTS
(HAYDEN PEAK 1972)

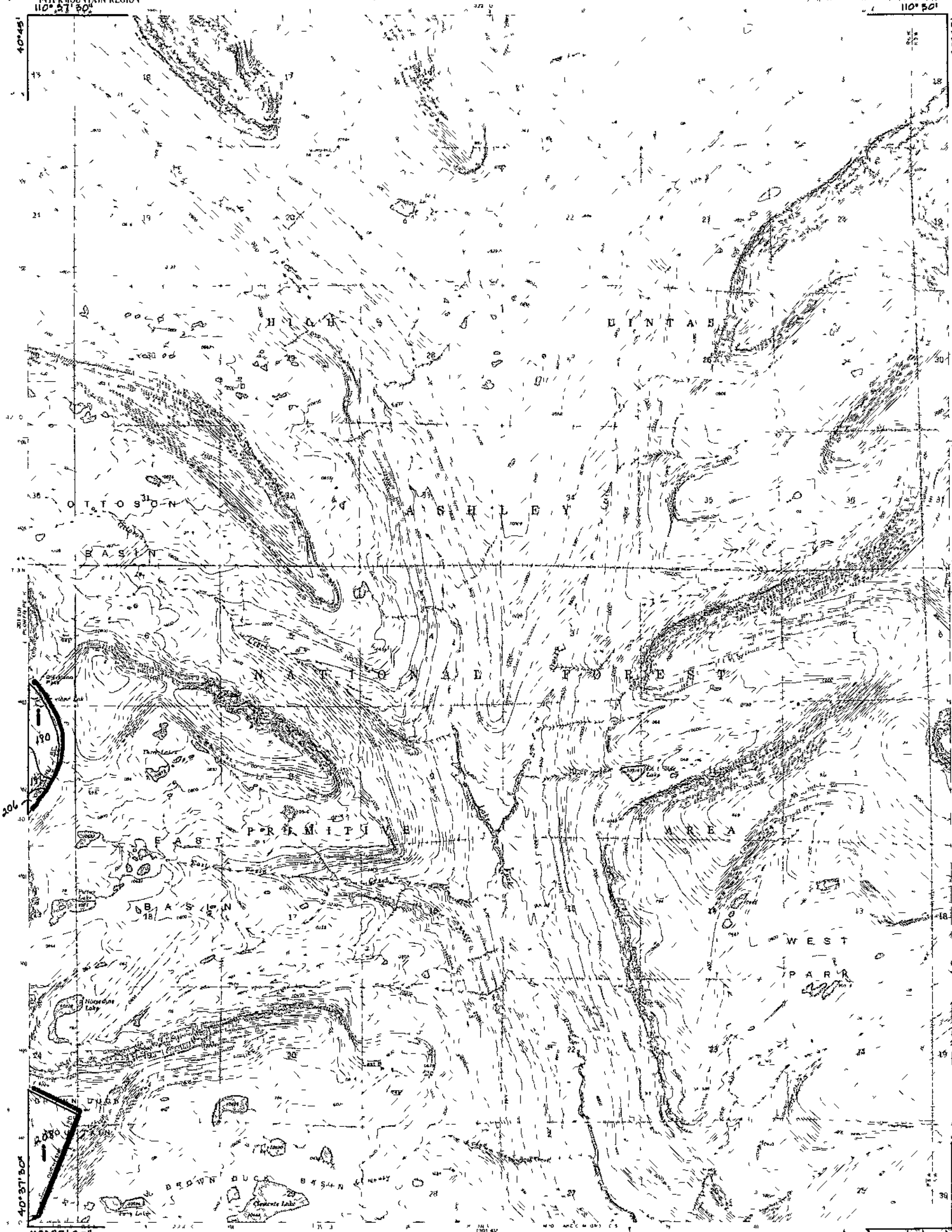
1972

900-911

n

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest



Republished by U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah 1972

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy Duty
Light Duty

Medium Duty
Unimproved Dirt

TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

Surveyed location reliable

Unsurveyed Bureau of Land Management protraction

ANALYSIS AREA

OWEEP CREEK 23

OTHER OWNERSHIP

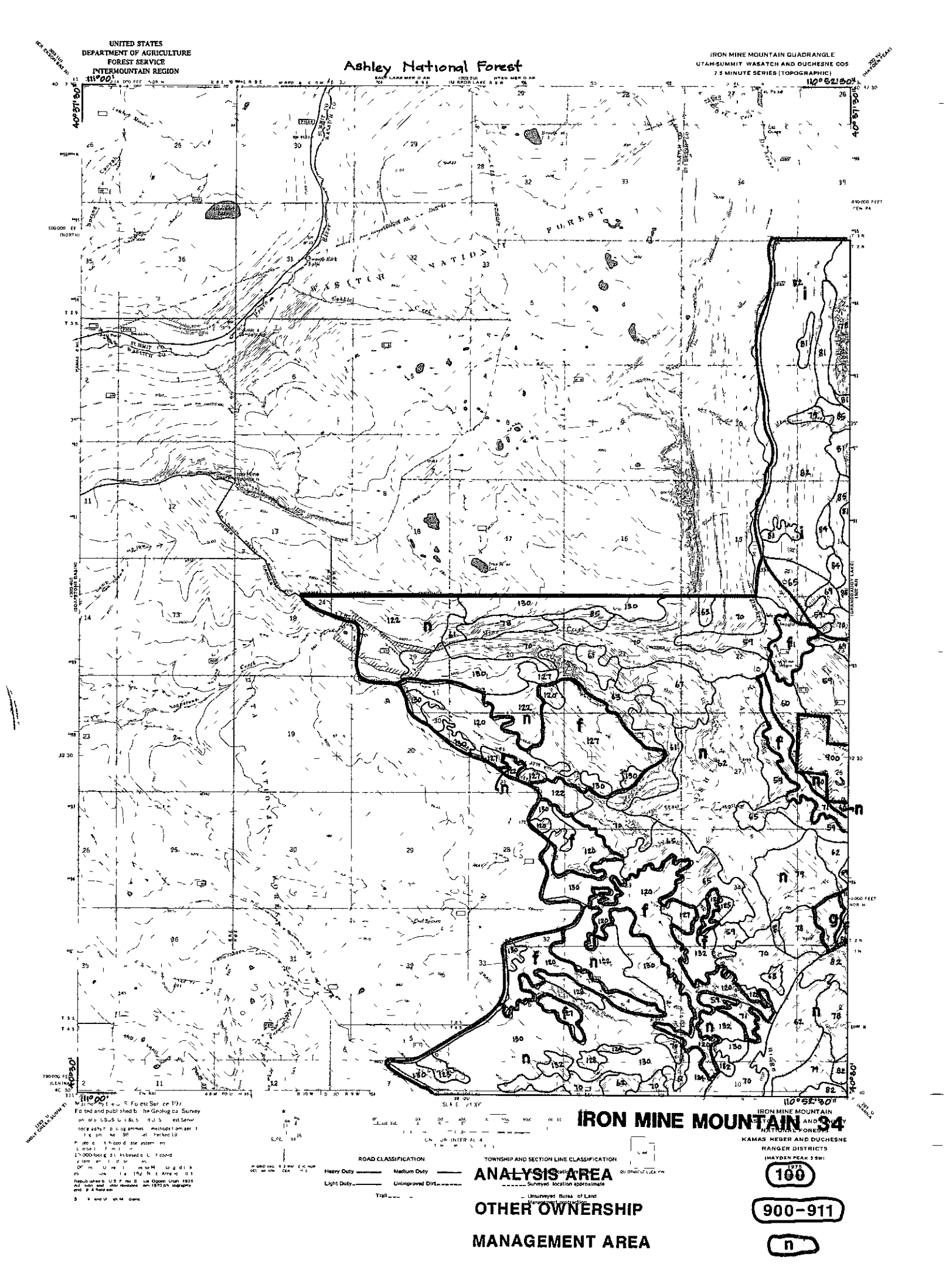
190

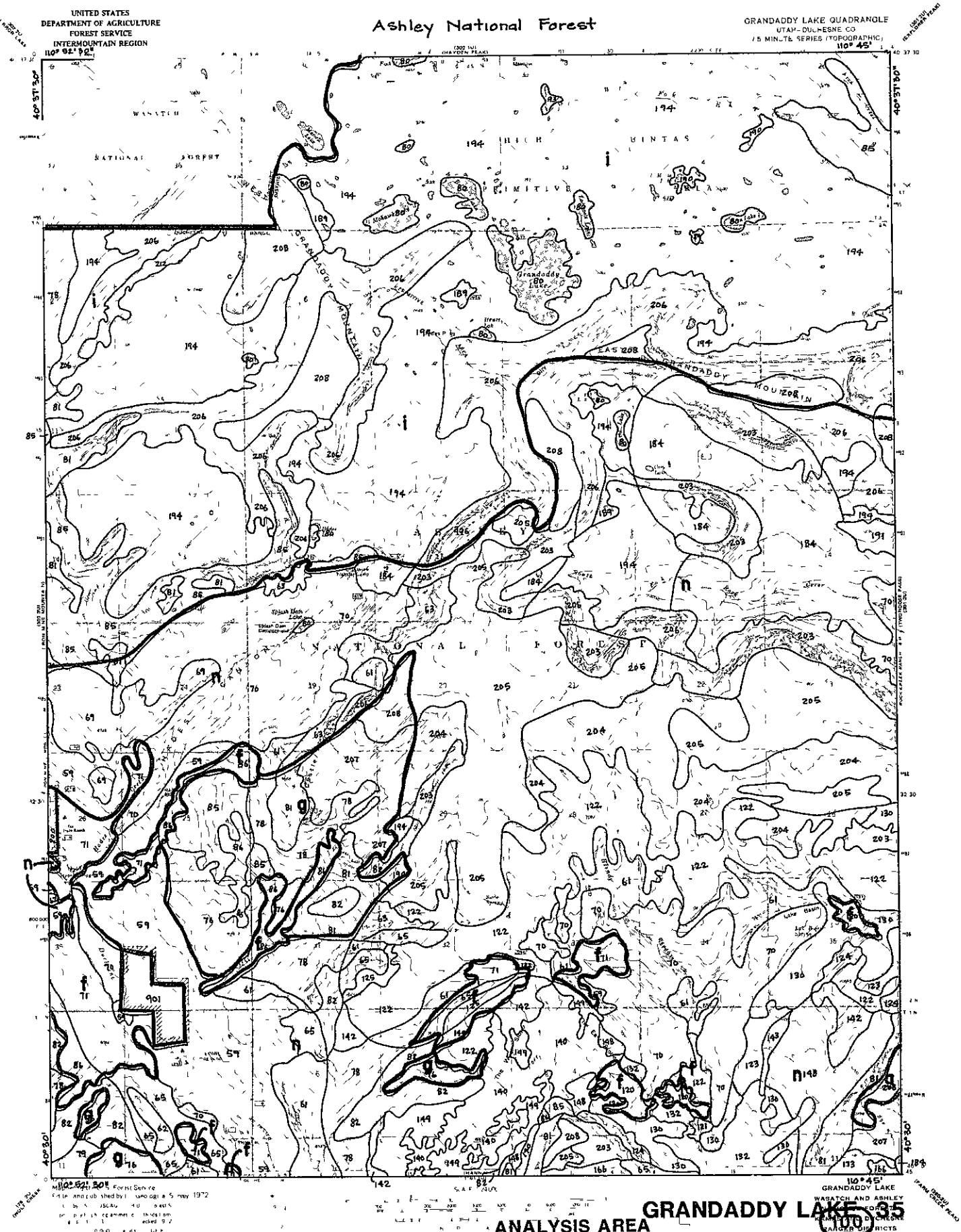
900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA

n

RANGER DISTRICTS


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
IRON MINE MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
UTAH-SUMMIT WASATCH AND DUCHESNE COS
7 5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
IRON MINE MOUNTAIN
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
IRON MINE MOUNTAIN 34
KAMAS HEBER AND DUCHESNE
RANGER DISTRICTS
(HAYDEN PEAK 3 SW)
1975
100
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
GRANDADDY LAKE QUADRANGLE
UTAH-DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 45'
40° 37' 30"
40° 30'
WASATCH
NATIONAL FOREST
HIGH UINTAS
PRIMITIVE AREA
GRANDADDY MOUNTAIN
GRANDADDY LAKE
A S H L E Y N A T I O N A L F O R E S T
901
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
GRANDADDY LAKE 35
900 911
n

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

TWOROOSE PASS QUADRANGLE
UTAH-DUCHESNE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

TWOROOSE PASS
NATIONAL FOREST
DUCHESNE AND ROOSEVELT
RANGER DISTRICTS
(HAYDEN PEAK ...)

TWOROOSE PASS 36

100

900-911

n

ANALYSIS AREA

OTHER OWNERSHIP

MANAGEMENT AREA

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy Duty ——— Medium Duty ——— Surveyed, location reliable

Light Duty ——— Unimproved Dirt ——— Unsurveyed, Bureau of Land Management or strangr

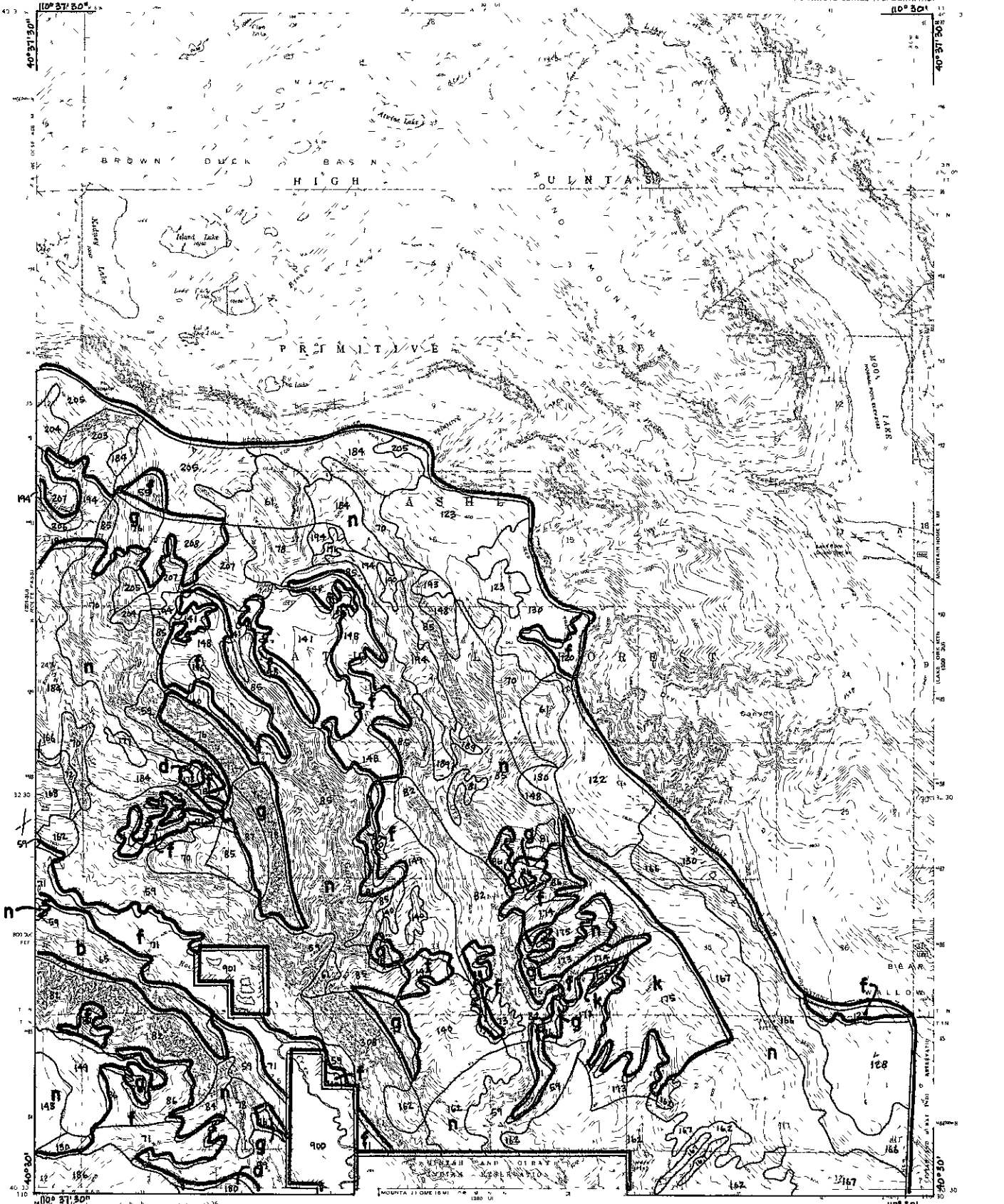
Trail - - - -

TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

KIDNEY LAKE QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



KIDNEY LAKE 37

KIDNEY LAKE QUADRANGLE
ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
DUCHESNE AND DUCHESNE
RANGER DISTRICTS

100

900-911

n

ANALYSIS AREA

TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

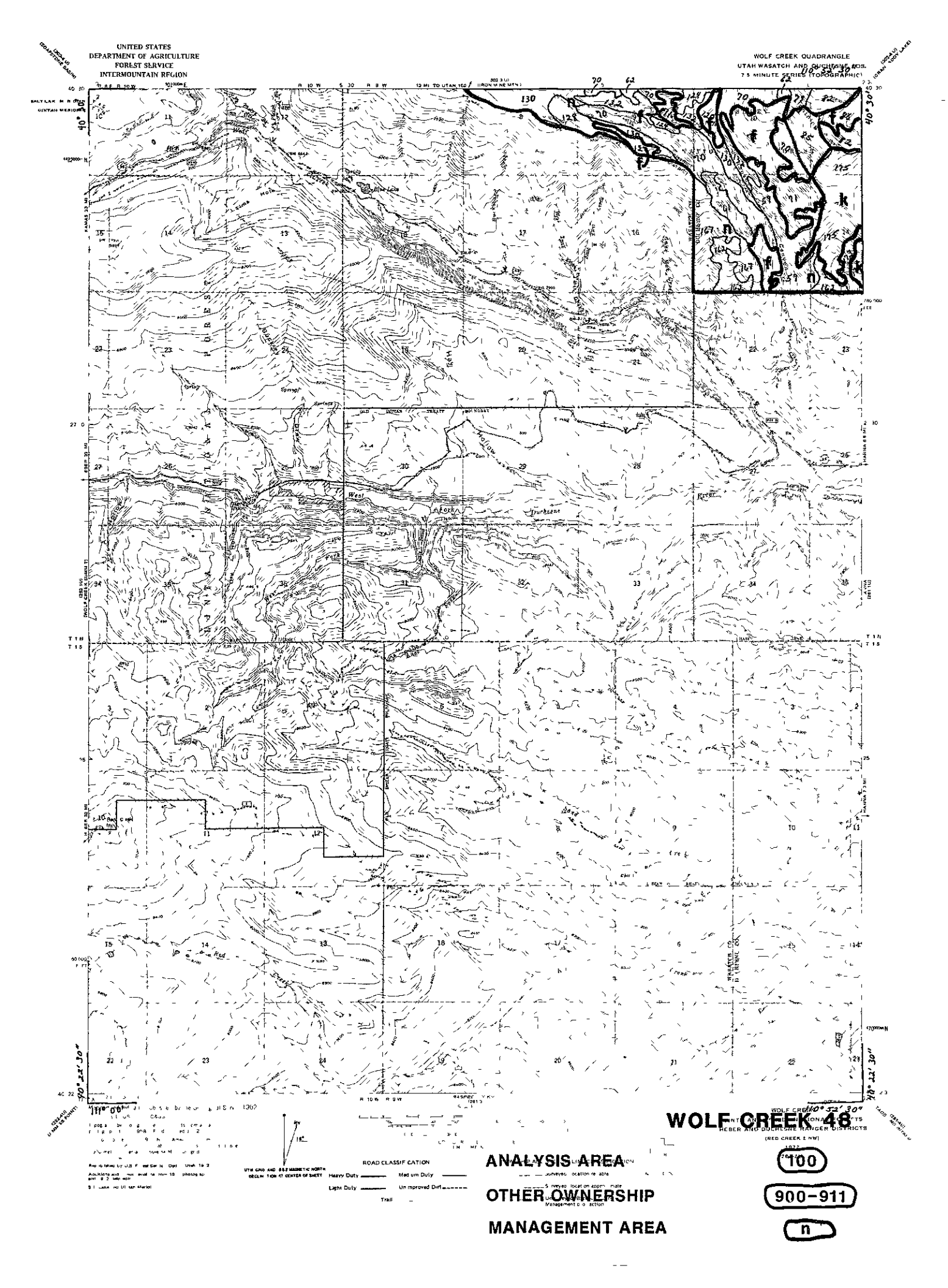
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

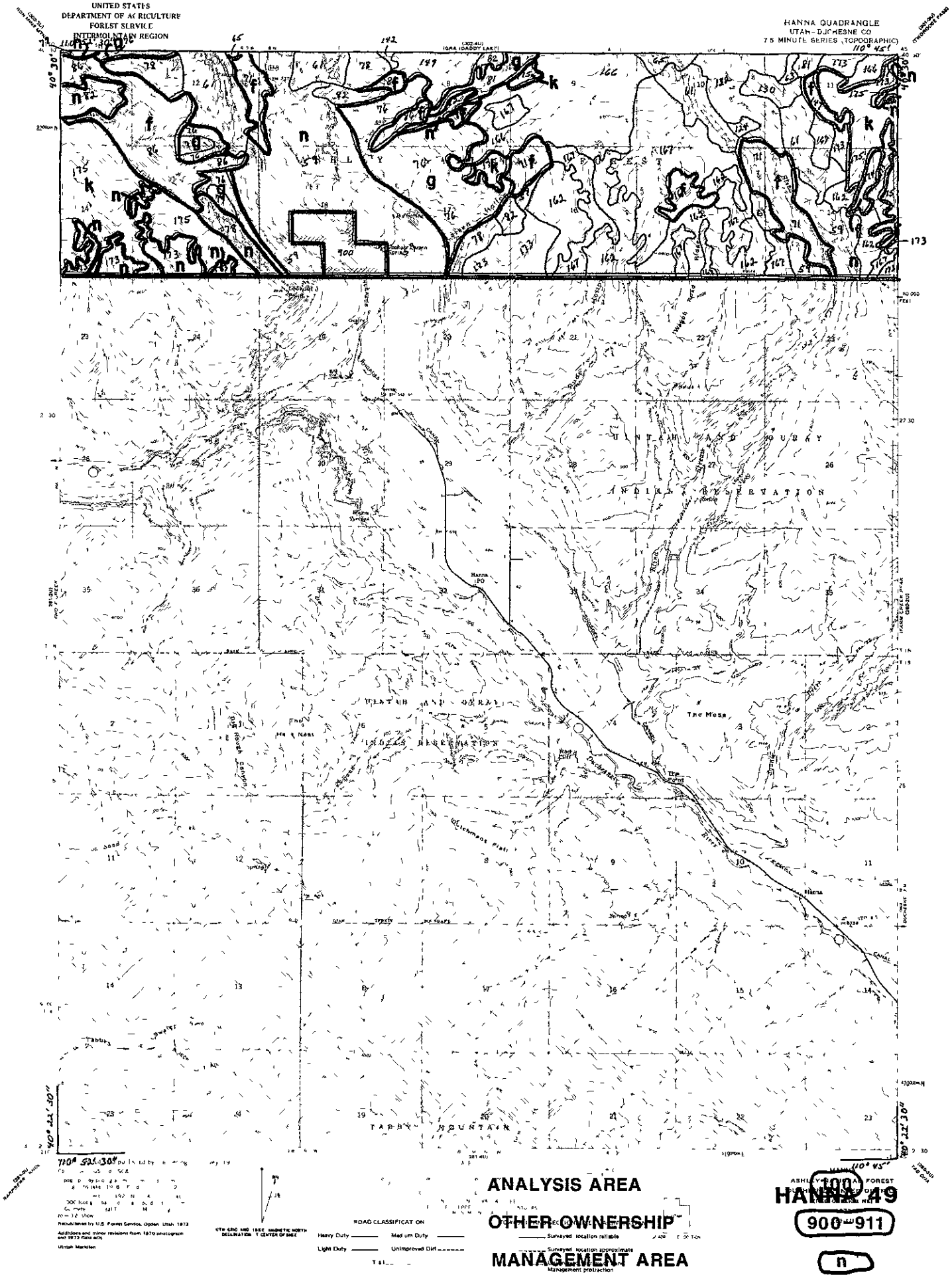
Heavy Duty ——— Hard Surface Duty ———
Light Duty ——— Unimproved Dirt - - - -
Trail ·····

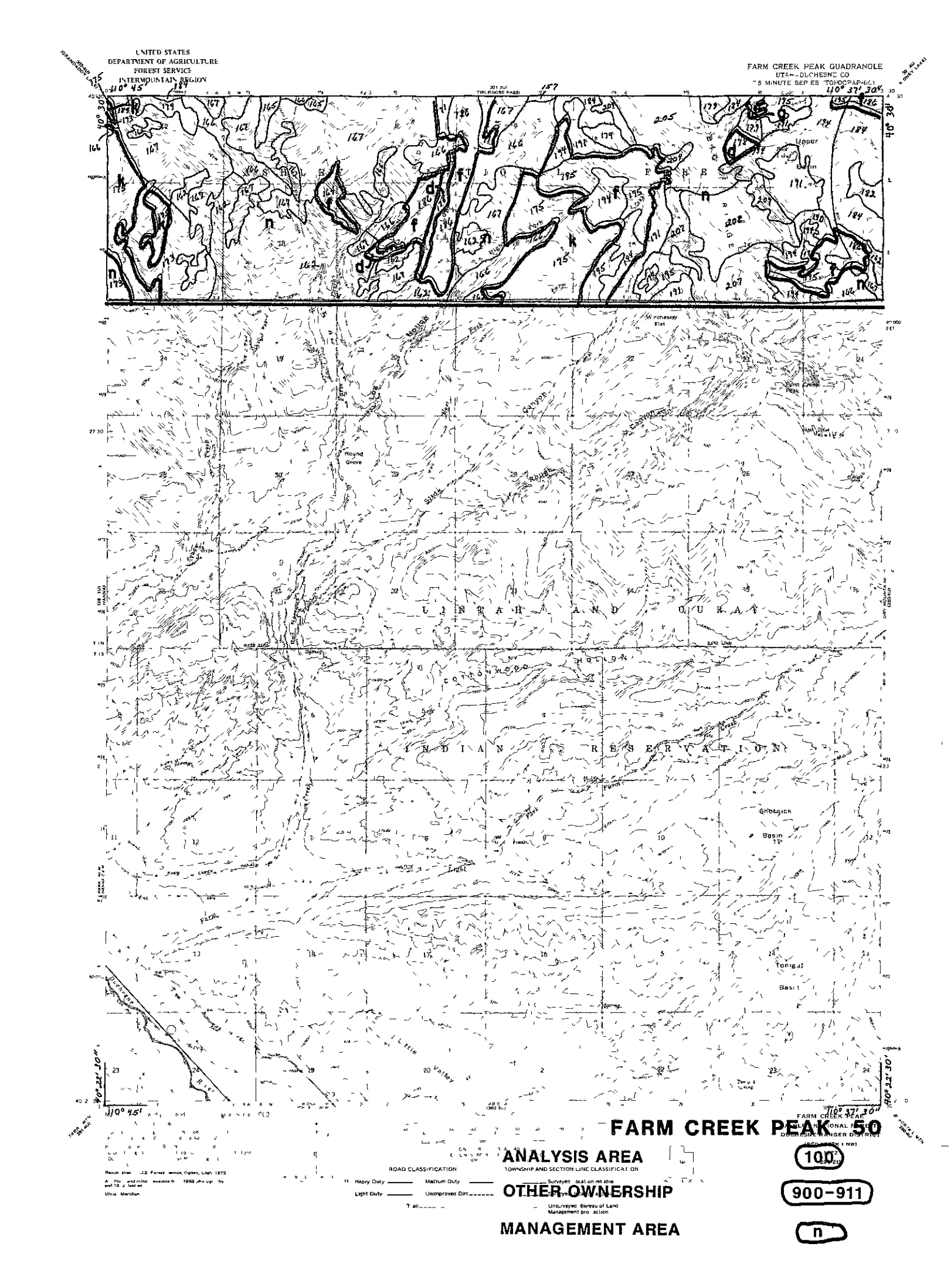
OTHER OWNERSHIP

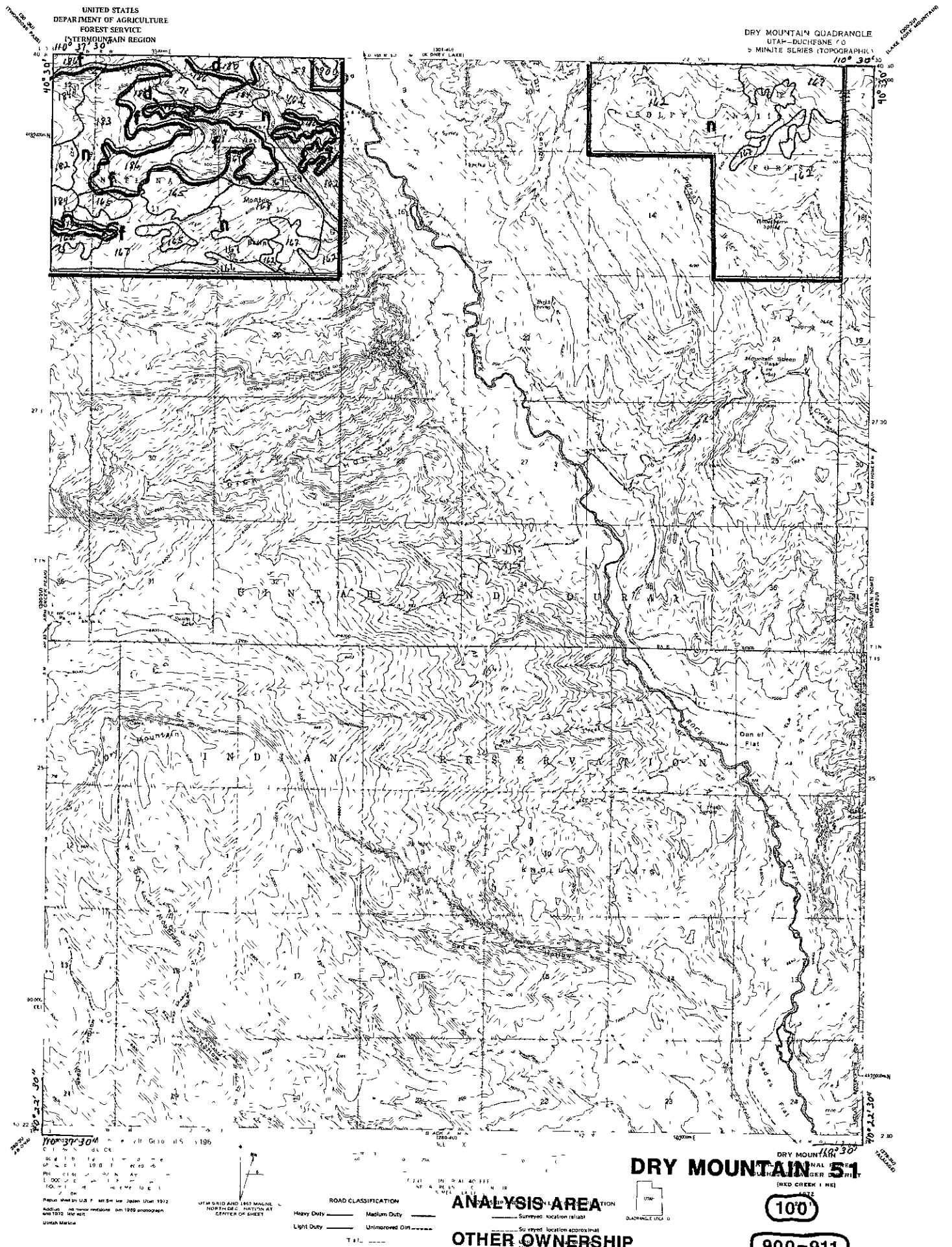
Unsurveyed Bureau of Land Management protraction

MANAGEMENT AREA


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
WOLF CREEK QUADRANGLE
UTAH WASATCH AND DUCHESNE COS.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
WOLF CREEK 48
ANALYSIS AREA
100
OTHER OWNERSHIP
900-911
MANAGEMENT AREA
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
HANNA QUADRANGLE
UTAH - DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
UINTAH AND OURAY
INDIAN RESERVATION
The Mesa
TABBY MOUNTAIN
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
HANNA 49
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
FARM CREEK PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH—DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
UINTAH AND OURAY
INDIAN RESERVATION
FARM CREEK PEAK
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
100
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
DRY MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
UTAH—DUCHESNE CO
7½ MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 37' 30"
40° 30'
110° 30'
40° 22' 30"
UNTAH AND DURAY
INDIAN RESERVATION
Mountain Sheep Pass
Dan of Flat
ROCK
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
UTM GRID AND 1965 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
DRY MOUNTAIN
(RED CREEK I NE)
1972
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
DRY MOUNTAIN 51
100
900-911
n

DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICT

4B

4B Duchesne Ranger District (South Unit) - Administrative Unit 4B - 202,123 acres

A. Unit Description:

This unit, the South Unit of the Duchesne Ranger District, has traditionally been considered as a separate unit of the District. It is physically separated from the rest of the Ashley National Forest and has different physical and vegetative characteristics.

The unit predominantly borders the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation lands on the north, public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management on the east, predominantly private land on the south, and adjoins the Uinta National Forest on the west.

The southwestern corner of the Unit lies in Utah and Wasatch Counties with the majority of the unit falling in Duchesne County, Utah.

B. Physical Characteristics:

This unit is a northward sloping plateau (Tavaputs Plateau) formed by the uplifting of the Uinta Sediment. It is sharply dissected by several major drainages. The plateau is drier and lower on the northern edges, which are covered with pinyon-juniper, rising to conifer stands and then to grass ridges along the southern edge.

Elevations range from about 6,000 feet near Gilsonite Draw to 10,336 feet at Strawberry Peak. It is broken by many large canyons: Avintaquin, Timber, Lake, Sams, Right Fork Indian, Left Fork Indian, Sowers, Antelope, Cottonwood, and Gilsonite Draw. The soils are derived from shale parent material and are heavy textured.

This unit is divided by U.S. Highway 191 which splits it from north to south in Indian Canyon. Lands to the east of Highway 191 (Indian Canyon) are generally lower in elevation and include primarily vegetation types such as sagebrush-grasslands and pinyon-juniper. To the west of Indian Canyon, higher elevations include additional vegetative types such as aspen, Douglas-fir, and subalpine fir-Englemann spruce.

Minerals exploration, particularly oil and gas, and grazing of domestic livestock have traditionally been the heaviest resource demands. However, recreation activities, particularly hunting, and small amounts of timber harvest have been increasing in recent years. This unit receives moderate user pressure from the Price, Utah area, which has been in an energy development "boom" during the late 1970's and early 1980's.

C. Administrative Unit Exceptions to the Prescription:

Standards and guidelines for the Management Areas included within this Unit are applicable with the following modification:

Management Area a. (ME1-MI1) - this Management Area (MA) occurs as a single block in the vicinity of Cow Hollow. It is inventoried as a potential candidate Research Natural Area. Field work has not been done at this time so no search or establishment report is available. When field work is done, a decision will be made to either drop this from potential candidate status or to prepare an establishment report and recommend for Research Natural Area classification. The area is placed in a custodial management prescription (ME1-MI1) until the above decision is made. If the decision is to drop the area it will be managed under the same standards and guidelines as the surrounding area (ME11-MI2). If the decision is to proceed with RNA classification, a site specific plan for the management of the area will be prepared.

D. Management Areas within Duchesne Ranger District - South Unit (for details see Standards and Guidelines in this Chapter:

Management Area a - Management Emphasis (ME)1 - Management Intensity (MI)1 - 694 acres
Management Area d - ME3 - MI4 - 62,222 acres
Management Area e - ME4 - MI4 - 8,398 acres
Management Area f - ME5 - MI3 - 22,972 acres
Management Area n - ME11 - MI2 - 107,837 acres

Management areas are aggregations of analysis areas that have the same management prescription and are shown on the following tables. Management emphasis and management intensity numbers were used for identification during the FORPLAN modeling and are shown here to maintain prescription identity. The acreage figures indicates total acres for each management area.

Administrative Unit 4 - Duchesne Ranger District (South Unit)

Analysis Area Number	Total Acres in the Unit	a. ME1 Acres Allocated	a. MI1 Decade Implemented	b. ME2 Acres Alloc	b. MI3 Decade Impl	d. ME3 Acres Alloc	d. MI4 Decade Impl	e. ME4 Acres Alloc	e. MI4 Decade Impl	f. ME5 Acres Alloc	f. MI3 Decade Impl	n. ME11 Acres Alloc	n. MI2 Decade Impl
7	8,398							8,398	2,4				
8	31,872					31,872	1,2						
9	2,744	232	1									2,512	1
10	632											632	8
11	2,372											2,372	8
12	1,310									312	2	998	1,2,5,6
13	4,647									4,647	3,4,5		
15	3,441											3,441	1
16	9,086					9,086	1						
17	864	81	1									783	1
18	1,232	72	1							1,160	4,5		
28	19,565					6,396	2					13,169	1
29	27,785											27,785	1
30	14,747											14,747	1
301	6,309											6,309	1
32	1,691									1,522	4	169	7
33	7,240									6,516	2,3,4	724	8
34	2,318											2,318	11
35	5,438									5,438	3,4,5		
40	15,177	309	1			14,868	1						
41	13,697											13,697	1
42	7,356											7,356	1
302	2,559											2,559	1
43	1,426											1,426	9
44	7,618									778	3	6,840	7,8
45	2,599									2,599	4,5		
Totals	202,123	694				62,222		8,398		22,972		107,837	

Duchesne Ranger District - 4B

Quads in this section: 57, 58, 59, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 70C, 70D, 70G, 70H

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR SE QUADRANGLE
UTAH – WASATCH CO
5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

d published by the Geological Survey 1967

Republished by U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah 1972

This map complies with National Map Accuracy Standards

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy Duty Medium Duty

Light Duty Unimproved Dirt

Trail

TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

Unsurveyed Bureau of Land Management protraction

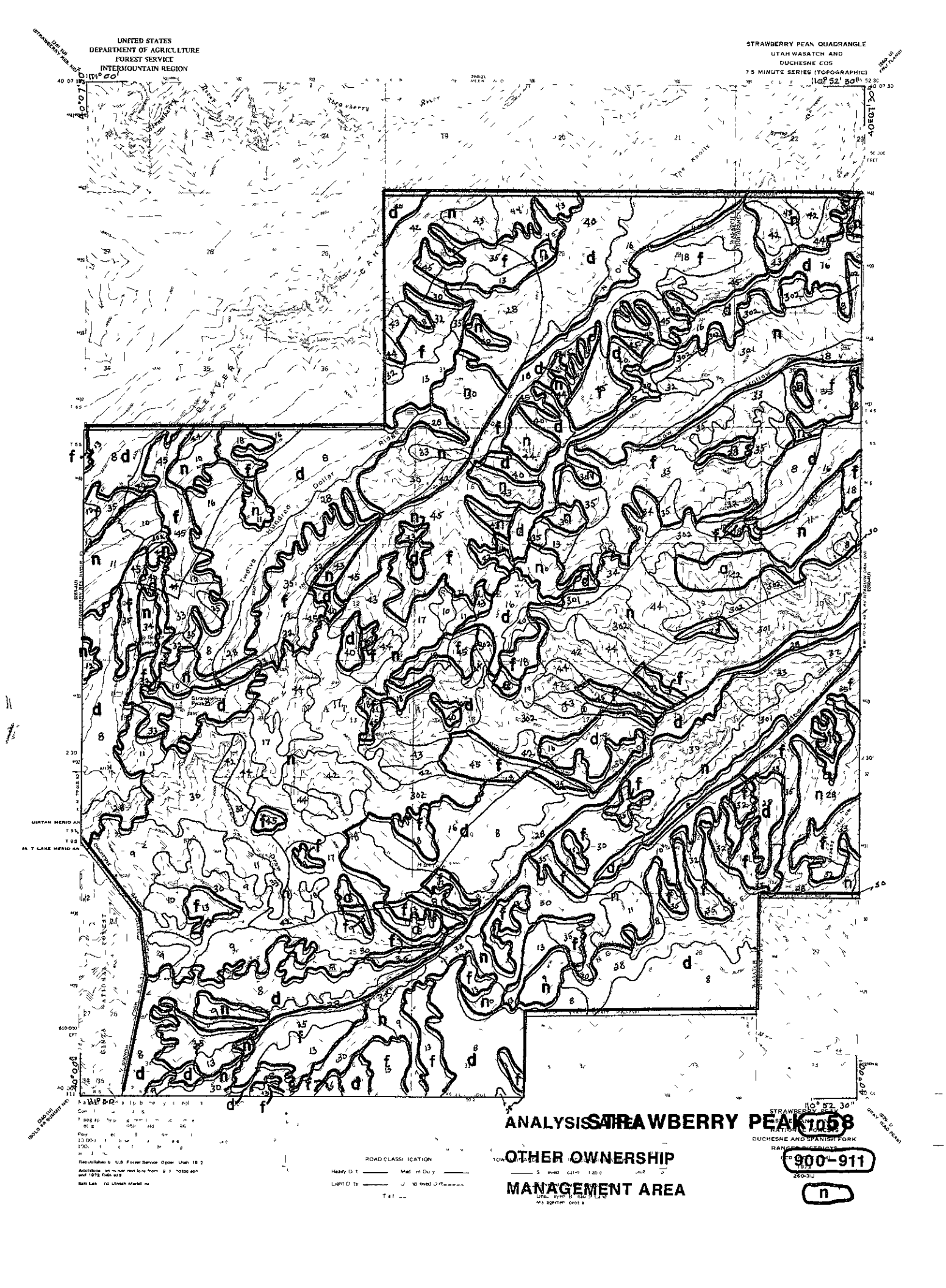
SPANISH FORK HEBER AND DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICT

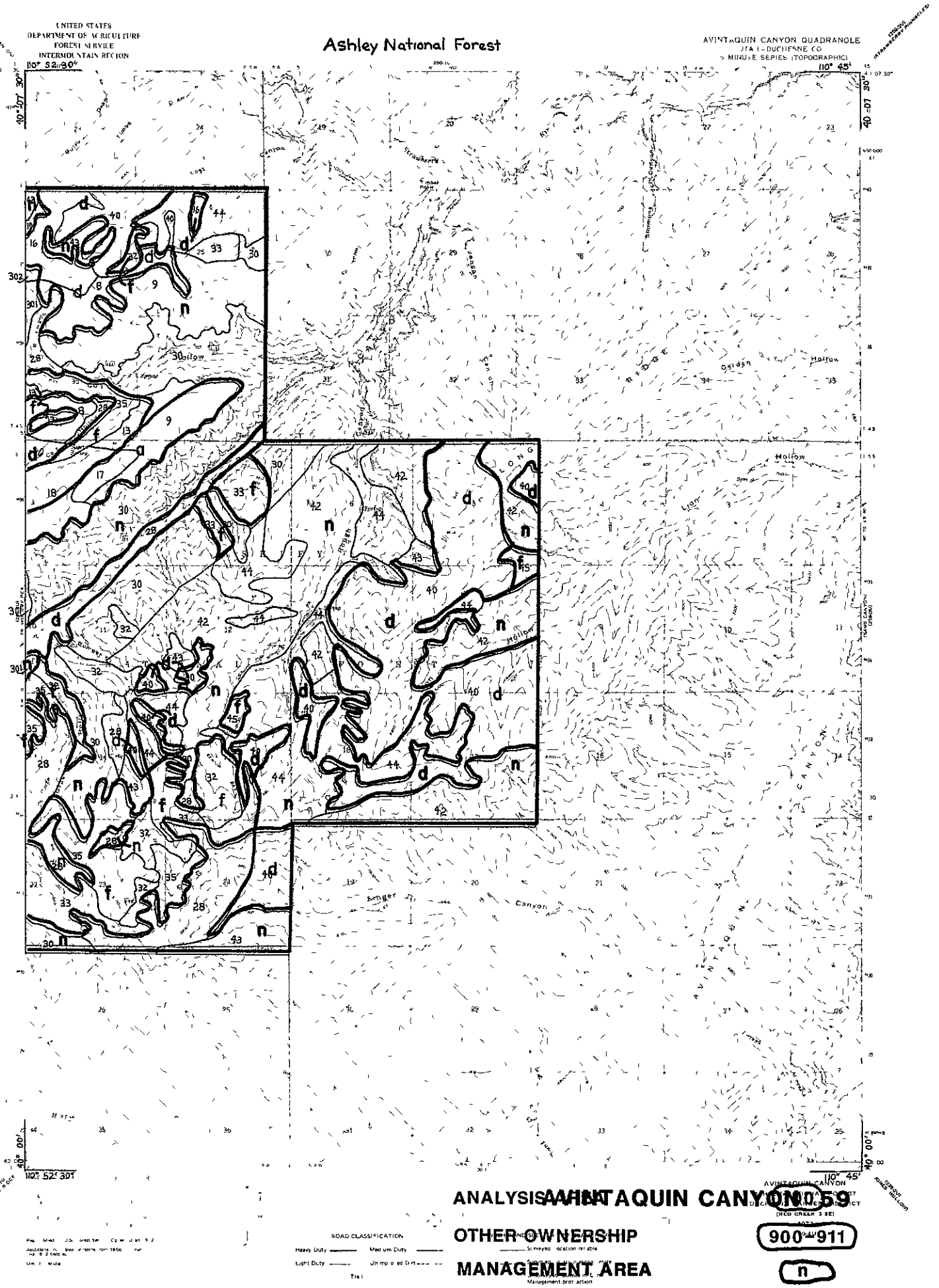
STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR S.E. 57

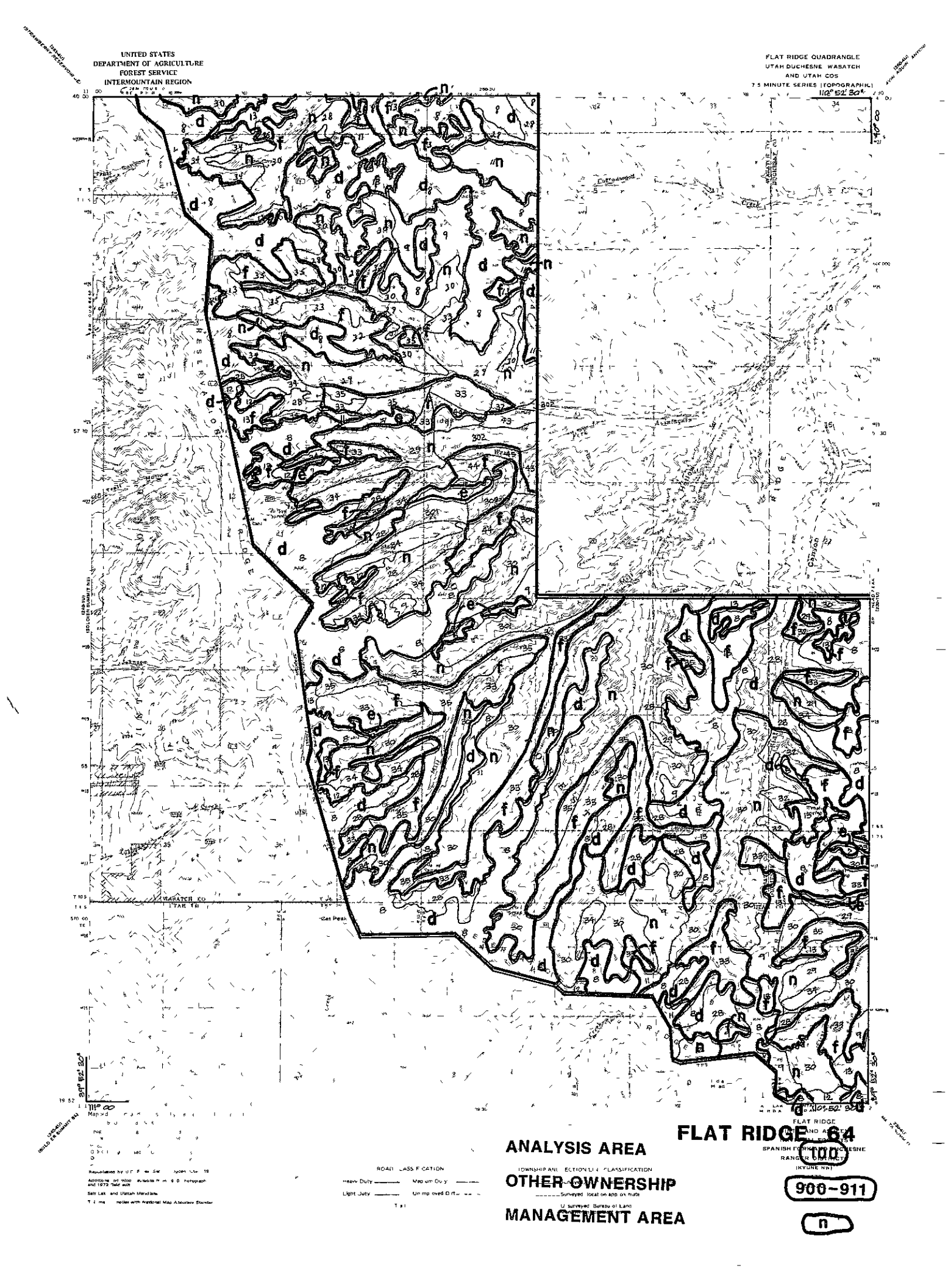
ANALYSIS AREA 100.

OTHER OWNERSHIP 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
STRAWBERRY PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH WASATCH AND
DUCHESNE COS
7 5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
ANALYSIS AREA
STRAWBERRY PEAK 1058
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
DUCHESNE AND SPANISH FORK
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
AVINTAQUIN CANYON QUADRANGLE
UTAH-DUCHESNE CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 52' 30"
110° 45'
40° 07' 30"
40° 00'
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
Trail
ANALYSIS AREA
AVINTAQUIN CANYON 59
OTHER OWNERSHIP
900-911
MANAGEMENT AREA
n

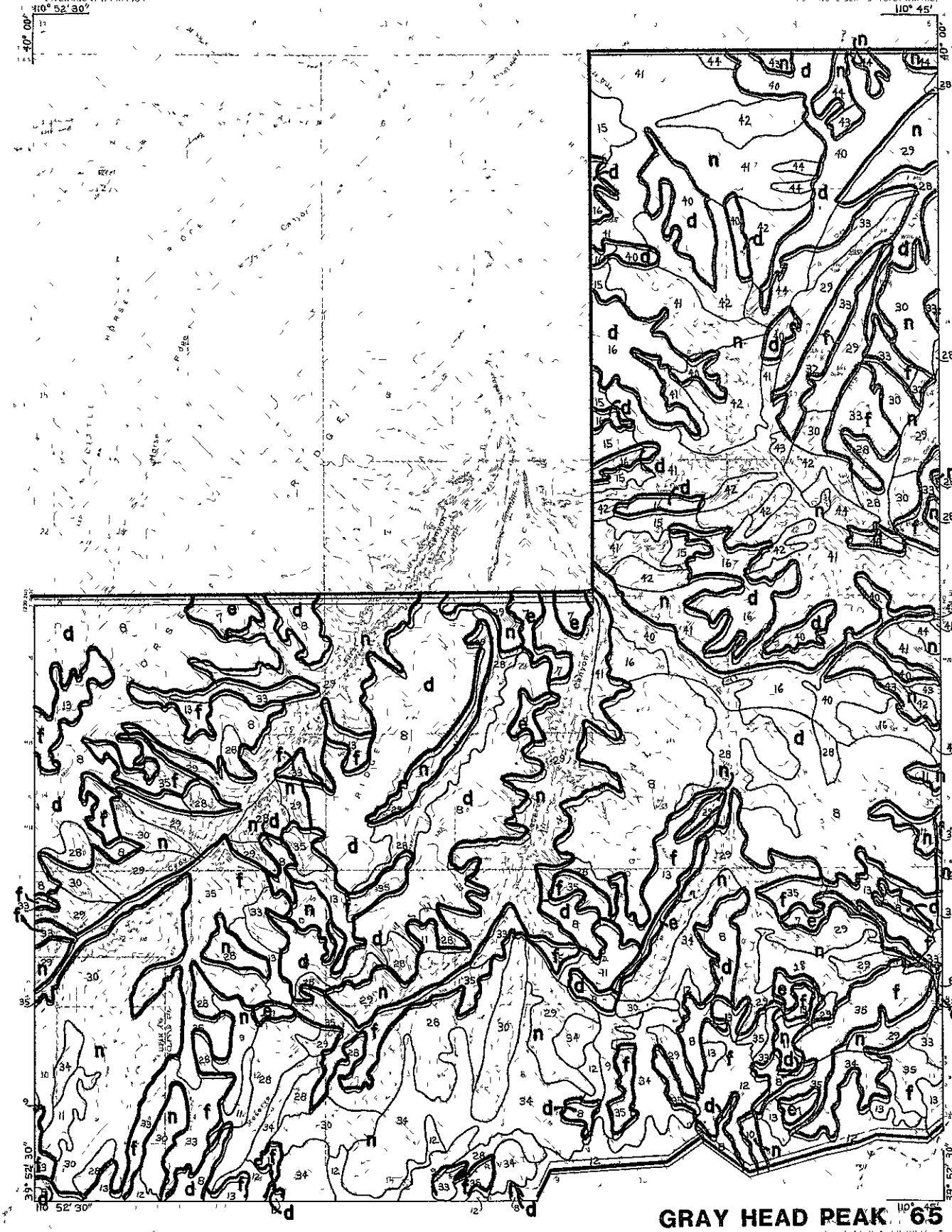

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
FLAT RIDGE QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE WASATCH
AND UTAH COS
7 5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
FLAT RIDGE 64
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
900-911
n

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ashley National Forest

GRAY HEAD PEAK QUADRANGLE
UTAH
DUCHESNE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC

110° 52' 30"
110° 45'
40° 00'
39° 52' 30"



GRAY HEAD PEAK 65

ANALYSIS AREA — 100

OTHER OWNERSHIP — 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA — n

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

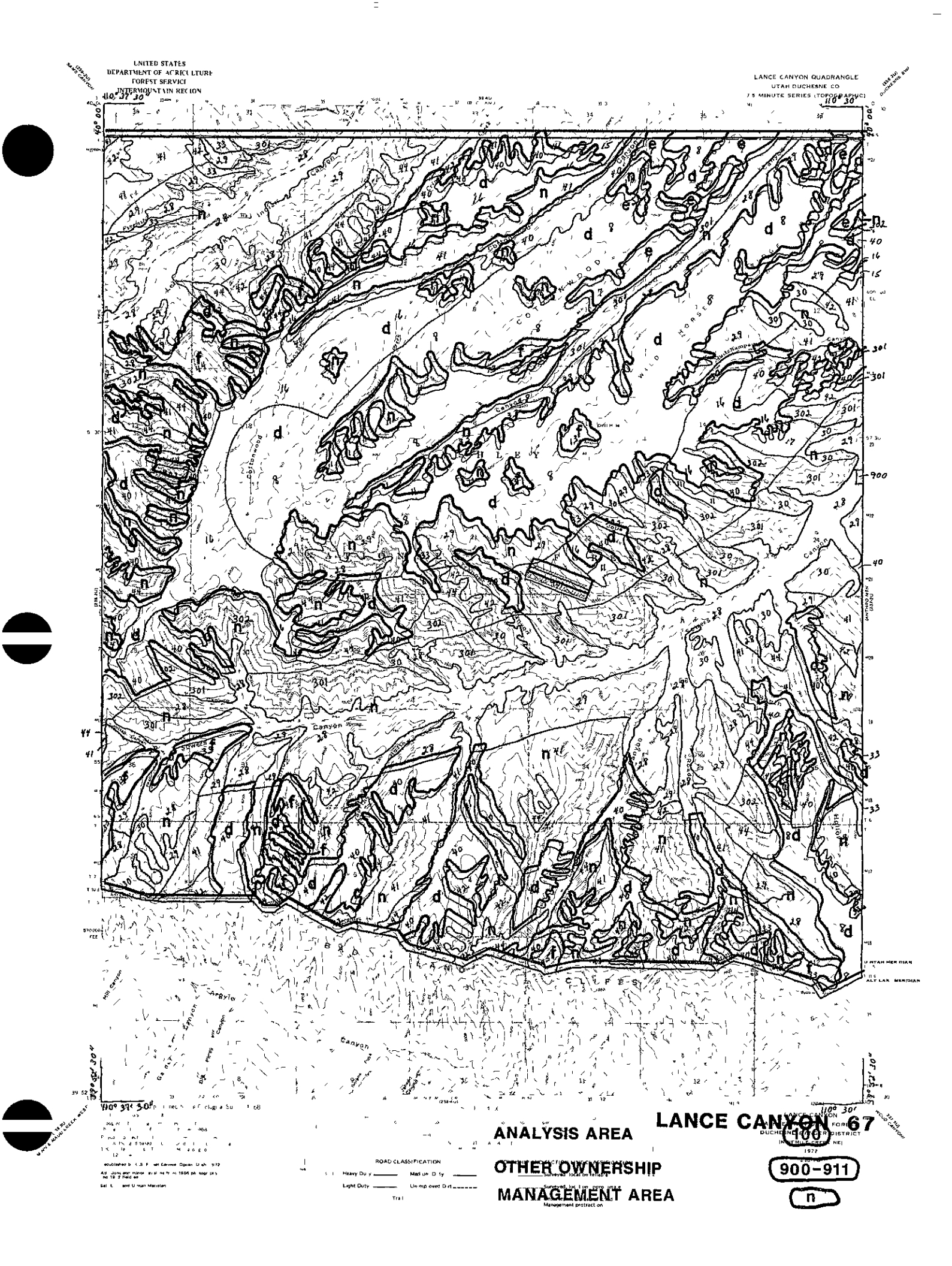
Ashley National Forest

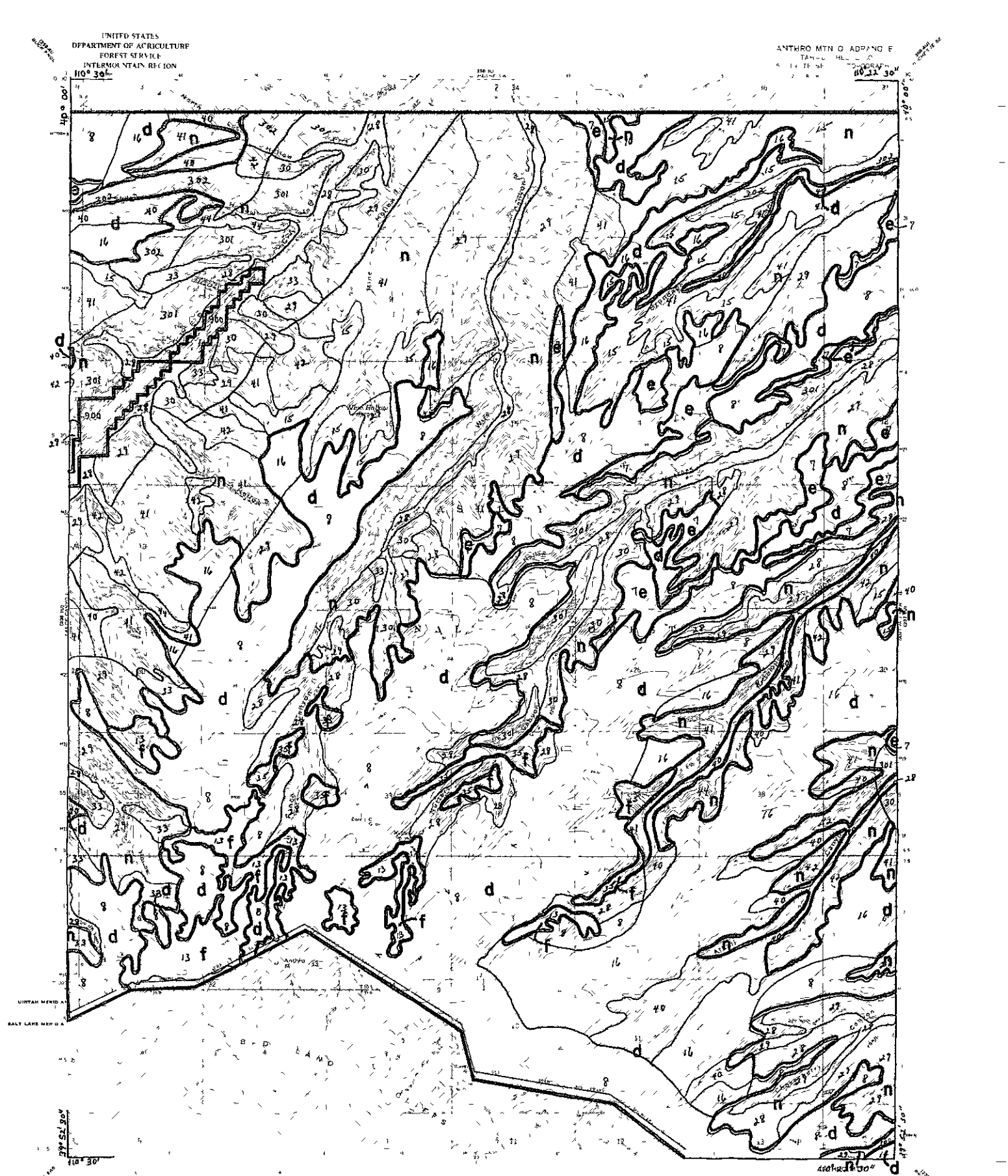
JONES HOLLOW 66

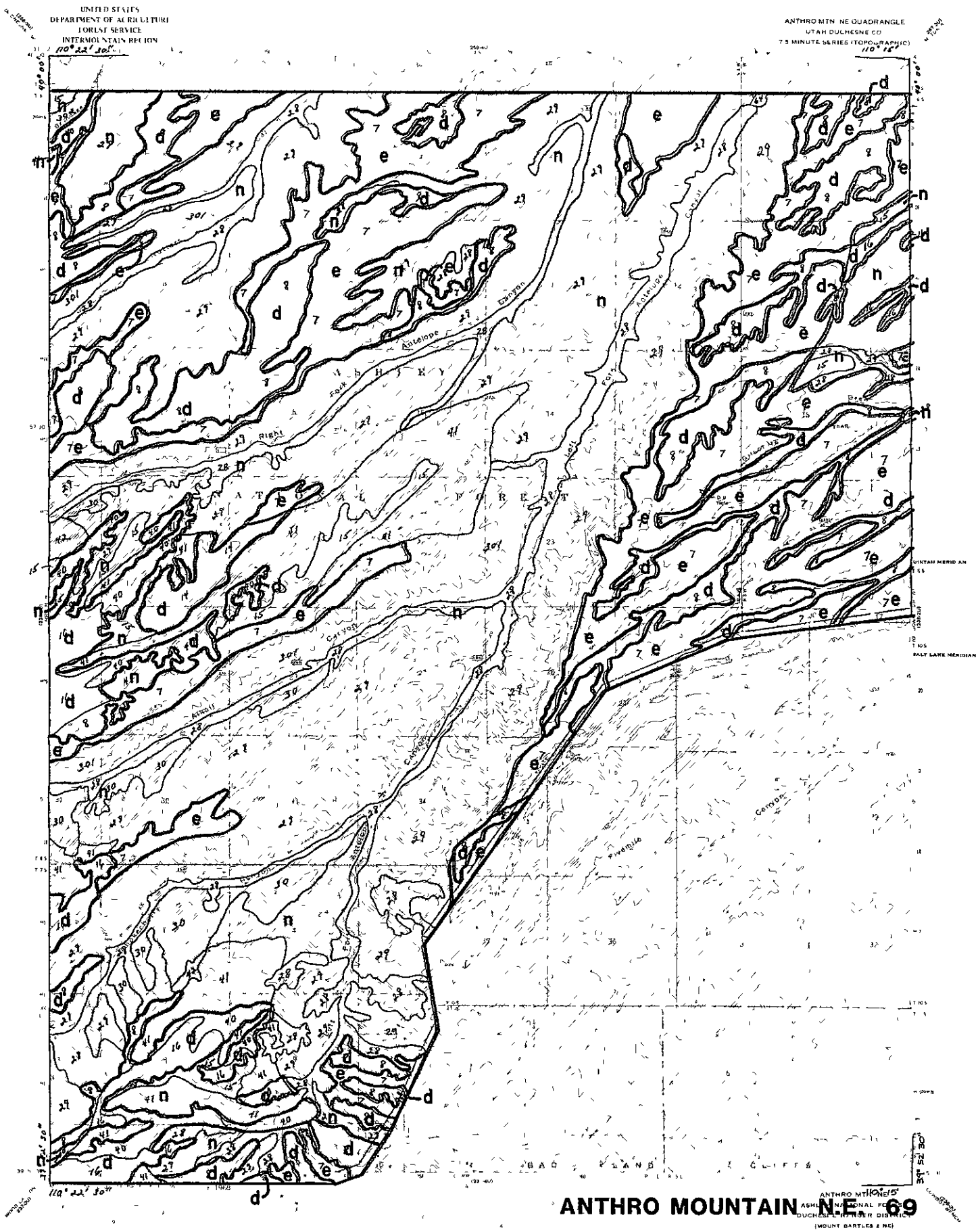
ANALYSIS AREA — 100

OTHER OWNERSHIP — 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA — n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
LANCE CANYON QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE CO
7 5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 37' 30"
40° 00'
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
LANCE CANYON 67
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
ANTHRO MOUNTAIN 68
ANALYSIS AREA
100
OTHER OWNERSHIP
900-911
MANAGEMENT AREA
n



ANTHRO MOUNTAIN NE 69

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

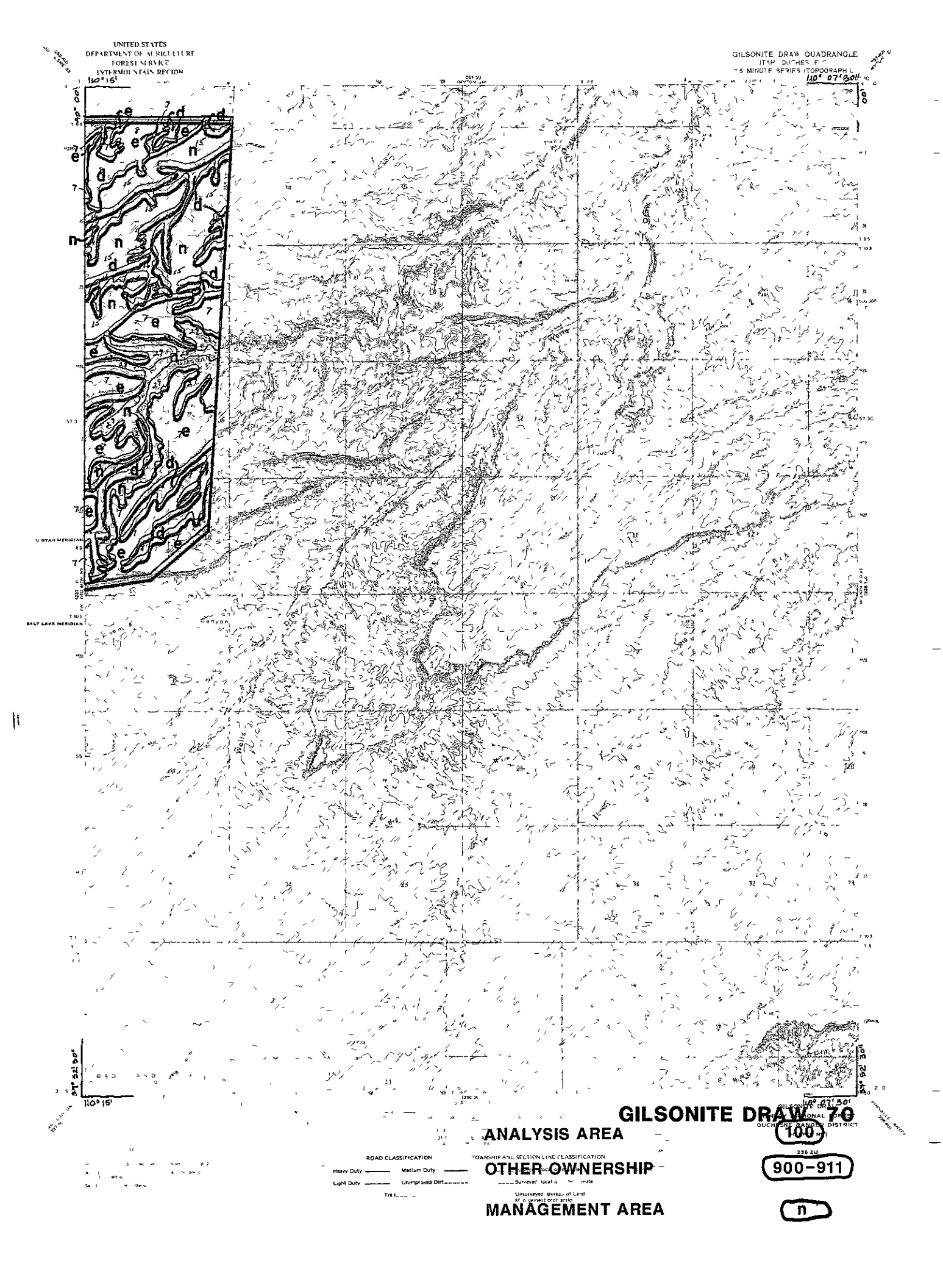
Heavy Duty ——— Medium Duty ———

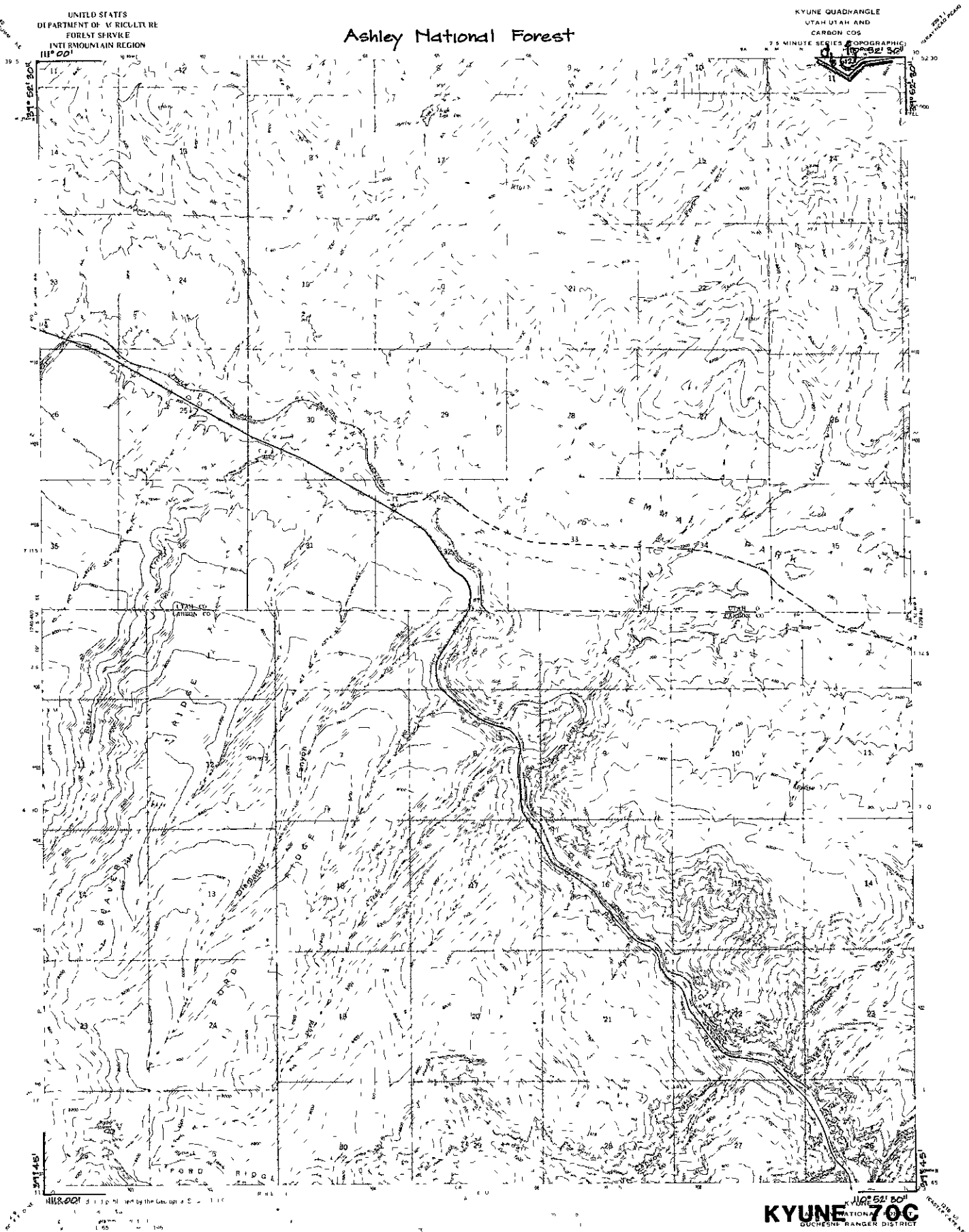
Light Duty ——— Unimproved Dirt - - - -

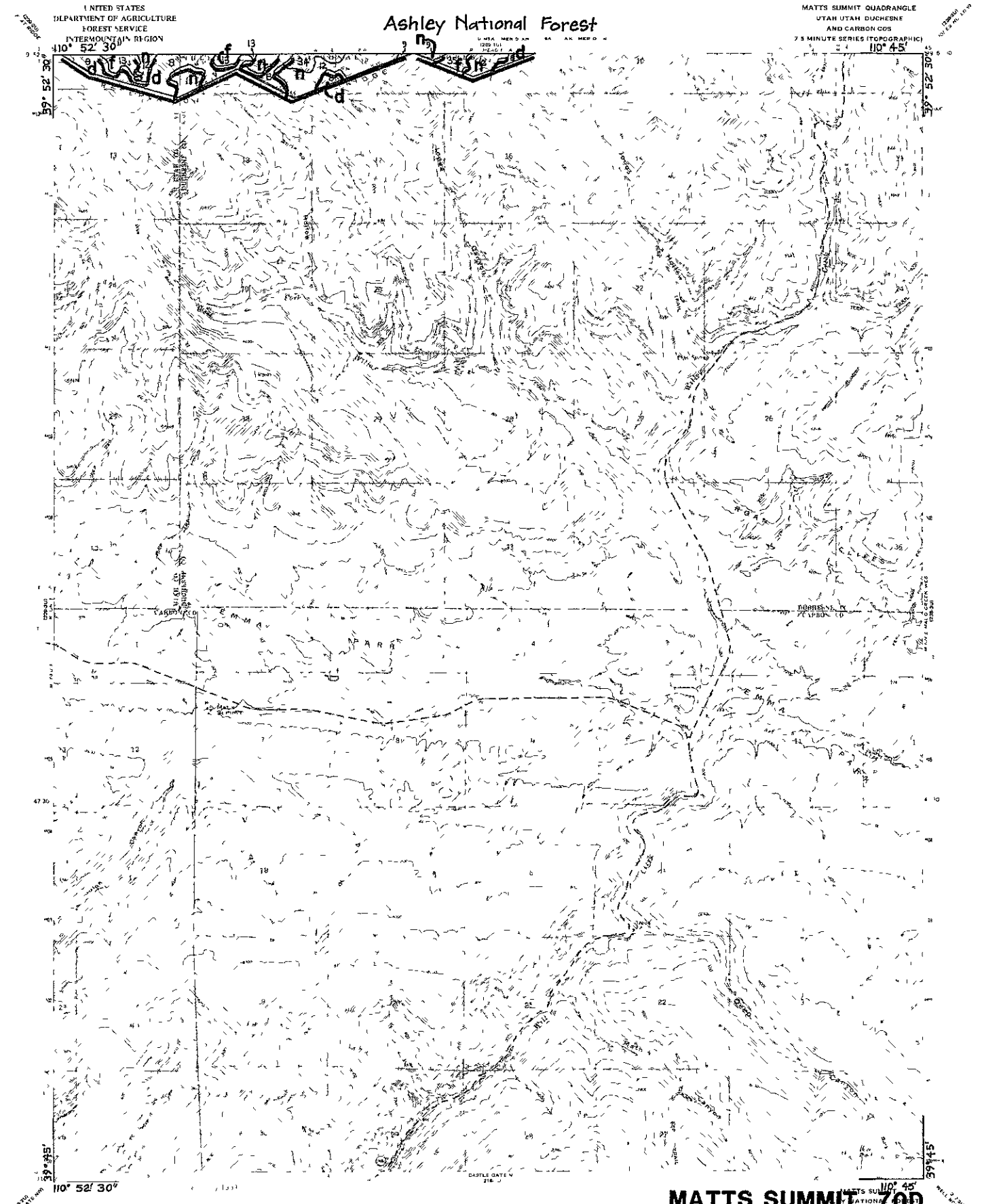
ANALYSIS AREA — 100

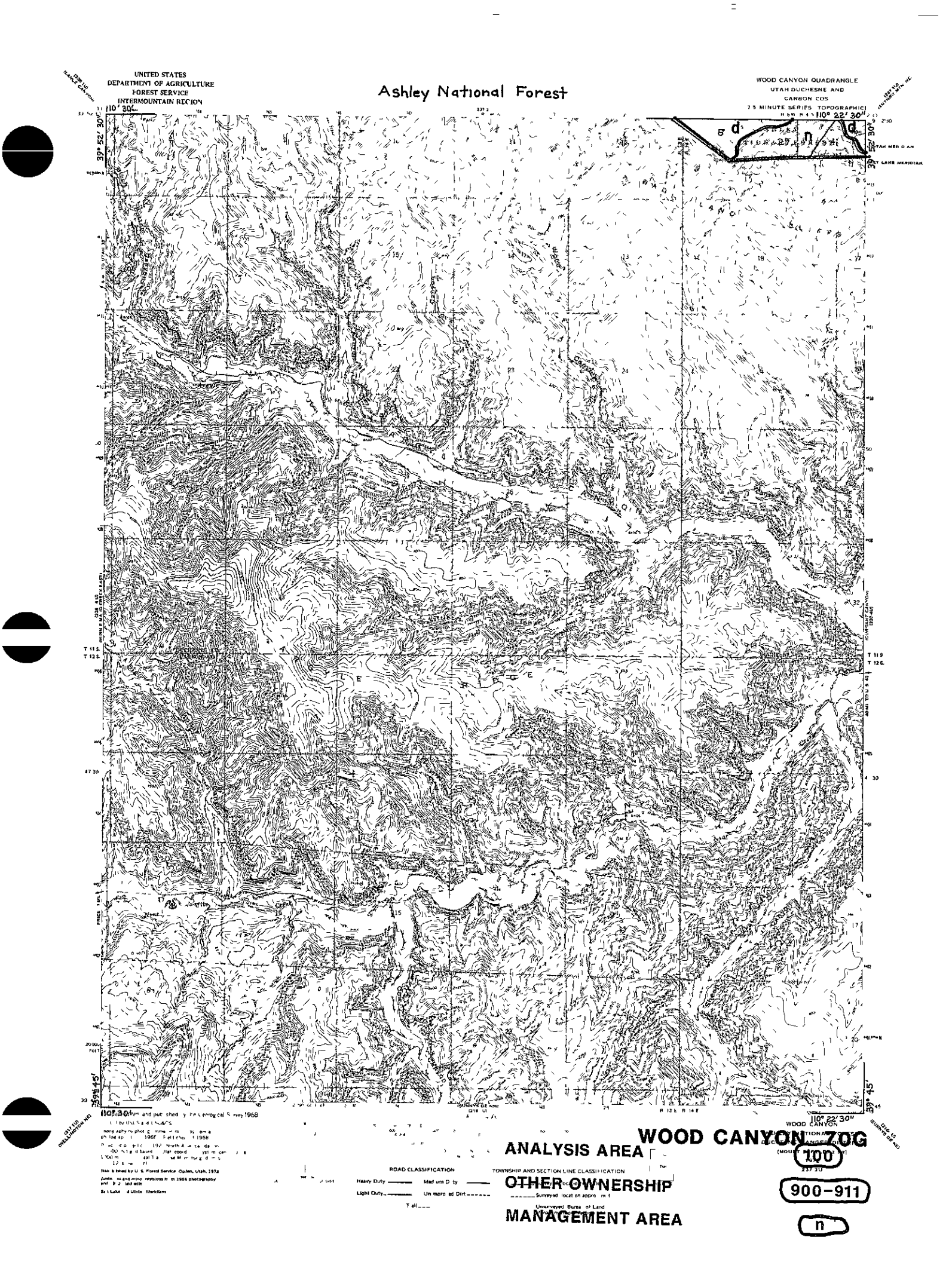
OTHER OWNERSHIP — 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA — n

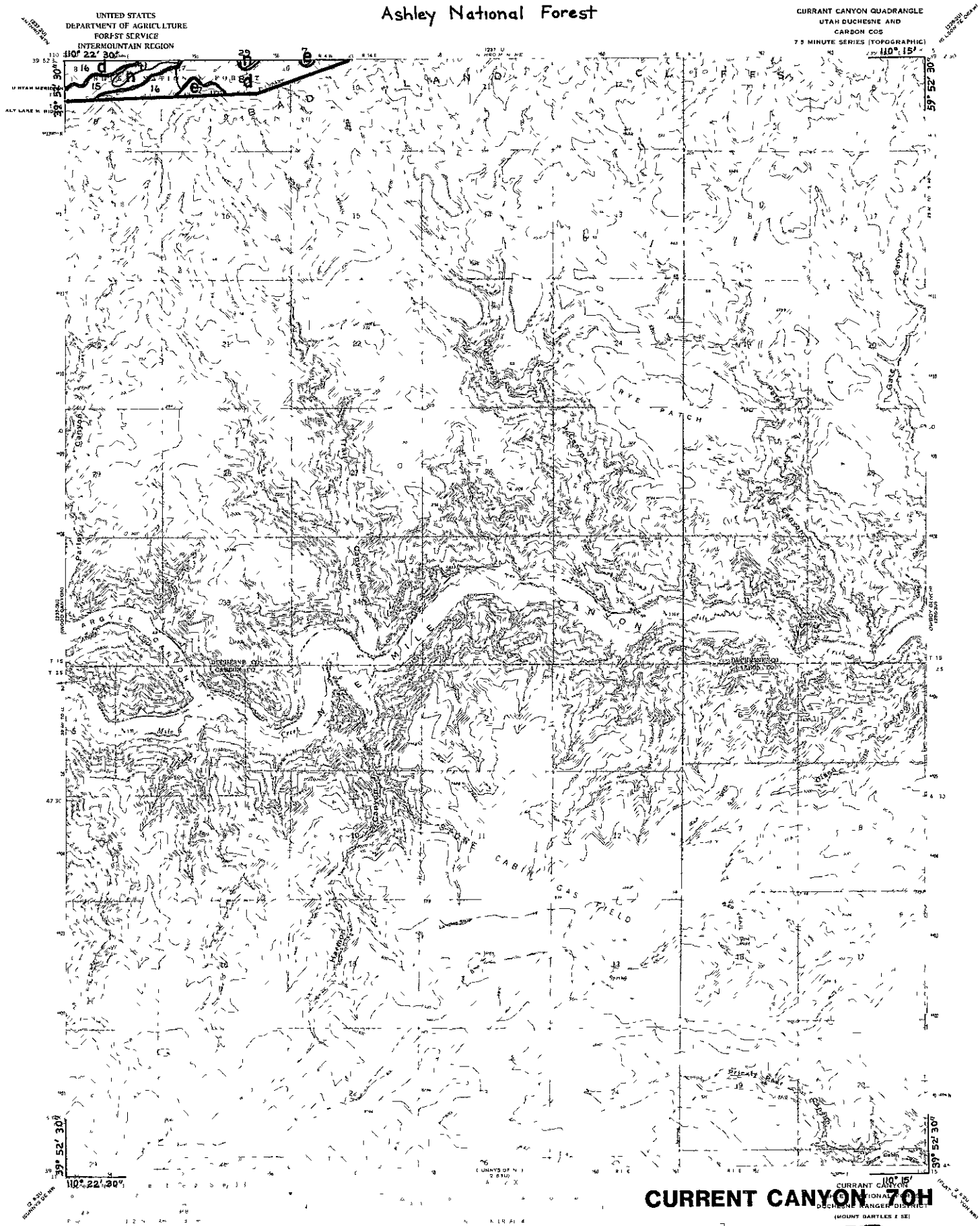

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
GILSONITE DRAW QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 15'
110° 07' 30"
40° 00'
39° 52' 30"
T 10 S
SALT LAKE MERIDIAN
U INTAH MERIDIAN
GILSONITE DRAW
ANALYSIS AREA
100
OTHER OWNERSHIP
900-911
MANAGEMENT AREA
n
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
Unsurveyed
Bureau of Land Management protractio


Ashley National Forest
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
KYUNE QUADRANGLE
UTAH UTAH AND
CARBON COS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
KYUNE 7.5C
DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICT
(KYUNE 6W)
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
100
900-911
n


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
MATTS SUMMIT QUADRANGLE
UTAH UTAH DUCHESNE
AND CARBON COS
7 5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
110° 52' 30"
110° 45'
39° 52' 30"
39° 45'
MATTS SUMMIT 70D
DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICT
100
900-911
n
ANALYSIS AREA
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy Duty
Medium Duty
Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Ashley National Forest
WOOD CANYON QUADRANGLE
UTAH DUCHESNE AND
CARBON COS
7 5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC
110° 30'
110° 22' 30"
39° 52' 30"
39° 45'
WOOD CANYON
ANALYSIS AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AREA
WOOD CANYON 206
100
900-911
n

Ashley National Forest



CURRENT CANYON 70H

ANALYSIS AREA 100

OTHER OWNERSHIP 900-911

MANAGEMENT AREA n

G. SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED & PROBABLE PRACTICES

RECREATION CONSTRUCTION / RECONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE [1/]

Project Name or Description	District	MIH	Unit of Measure	Outputs by Year 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Spillway Boating Site	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT	400									
Little Hole Boating Site	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT	400									
Arch Dam Group Campground	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT	300									
Greendale Group Campground	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT	300									
Deer Run Campground	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT		230								
Cedar Springs Campground	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT				140						
Mustang Ridge Campground	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT			520							
Jarvis Boating Campground	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT						47				
Avintaquin Water System	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT					80					
Dripping Springs Group	Flaming Gorge	A05	PAOT		165								
Uinta Canyon Trailhead	Roosevelt	A06	PAOT		150								
Grizzly Ridge Winter Sports Site	Vernal	A06	PAOT				500						
Hades Trailhead	Duchesne	A06	PAOT						215				
Iron Springs Group North	Vernal	A06	PAOT								365		
Iron Springs Group South	Vernal	A06	PAOT										315
Little Hole	Flaming Gorge	A10	Miles										
General D-1 Reconstruction	Flaming Gorge												
Lower Little Hole	Flaming Gorge	A11	Miles										
Canyon Rim	Flaming Gorge	A11	Miles										
Twin Lakes Creek (Bridge)	Vernal	A10	Each			Bridge							
General D-2 Reconstruction	Vernal												
Fox Queant	Roosevelt	A10	Miles					(Accomplish an average of 8 miles per year					
High Line Trail	Roosevelt	A10	Miles					through the first decade)					
Chain Lakes - Attwood	Roosevelt	A10	Miles										
General D-3 Reconstruction	Roosevelt												
Jackson Park	Roosevelt	A10	Miles										
Brown Duck Bridge	Roosevelt	A10	Each		3 Bridges								
West Fork Rock Creek	Duchesne	A10	Miles										
D-4 General Reconstruction	Duchesne												
Rock Creek	Duchesne	A10	Miles										
Highline Trail (west from Hacking Lake)	Vernal	A10	Miles										
Yellowstone Creek	Roosevelt	A10	Each				4 Bridges						
Lake Fork Drainage	Roosevelt	A10	Each		3 Bridges			6 Bridges					
Upper Fall Creek	Duchesne	A10	Each							Bridge			
Upper Rock Creek	Duchesne	A10	Each							Bridge			

[1/] Heavy maintenance at selected sites will be programmed annually in addition to the reconstruction schedule shown here.

Cultural Resouce Management

Cultural Resource Overview completed by 1992, condition, occurrance, etc.
Evaluate sites for significance, when appropriate nominate up to one site per year for National Register Listing.

FOREST ACTION SCHEDULE
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Activity Name or Description	District	MIH Code	Unit of Measure	Output Unit by Year 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Aspen Management													
Taylor Mountain Aspen Treatment	D-2	C02	Acres	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Diamond Mountain Aspen Treatment	D-2	C02	Acres	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lake Mountain Aspen Treatment	D-2	C02	Acres	50									
Grouse Creek Aspen Treatment	D-2	C02	Acres		50								
Little Lake Aspen Treatment	D-2	C02	Acres			50							
Dry Gulch Aspen Treatment	D-3	C02	Acres	5									
Petty Mountain Aspen Treatment	D-3	C02	Acres			10							
Pole Creek Aspen Treatment	D-3	C02	Acres	5									
Farm Creek Aspen Treatment	D-3	C02	Acres		5								
Timothy Creek Aspen Treatment	D-3	C02	Acres				5	5					
Upper Burnt Mill Aspen Treatment	D-3	C02	Acres						5				
Bull Elk Aspen Treatment	D-3	C02	Acres							5			
Hominey Creek Aspen Treatment	D-3	C02	Acres								5		
Log Hollow Aspen Treatment	D-4	C02	Acres	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Roads Canyon Aspen Treatment	D-4	C02	Acres		10		10		10				
Avintaquin Aspen Treatment	D-4	C02	Acres	10		10							
McAfee Basin Aspen Treatment	D-4	C02	Acres					10	10	10			
Pinyon-Juniper/Mountain Brush Management													
Bear Top Mountain Prescribed Burn	D-1	C02	Acres	400		400		400					
Goslin Mountain Prescribed Burn	D-1	C02	Acres		400		400		400				
Greendale P-J Openings				5	5	5	5	5	5				
Lower Pole Creek Sage Burn	D-3	C02	Acres	50									
Water Developments													
Bear Top Mountain Guzzler	D-1	C03	Structures	1									
Sheep Creek Lake Potholes	D-1	C03	Structures	2	2								
Gilsonite Guzzler	D-4	C03	Structures	1									
Wire Fence Guzzler	D-4	C03	Structures		1								

WILDLIFE CONTINUED

Activity Name or Description	District	MIH Code	Unit of Measure	Output Unit by Year 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Road Closures													
Brush Creek	D-2	C02	Miles	1									
Center Park	D-3	C02	Miles	3									
Jackson Park	D-3	C02	Miles		2								
Rock Spring/Farm Creek	D-3	C02	Miles		2								
Big Ridge	D-4	C02	Miles	3									
Cow Hollow	D-4	C02	Miles		4								
Waterfowl Projects													
Gull Lake Island Construction	D-2	C03	Structures		6								
Fisheries Projects													
Carter Creek Fisheries Project	D-1	C03	Structures	6									
Hickerson Park Stream Rehabilitation	D-1	C03	Structures	5	5								
Big and Little Brush Creek Hab. Imp.	D-2	C02	Miles		2								
N. Fork Ashley Creek Habitat Improvement	D-2	C02	Miles			6							
Lake Fork R. Bank Stabilization	D-3	C02	Miles	3									
Avintaquin Creek Habitat Improvement	D-4	C03	Structures	20									
Rock Creek/N.F. Duchesne River Habitat	D-4	C02	Miles	2	2	2	2	2 (C.U.P. Funded)					
Inventories/Studies													
Flaming Gorge Aduluvial Fisheries Study	D-1	C01	Studies	1	1	1	1						
Peregrine Falcon Reintroduction Study	D-1	C01	Studies	1			1						
Bald Eagle and Osprey Inventory	Forestwide	C01	Inventory	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Old Growth Timber Inventory	Forestwide	C01	Inventory	1	1	1	100%						
Elk Calving Areas Inventory	Forestwide	C01	Inventory	1	1	1	1						
Deer Fawning Areas Inventory	Forestwide	C01	Inventory	1	1	1	1						
Sagegrouse Strutting/Nesting	Forestwide	C01	Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aspen Inventory/Plan Update	Forestwide	C01	Inventory	1	100%		1						
Cumulative Effects Elk Model	Forestwide	C01	Studies	1	1	1	1						
Riparian Inventory/Plan Preparation	Forestwide	C01	Inventory	1	1	1	100%						
Instream Flow Quantification	Forestwide	C01	Inventory	(Same as schedule for Watershed Action Plan)									
Maintenance													
Wildlife/Fish Structural Maintenance	Forestwide	C04	Structures	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
STRUCTURAL
ACRES

Project Name or Description	District	MIH Code	Unit of Measure	Total Acres by Year 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Topping Outspring	D-3	D05	Structure	1									
So. Merkley Pond	D-2	D05	Structure	1									
Cove Spring	D-2	D05	Structure	1									
Wildhorse Spring	D-1	D05	Structure	1									
Buttonhook Spring	D-4	D05	Structure	1									
Strawberry Ponds	D-4	D05	Structure	2									
Farm Creek #1 W.D.	D-3	D05	Structure	1									
Farm Creek #2 W.D.	D-3	D05	Structure	1									
Lee Hollow Spring	D-2	D05	Structure	1									
Cottonwood Guzzler	D-4	D05	Structure	1									
Hickerson Park - N. Fork Division Fences	D-1	D05	Miles	1									
Hickerson Park - N. Fork Division Fences	D-1	D05	Miles	1									
Adams Creek Fence	D-3	D05	Miles	1									
Cottonwood Pipeline	D-3	D05	Miles	1									
Gull Lake Fence	D-2	D05	Miles	1									
Farm Creek #3 W.D.	D-3	D05	Structures		1								
Farm Creek #4 W.D.	D-3	D05	Structures		1								
Hideout Spring	D-1	D05	Structures		1								
Limestone Spring Extension	D-2	D05	Structures		1								
Dry Ridge Division Fence	D-4	D05	Miles		1								
Log Hollow Unit Fences	D-4	D05	Miles	3									
Log Hollow Guzzler	D-4	D05	Structures		1								
Log Hollow Pipe Line Extension	D-4	D05	Miles		3								
Larson Hollow Spring Development	D-4	D05	Structure			1							

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
STRUCTURAL
ACRES - CONTINUED

Project Name or Description	District	MIH Code	Unit of Measure	Total Acres by Year 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Sheep Cr. - Long Park Division Fence	D-1	D05	Miles			1	1	1					
Adams Creek Fence	D-3	D05	Miles			1							
Brown Spring	D-4	D05	Structures			1							
Squaw Spring	D-2	D05	Structures			1							
Dodds Spring	D-2	D05	Structures				1						
Lake Basin Ponds	D-4	D05	Structures				2						
McAfee Basin Division Fence	D-4	D05	Miles				1						
Farm Cr. W.D. #5	D-3	D05	Structures				1						
Farm Cr. W D. #6	D-3	D05	Structures				1						
Aspen Spring	D-1	D05	Structures					1					
Yellow Spring	D-1	D05	Structures					1					
Mill Hollow W.D.	D-4	D05	Structures					1					
Unit 3 Road Ponds	D-2	D05	Structures					2					
Lyles Hole Spring	D-2	D05	Structures						1				
Cottonwood Division Fence	D-4	D05	Miles						2				

NON STRUCTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

Project Name or Description	District	MIH Code	Unit of Measure	Total Acres by Year 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Antelope - Alkali Burn	D-4	D03	Acres		100								
Pine Hollow Burn Spray	D-2	D03	Acres			200							
Yellowstone Sage Control	D-3	D03	Acres	400									
Dry Gulch Sagebrush	D-3	D03	Acres		200								
Gilsonite Sagebrush	D-4	D03	Acres		100								
Antro Mountain Sagebrush	D-4	D03	Acres			100							
Gorge Sp. Sagebrush	D-2	D03	Acres			160							
Barker Sagebrush	D-2	D03	Acres				300						
Grasshopper Flat Sagebrush	D-2	D03	Acres					300					
Yellowstone No. 2	D-3	D03	Acres						300				
Farm Creek Sagebrush	D-3	D03	Acres							300			
Noxious Weed Control	Forestwide	D03	Acres	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

RANGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Project Name or Description	District	MIH Code	Unit of Measure	Year to be completed 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Reanalyze range rated as poor or very poor by last REA.	All	D02	Acres				20,000						
Improve range to satisfactory ecological condition by 2005. 1/ 1/3 of area identified.	All	D07	Acres									1/	
Inventory and analyze transitory range.	All	D02	Acres				All						
Conduct follow-up examinations in at least the season-long grazing unit through two complete grazing cycles on allotments under intensive management with new or revised management prescriptions.	All	D07	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Conduct follow-up examinations on areas sensitive to grazing annually on allotments not under intensive management.	All	D07	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	X	X
Review and revise range allotment plans to be consistent with the Forest Plan.	All	D01	Plans	Approximately 7 plans each year.									
Complete remaining Management Plans. (3 plans)	D-3 D-4	D01	Plans	1	1	1							

TIMBER SALE SCHEDULE
MMBF

Sale	Name	Administrative Unit	Acres	Volume LP	ES	SAF	PP	DF	Periods 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
1.	Summit III Salvage	1B	400				2.5		2.5									
2.	Powerline Salvage	1B	150	1.1					1.1									
3.	Powerline Salvage	2	300	1.8					1.8									
4.	Oaks Park Salvage	2	300	3.2					3.2									
5.	North Dry Gulch	3	550				2.2		2.2									
6.	Hicks Park Salvage	2	250	1.3						1.3								
7.	Horseshoe Park Salvage	2	350	3.0						3.0								
8.	McAfee Basin	4	600	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5			3.0								
9.	Manila Park Salvage	2	400	3.0							3.0							
10.	Larvae Lake Salvage	2	400	3.0							3.0							
11.	Head Allen Creek Salvage	1B	250	0.5	1.5							2.0						
12.	Little Brush Creek II Salvage	2	150	1.0								1.0						
13.	Ranger Peak Salvage	2	400	3.0								3.0						
14.	Cart Creek Salvage	2	300	1.5								1.5						
15.	Spirit Lake Salvage	1B	600	3.0									3.0					
16.	Old Mill Salvage II	2	300	1.5									1.5					
17.	Highline Salvage	2	400	2.0									2.0					
18.	Corral Park Salvage	2	900	4.5									4.5					
19.	Sols Canyon	1B	500		0.5	0.5		2.0						3.0				
20.	Reader Creek Salvage	2	300	2.0	0.5									2.5				
21.	Summit Park II Salvage	2	300	2.0										2.0				
22.	South Bennion Salvage	3	300	2.0										2.0				
23.	Mill Fork	4	150	0.5	0.5									1.0				
24.	Cow Hollow	1B	500		0.5	0.5		2.0							3.0			
25.	Death of James Salvage	2	500	3.0											3.0			
26.	Flume Salvage	2	600	3.0											3.0			
27.	Crow Canyon Salvage	3	200	1.0											1.0			
28.	Birch Creek Salvage	1B	500	2.5												2.5		
29.	Ridgetop II Salvage	2	500	2.5												2.5		
30.	Lost Park Salvage	2	500	3.0												3.0		
31.	Johnson Salvage	2	300	1.0	0.5											1.5		
32.	Bear Wallow Salvage	3	100				0.4									0.4		
33.	West Hells Canyon	3	50				0.3									0.3		
34.	S. Fork Rock Creek	4	150	0.8												0.8		

TIMBER SALE SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)
MMBF

Sale	Name	Administrative Unit	Acres	Volume LP	ES	SAF	PP	DF	Periods 87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
35.	Leona Springs Salvage	1B	400	2.5													2.5	
36.	Meander II Salvage	2	400	2.5													2.5	
37.	West Fork II Salvage	2	350	2.0													2.0	
38.	Ashley Twins Salvage	2	150	1.0													1.0	
39.	Deer Park Salvage	2	250	1.5													1.5	
40.	Pole Creek Lake Salvage	3	150	1.0													1.0	
41.	Beaver Creek	4	100		0.5												0.5	
42.	Head Eagle Creek Salvage	1B	500	2.5														2.5
43.	Julius Park Salvage	2	300	1.5														1.5
44.	Lake Park II Salvage	2	400	2.0														2.0
45.	Anderson Creek Salvage	2	400	2.5														2.5
46.	Coyote Salvage	2	200	1.0														1.0
47.	Goose Egg	3	200	1.0														1.0
48.	Blind Stream	4	100					0.5										0.5
TOTAL OF ALL SALES			16,350	78.7	5.5	1.5	5.9	4.5	10.8	7.3	6.0	7.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Miscellaneous Small Sales		1B							4.3	7.0	6.6	5.5	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4
		2							3.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
		3							1.0	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
		4							1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Small Sales		All							10.2	13.7	15.0	13.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
GRAND TOTAL		All							21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0

The above listed sales could change somewhat in size and year offered, or could be replaced by different sales in some cases, depending upon budgets, environmental conditions, or social and economic conditions.

Timber to be Harvested from Allowable Sale Quantity
(Annual Basis for First Decade)

	(MMBF)		
	Live	Dead	Total
Sawtimber and other products	4.0	17.0	21.0

Personal Use Firewood Provided
(Annual Basis for First Decade)

12,000 cords

Site Preparation for Natural Regeneration
(Annual Basis for First Decade)

1,100 acres

This acreage involves lodgepole pine stands, which can be improved through silvicultural treatment. These areas include stagnated stands (usually under 3" diameter), large pole sized stands (6"-7" in diameter) that are 80% or more dead from mountain pine beetle attack, and partial cut stands that do not have enough remaining basal area alive to recover.

SOIL/WATER/AIR
WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
(Improvement Needs Inventory)

Project Names	District Administrative Unit	Total Area (Acres)	Total Cost $M	Priority
Upper Sheep Creek Lodgepole Hickerson Long Park Birch Creek N. Fork Sheep	Flaming Gorge/1B	40	13.0	High
Deep Creek Timber Sale	Flaming Gorge/1B	10	2.0	High
Little Meadow	Roosevelt/3	20	7.9	High
South Unit Gullies	Duchesne/4B	150	100.0	High
South Unit Upland Erosion	Duchesne/4B	50	15.0	High
Iron Mine Burn	Duchesne/4A	80	10.0	High
Blind Stream - E/W Slopes	Duchesne/4A	75	10.3	High
Lake Canyon Gullies Dry Fork Right Fork Wilbur Spring Middle Right Fork Lower Right Fork Bear Gulch	Duchesne/4B	39	20.0	High
Timber Canyon	Duchesne/4B	15	15	High
Trout Creek Borrow	Vernal/2	5	2.0	High
Flaming Gorge W. Side Lucerne Henry's Fork	Flaming Gorge/1A	15	14.0	Medium
Flaming Gorge E. Side Pipeline Scraper Spring Arch Dam	Flaming Gorge/1A	30	12.0	Medium
Flaming Gorge Upper Current/Sage Creek Coop with BLM	Flaming Gorge/1A	12	10	Medium
D-2 Road Maintenance Red Cloud Loop Dyer Park Bis Park Hacking Lake Long Park Brownie Creek Paradise Park Center Creek Pot Creek Horseshoe Park Taylor Mountain Alma Taylor	Vernal/2		FR&T Funds	Medium
Hells Canyon	Roosevelt/3	4	10.0	Medium
Baum Lake	Duchesne/4A	40	10.0	Medium

WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
(Improvement Needs Inventory)

Project Names	District Administrative Unit	Total Area (Acres)	Total Cost $M	Priority
D-1 Roads and TRails	Flaming Gorge/1B	23	10.6	Low
Cart Creek				
Dowd Mountain				
Carter Dugway				
W. Carter Dugway Roads				
Irrigation Facilities	Flaming Gorge/1B	42	8.0	Low
Log Park Borrowpit				
Carter Canal				
Pole Mountain	Roosevelt/3	22.5	7.0	Low
Pole Creek Sinks				
Bennion Park				
Pole Mountain Slump				
Pole Creek Meadow				
Dry Gulch	Roosevelt/3	10	2.0	Low
Lime Kiln Area				
Heller Lake				
South Unit Roads	Duchesne/4B	150	40.0	Low

ACTION PLAN FOR INSTREAMFLOW QUANTIFICATION FOR
SECURING FAVORABLE CONDITION OF FLOW BY WATERSHED

Fiscal Year	Name of Watershed	NFS Watershed Code
1987	Ashley, Dry Fork	009
1988	Sheep Creek	002
1989	Uinta River	020
	Lake Canyon	018
	Yellowstone	017
	Crow Canyon	022
1990	Bullionville (Big and Little Brush)	010
	Whiterocks	021
1991	Stockmore (North Fork Duchesne)	011
	Rock Creek	012
1992	Timber Canyon	013
	Avintaquin	014
	Gilsonite Draw	015
	Lake Canyon	016
	Indian	019
	Antelope Canyon (Sowers)	023
1993	Carter Creek	003
	Greendale	004
1994	Lower Henrys Fork	001
	Blacks Fork	024
	Dutch John	005
1995	Vermillion	006
	Diamond Gulch	007
	Jackson Draw	025

AIR - SCHEDULING

Identify the AWRV's and establish the Base Level for the Flaming Gorge NRA and High Uintas Wilderness by 1990.

SOIL AND WATER INVENTORY

Watershed improvements needs inventory	Annual over 10 year plan
Water use requirements and rights inventory update annually after 1989	1987, 1988, 1989

Stream reach inventory and channel stability evaluation. Same dates and watershed as instream flows quantification for scheduling

SOIL RESOURCE INVENTORY

1987	Completion of field work South Unit Survey Area order III
1987	Write-up of Survey for South Unit
1987-1989	Vernal Municipal Watershed order II
(1987-1988)	Completion of field work - required documentation
(1988-1989)	Write-up of Vernal Municipal Watershed
1990-1995	Soil Resource Inventory of Forest order III
1987	Memorandum of Understanding with S.C.S. for survey of Forest to include all but the South Unit and the Wyoming portion of the N.R.A.

WRENSS: See timber sale schedule. WRENSS will be completed on timber compartments the year the EA is scheduled for completion, and on timber sales as needed.

GEOLOGICAL HAZARD INVENTORY

Complete approximately 25,000 acres per year.

RIPARIAN

Complete Riparian Community Inventory for the Forest by 1989.

Complete Riparian Management Plan by 1990.

ARTERIAL/COLLECTOR ROAD PLAN
Construction and Reconstruction Projects

Project	Description	District	Miles
Sheep Creek Geological Road #10218			
Upper Section	Reconstruction (3 mile overlay and chip/seal and and 6 mile chip/seal)	1	9.0
Lower Section	Reconstruction (Asphalt with chip/seal)	1	3.0
Hickerson Park #10221	Reconstruction (Crushed Aggregate Surfacing)	1	17.5
Little Hole Road #10075	Reconstruction (Asphalt Paving)	1	5.3
Red Cloud Loop #10018	Reconstruction	2	14.1
Trout Cr to Charlies Park	(Crushed Aggregate Surfacing)		
Kane Hollow to Trout Creek	(Crushed Aggregate Surfacing)	2	12.7
Taylor Mtn. Road #10044	Reconstruction (Asphalt Paving 4.1 Miles Crushed Aggregate 5.1 Miles)	2	9.3
Reservation Ridge #10147	Reconstruction (Crushed Aggregate Surfacing)	4	8.0
North Fork Duchesne River Road	Reconstruction (Minor curve realignment, widening and crushed aggregate surfacing)	4	3.5

Exhibit (B)

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
SIGN PLAN AND INVENTORY

D-1 FLAMING GORGE RANGER DISTRICT

YEAR		WARNING	REGULATORY	GUIDE	TOTAL $
1984	Install / Replace	4365	886	845	6096
	Repair		25	25	50
85	Install / Replace	27670	3479	7869	39018
	Repair	3393	130	666	4189
86	Install / Replace	31771	535	5483	37789
	Repair				
87	Install / Replace	36121	3624	17408	57153
	Repair				
88	Install / Replace	1818	564	12369	14751
	Repair			56	56
89	Install / Replace	525	261	913	1699
	Repair	1491	260	230	1981
90	Install / Replace	18607	379	9521	28507
	Repair	7084	1947	1434	10465
91	Install / Replace				
	Repair	2266	242	1012	3520
92	Install / Replace	696	515	14242	15453
	Repair	9182	1952	3111	14245
93	Install / Replace				
	Repair	709	288	2096	3093
94	Install / Replace	4145	380	775	5300
	Repair	246	76	193	515
95	Install / Replace	219	2291	20234	22744
	Repair	31773	46	1309	33128
96	Install / Replace	37447	190	4735	42372
	Repair				
97	Install / Replace	38795	2340	17678	58813
	Repair	277	279	2490	3046
98	Install / Replace	10308	416	31445	42169
	Repair	151	105		256
	TOTAL	269,059	21,210	156,139	446,408

Exhibit (8)

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
SIGN PLAN AND INVENTORY

D-2 VERNAL

YEAR		WARNING	REGULATORY	GUIDE	TOTAL $
1984	Install / Replace	7507			7507
	Repair				
85	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
86	Install / Replace	46728	2752	34069	83549
	Repair				
87	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
88	Install / Replace	6519	351	7694	14564
	Repair				
89	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
90	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
91	Install / Replace				
	Repair	21198	1440	6229	28867
92	Install / Replace			397	397
	Repair				
93	Install / Replace	617	242	10762	11621
	Repair	2988	192	1511	4691
94	Install / Replace	9693			9693
	Repair				
95	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
96	Install / Replace	33519	1621	30401	65541
	Repair				
97	Install / Replace				
	Repair			104	104
98	Install / Replace	5223	231	6372	11826
	Repair	234	88	3629	3951
	TOTAL	134,226	6,917	101,168	242,311

Exhibit (B)

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
SIGN PLAN AND INVENTORY

D-3 ROOSEVELT

YEAR		WARNING	REGULATORY	GUIDE	TOTAL $
1984	Install / Replace	9437	38	3466	12941
	Repair				
85	Install / Replace	18469	1119	18044	37632
	Repair				
86	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
87	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
88	Install / Replace	5586	388	4376	10350
	Repair				
89	Install / Replace				
	Repair	1258	29	585	1872
90	Install / Replace				
	Repair	8182	660	3838	12680
91	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
92	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
93	Install / Replace				
	Repair	2430	224	973	3627
94	Install / Replace	10372	932	13070	24374
	Repair				
95	Install / Replace	15520	735	16759	33014
	Repair				
96	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
97	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
98	Install / Replace	4496	293	3692	8481
	Repair	937	493	1817	3247
	TOTAL	76,687	4,911	66,620	148,218

Exhibit (B)

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
SIGN PLAN AND INVENTORY

D-4 DUCHESNE

YEAR		WARNING	REGULATORY	GUIDE	TOTAL $
1984	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
85	Install / Replace	20698	172	7125	27995
	Repair				
86	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
87	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
88	Install / Replace	46179	1331	35136	82646
	Repair				
89	Install / Replace	6542	67	13854	20463
	Repair				
90	Install / Replace				
	Repair	10933	90	1468	12491
91	Install / Replace	752	105	16114	16971
	Repair				
92	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
93	Install / Replace	11687	2035	9460	23182
	Repair				
94	Install / Replace				
	Repair	3121	32	3200	6353
95	Install / Replace	14634	121	7074	21829
	Repair				
96	Install / Replace				
	Repair	350	68	3028	3446
97	Install / Replace				
	Repair				
98	Install / Replace	50259	949	37335	88543
	Repair				
	TOTAL	165,155	4,970	133,794	303,919

BUILDINGS DISPOSAL AND CONSTRUCTION

Following is a summary of projects.

Disposal of Buildings

The following building have been identified for disposal:

A. Flaming Gorge District:

1. Warehouse at Antelope.

B. Roosevelt District:

1. Old office building and fire cache at Altonah.
2. Elkhorn Guard Station - All buildings except barn and pasture.
3. Residence in Roosevelt.

C. Duchesne District:

1. Dwelling at Indian Canyon Guard Station
2. Residence in Duchesne.

Construction and Renovation

High Priority Projects

A. Flaming Gorge District:

1. Manila Office - The offices at Manila should be remodeled.

B. Vernal District/Supervisor's Office:

1. Vernal Storage and Pesticide Building - A new building at the Vernal Warehouse complex needs to be constructed to provide general and flammable storage for the Vernal District and Supervisor's Office and pesticide storage for the Forest. This new building would also replace an old wood frame warehouse.

Other Projects

A. Flaming Gorge District:

1. Residences - Fourteen residences need minor remodeling at Dutch John and Manila.

2. Trailer Pads - Five trailer pads at Dutch John should be constructed to provide for employee owned mobile homes.

B. Vernal District/Supervisor's Office:

1. Purchase of Vernal Office - Vernal Office or a similar office should be purchased if life cycle costs are less expensive than renting.

2. Colton Guard Station - Buildings at Colton Guard Station need minor remodeling, including plumbing and the water system.

C. Roosevelt District:

1. Purchase of Roosevelt Office - Roosevelt Office or a similar office should be purchased if life cycle costs are less expensive than renting.

2. BOR Constructed Lake Fork Work Center - The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) plans to construct a building with a small office and a bunkhouse at Lake Fork near Moon Lake and proposed Taskeech Reservoir.

D. Duchesne District:

1. Duchesne Bunkhouse - The bunkhouse at Duchesne should be expanded or remodeled to provide separate male/female accommodations.

2. BOR Constructed Rock Creek Work Center - The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) plans to construct a bunkhouse/dwelling just below Upper Stillwater Dam.

3. BOR Stockmore Work Center - An existing office, shop, and warehouse, and trailer pads currently used by the BOR will be transferred to the Forest within the next 5-10 years.

SCHEDULING - PROTECTION

Complete a fire prevention, detection, presuppression, and suppression analysis by September 1987 and update annually thereafter.

Complete a Forest-wide fuels inventory by November 1986 and define treatment strategies by 1988.

Develop suppression strategies based upon expected net value change from wildfires by 1989.

Conduct insect and disease surveys of all trees in administrative sites annually.

Continue a preventative spray program to protect green pines in administrative sites.

Annually update the Forest Law Enforcement Action Guide.

CHAPTER V

IMPLEMENTATION and DIRECTION of FOREST PLAN

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND DIRECTION OF THE FOREST PLAN

A. IMPLEMENTATION DIRECTION

1. Consistency with other Management Instruments

During implementation of this Forest Plan, the administration and management of the Forest will be guided by existing and future laws, regulations, policies, and standards and guidelines. The Forest Plan is designed to supplement, not replace, direction from these sources except in specific instances.

The existing management plans, or portions of these plans where appropriate, can be used for management of the Forest providing they do not conflict with Forest plan direction. All outstanding and future permits, contracts, co-op agreements and other instruments for use and occupancy will be brought into conformance by October 1, 1987.

2. Budget Proposals

The Forest Plan provides the management direction for developing multi-year implementation programs. The practices shown in the Schedule of Proposed Practices are translated into multi-year program budget proposals which identify the needed expenditures. The processes complement the Forest planning process as vehicles for requesting and allocating the funds needed to carry out the planned management direction. The Forest's proposed annual program budget is the basis for the requested funding. Upon approval of a final budget for the Forest, the Annual Program of Work is finalized and carried out. The accomplishment of the Annual program is the incremental implementation of the management direction of the Forest Plan.

3. Environmental Analysis

Future environmental analysis required to carry out activities in the Plan will usually be tiered to the Forest Plan and EIS. Information appropriate for project-related decisions rather than land use decisions, will normally be utilized in such environmental analysis.

Projects and activities permitted within the Plan will be subjected to environmental analysis as they are planned for implementation (Forest Service Manual FSM 1952). If the environmental analysis for the project shows that: (1) the management area prescription and standards can be complied with; (2) little or no environmental effects are expected beyond those identified and documented in the Forest Plan final EIS; (3) Economic efficiency was considered as a criteria in the selection of a preferred alternative, the analysis may result in a categorical exclusion. A Decision Notice may be used to document the decision (FSM 1951). An analysis file and/or a project file will be available for public review, but this will not necessarily be documented in the form of an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

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.

B. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is designed to provide feedback to managers. It will provide information on procedures for monitoring the effects of Plan implementation.

More specifically this plan will determine:

-- If the Forest is achieving the goals and objectives of the Plan as predicted.
-- If the standards and guidelines are being applied as specified in the Plan.
-- If the effects of implementation are as predicted.
-- If the Forest's program and management are resolving the planning issues.
-- If the cost of implementing the Plan is as predicted.

The monitoring plan that follows is comprised of the following components.

1. MIH Code - the numerical identifier of the item to be monitored.

2. Activity, practice or effort - a specific statement of what will be monitored.

3. Monitoring technique - a description of the technique and sources of information to be employed. To the extent possible, existing reporting systems and standard methods will be used.

4. Sample size or number.

5. Expected precision - the accuracy with which data is collected. Expected reliability - a measure of how accurately the monitoring reflects the situation. Precision and reliability are qualitatively rated as High (H), Moderate (M), and Low (L).

6. Responsibility - the person who will coordinate the monitoring activity. Line responsibility rests with the Forest Supervisor and the District Rangers. This responsibility may be delegated as necessary.

7. Measurement frequency - the schedules of samples are stated in part of years or years and also include some measure of sample size or number.

8. Reporting period - the interval between reports summarizing monitoring results for a particular activity or practice. The sampling period should be long enough for specialists to capture significant information.

9. Variation which would initiate further evaluation/standard - statement describing the tolerance limits within which actual performance can vary from predicted performance. When these limits are exceeded, further evaluation is required.

Monitoring and Evaluation Program

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency 1/	Reporting Period 1/	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
Recreation	Developed Recreation							
A07	Condition of Facilities (declining from designed standards)	Annual RIM Reports Total $ needed to bring facilities to Condition Class II or I, Field Observations	100%	H/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	3 Years	Each developed site maintains a three-year average of less than Condition Class II and/or a public safety problem exists.
A07	Site condition (where there's a visible problem or the vegetative management plan directs it).	Transects and Photo Points at selected key sites and establish a data base where needed	As Needed	H/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	5 Years	5 Years	Campsite Condition below Class 2, using the Limits of Acceptable Change in Appendix C.
A07	Developed Site Service - (Whether Forest is able to operate and maintain sites at standard service level).	PAOT-Days - Mgnt. Attainment Report	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	5 Years	PAOT-Days FSM (standard) Five-Year Average exceeds or declines from the Forest Plan objective by 10%
A07	Developed Site Use - Amount and Distribution (does demand exceed supply? Whether construction/reconstruction is needed.)	Double sample or any other statistically sound technique at indicator sites. In addition, random sample all fee sites	100%	M/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	Annual	Use of individal site exceeds 60% of theoretical capacity for the summer season or daily use exceeds capacity on more than 5% of the days in the summer season. The five-year average developed site use for the Forest varies from projected demand by more than 20%

1/ Where more than annual, measurements and reports will be equally staggered each year.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
Recreation	Dispersed Recreation							
A08	Dispersed Visitor Use (Summer and winter)	Road counters Parking lot counts Trail Counters Annual RIM Reports	100%	M/L	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	5 Years	Visitor use varies from projected demand by greater than 20%
A08	Dispersed Site Condition	Photo Points, transects at key sites adjacent to water	As Needed	H/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	5 Years	5 Years	Campsite Conditions below Class 3 using the Limits of Acceptable Impact in Appendix D.
A12	Trail Condition	Trail condition surveys	As Needed	M/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	25%	4 Years	When 20% of trail mileage falls below established management objectives and planned maintenance levels.
A01	Off-Road Vehicle Use	1) Field observations 2) Public complaints 3) Closure violations 4) Acres impacted 5) Project EA's	100%	H/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	5 Years	An increase of 10% in acreage needing conflict resolution or an intense use conflict. Increase in substantial complaints. If use conflicts with management goals for the management area.
A08	Changes in R.O.S. classification mix	Compare R.O.S. changes with inventory	100%	H/H	Recreation Staff	Annual	5 Years	10% change in accepted R.O.S. mix from projected classifications.
	Cultural Resources							
A02 & A03	Completion of cultural resource investigation for all site disturbing activities.	Compare completed cultural resource investigations against list of site - disturbing projects.	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	Annual	Less than 100% compliance.
A04	Compliance with protection or mitigation plans.	On-site inspection of properties addressed by protection or mitigation plans.	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	5 Years	Any change in the property from base line data in plans.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
Recreation	Visual Resources							
A02	Compliance with Visual Quality	Landscape Architect evaluate one retention travel route selected at random annually during and after project. Also, evaluate a minimum of two or 10% of randomly selected projects, whichever is more, of previous year's projects.	One	H/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	Annual	More than one sampled project does not meet VQO in a given year.
			Two					One or more projects in two successive years does not meet VQO
	Wilderness							
B03	Conditions of campsites and surrounding area are declining from the current situations.	Limits of acceptable change at key sites	100%	H/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	5 Years	5 Years	Limits of change analysis shows that the condition class has declined one class on 25% of inventoried sites. 2/
B03	Amount and Distribution of Human Use	Trail registration, trail counters, and trailhead counts with periodic intensive sample verification.	100%	M/M	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	Annual	Human use exceeds area capacity identified in this Plan.

2/ Condition classes will be determined prior to the first reporting period.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Fish and Wildlife							
C01	Management Indicator Species							
	Elk and Mule Deer	Annual UDWR population estimates. Wildlife Habitat Relationship Models.	100%	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	Annual	5 Years	Change in use of key habitat areas. (wallows, fawning and calving areas.) ±20% in population estimates within a herd unit.
	Cutthroat Trout and Macroinvertebrates	Annual DWR population estimates and/or macroinvertebrate studies.	100% (where baseline data exists) or as needed.	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	5 year intervals or as required in project EA's.	5 Years	20% change in population, age, or size classes. When BCI drops below 75.
	Goshawk	Timber stand data, EA's, Wildlife Habitat Relationship Model	100% of designated stands	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	10 Years	10 Years	Any reduction in acreage below 5% of total old growth conditions.
	Golden Eagle	Survey data	100% of known nesting sites	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	5 Years	5 Years	±10% change in nesting activity
	Yellowbellied Sapsucker, Warbling Vireo	Timber stand data, Habitat diversity modeling	100% of data base	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	10 Years	10 Years	±10% change in hardwood acreage.
	Lincoln's Sparrow, Song Sparrow	Habitat modeling	100% of data base	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	5 Years	5 Years	±10% in riparian acreage.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Fish and Wildlife							
	White-tailed Ptarmigan	UDWR Population Census	100%	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	Annual	5 Years	20% drop in annual population or 5% drop in 5-year trends.
	Sage Grouse	UDWR lek surveys and brood counts, winter ground use surveys	100%	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	Annual	5 Years	10% drop in breeding populations.
C01	Threatened and Endangered and Sensitive Species							
	Osprey (Sensitive)	Survey data of nesting sites	100% of known sites	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	Annual	5 Years	±10 change in nesting activity.
	Bald Eagle	Winter survey with UDWR	100%	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	Annual	Annual	±10% drop in winter counts over a 5-year period.
	T&E species adjacent to Forest or potential residents	UDWR and Fish & Wildlife Service population surveys and inventories	100%	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	As scheduled	As identified	Positive identification of Forest occurrence.
	Plants on Forest listed as sensitive	Habitat and population inventories	100%	M/M	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	To be determined at completion of inventory	As requested	Any management activity affecting critical habitat.
C01	Validation of aquatic habitat quality.	R-4 GAWS Analysis Habitat Condition Index (HCI), lake surveys	As Needed	M/H	District Ranger & Wildlife Staff	10 Years	10 Years	When HCI drops below 42. When natural streambank stability drops below 80%. When BCI drops below 75.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Range							
D01	Range condition and trend.	Parker 3-step studies, nested frequency studies, R-4 Condition and Trend methods	As Needed or prescribed in AMP and 100% of areas in poor or very poor condition	M/M	District Ranger & Range Staff	As scheduled	10 Years	Greater than 10% decline in acres by condition class or 10% increase in acres in downward trend within any allotment.
D01	Measurement of forage utilization for compliance with established standards, Standards in Allotment Management Plans (AMP), and Forest Plan.	Grazing impact studies, Forest Standards and Guidelines, Allotment Management Plans.	As per AMP schedule	M/M	District Ranger & Range Staff	Annually	Annually	When utilization deviates ±10% from levels set in Allotment Management Plans and/or use levels do no conform with those set specifically by Forest Standards and Guidelines.
D01	Quality of all projects associated with the implementation of the AMP (if they are done to standards)	E.A., AMP, field inspections, ID team review	Projects on one Allotment per District per year	H/M	District Ranger & Range Staff	2 Years	2 Years	Lack of following R-4 procedures for follow-up on nonstructural projects and/or lack of any structural development meeting design standards.
D01	Adequacy of AMP's	Range inspections, permittee meeting, ID team review	10% per year	H/H	District Ranger & Range Staff	Annual	10 Years	Any variation from AMP objectives.
	RNA's							
	(Unauthorized) intrusions or alterations in established and proposed RNA's.	Transects, photo points. Establish data base where necessary	100%	H/M	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	Annual	Annual-3 years	Each RNA evaluated separately. Annual measurement shows evidence of unauthorized intrusions 2nd indications shows continuation of unauthorized intrusions. Change may be triggered depending on severity, at any time during reporting.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Timber							
E06	Harvest practices in retention, partial retention, and areas affecting riparian areas.	Review of timber sale prescriptions, VQO, and wildlife objectives prior to and after projects.	20%	M/M	District Ranger Timber Staff	Annual	Annual	Violation of visual quality objectives. Riparian area damage.
E06	Timber Sale Schedule	Review 5-year schedule to ascertain that timber sales will be offered on schedule and volume will not exceed 10-year sale quantity.	100%	H/M	District Ranger & Timber Staff	Annual	Annual	A 25% deviation annually or a 10% deviation in a 5-year period in timber volume offered or sold
E04	Accomplish site preparation within 2 years after logging and have adequate stocking within acceptable time period (as defined in the silvicultural prescription).	Silvicultural prescription, survival exams	100% of those being restocked	H/H	District Ranger & Timber Staff	Annual	Annual	Regeneration does not meet restocking requirements as defined by silvicultural prescription by more than 3 years.
E06	Assure harvest will not promote disease and insect increases.	Silvicultural prescriptions, survival and silvicultural exams, ground and aerial surveys, post sale reviews.	10%	M/H	District Ranger & Timber Staff	Annual	Annual	Unacceptable results of silvicultural/entomologist review.
E05	Timber stand improvement accomplishments.	Stocking surveys, accomplishment reports	100% of those scheduled for inventory	M/M	District Ranger & Timber Staff	Annual	Annual	Less than 75% accomplishment of scheduled TSI in 5 years, or less than 50% accomplishment per year. New research indicates spacing or guidelines are not optimal.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Timber							
E06	Check compliance of timber sale program to assure that estimates of effects to other resources (such as recreation, opening sizes in relation to wildlife, and economic efficiencies) were appropriate.	Sale reviews, EA's, sale contracts, permits.	1 sale per District per year	M/M	District Ranger, Timber Staff, & original ID Team	Annual	Annual	Sale reviews question validity of estimates of effects.
E04	Fuelwood consumption and supply	Determine supply by fuels inventories, and acres available; demand by permits issued, and public input.	100%	H/M	District Ranger & Timber Staff	Annual	Annual	Supply is not meeting demand, or projected supply will not meet demand within 10 years.
E07	Verify classification of suitable and unsuitable lands.	Examine lands during silvicultural exams, timber sale cruises, and inventories, to ground true capabilities.	10% of Forest	M/M	District Ranger & Timber Staff	Annually, concurrent with projects	10 Years	If over 10% of land was found to be incorrectly identified.
	Assure prescriptions are practical before contract preparation.	Environmental assessment, presale and administrative reviews, with reviews by economists and a transportation planner.	1 sale	M/H	District Ranger, Timber Staff	Annual	Annual	Unacceptable results of a team review.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision/ Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Timber							
	Assure prescriptions are practical before contract preparation.	Environmental assessment, presale, and administrative reviews, with reviews by economists and a transportation planner.	1 sale	M/H	District Ranger & Timber Staff	Annual	Annual	Unacceptable results of a team review.
	Soil, Water and Air							
F09	Water yield increases.	Samples collected by Forest using flow measurements, grab samples, and DH-48 sediment sampler following USGS standard methods. Conductivity, suspended sediment, and turbidity will be analyzed by Utah State Health Laboratory.	Paired watershed stations 1) Brownie Creek 2) No. Fk. Dry Fork and USGS gauges	H/H	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	Grab samples taken daily May through June and once every two weeks July through September. Automated samples continuous.	Annual	Violation of State Water Quality Standards or a 20% increase in predicted sediment yield. A 20% change over 5 years from projected water yield.
F09	Changes in channel stability rating.	Stream Reach Inventory and channel stability evaluation.	High priority streams	M/M	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	Annual	Annual	Rating lowered to next sequential classification as per R-4 standards.
F01	Cumulative sediment impacts and water yield augmentation.	WRENSS hydrologic modeling	All proposed timber compartment environmental assessments.	H/M	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	Ongoing	Ongoing	Violation of State Water Quality Standards or variation in water yield increases as stated in Forest Standards and Guidelines

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Soil, Water, and Air							
F09	Water quality changes on the Vernal Municipal Watershed.	Grab samples taken to analyze bacteriological parameters, suspended sediment, and turbidity.	Two stations 1) Dry Fork Sinks 2) Ashley Spring	M/L	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	3 times annually	Annual	Violation of State Water Quality Standards.
	Effectiveness of soil and water improvement projects.	Annual accomplishment reports. Photo points, field inspections, standard methods, EA and Project Plan, Land Treatment Handbook	100% of new projects (for 3-year projects continuously) and 20% per year over 3 years old.	H/M	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	Annual of those	Annual	Unacceptable deviation from EA or Project Plan Objectives.
	Project effectiveness for soil resource protection.	Project Reviews, EA's, contracts, permits.	1 project per District per year.	M/M	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	Annual	Annual	Project reviews question validity of soil protection measures or mitigation effects.
	Changes in soil productivity due to management activities: Compaction Erosion Fertility	Soil sampling before and after the activity on identified areas. Bulk density Erosion plots and transects Fertility sampling	Randomly, on selected soil types to meet management objectives.	M/M	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	Ongoing	5 Years	15% increase in bulk density or 50% decrease in pore space. 20% loss of nutrients.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Soil, Water, and Air							
	Progress made towards establishing benchmark soils critical for management	Standard SCS methods and soil inventory	3 samples/ benchmark soil	H/M	Watershed Staff	Ongoing	Annual	Less than 40% accomplishment in 5-year period.
A12	Compliance with Utah and Wyoming State Air Quality Standards by Forest activities.	Visual observation, accepted techniques and methods. Wyoming and Utah State Air Standards.	100% of all activities affecting air-quality	M/M	Fire Staff, or Staff responsible for activity & District Ranger	Ongoing	Any Violation	Violation of State Air Quality Standards and adverse public reactions.
290	Changes in air quality related values (AQRV's) from off-Forest sources.	Flaming Gorge NRA - visibility High Uintas Wilderness -macroinvertebrate studies zooplankton studies lichen studies water chemistry soil mapping precipitation chemistry visibility Rest of Forest - visibility	Representative lakes or watersheds	H/H	District Ranger & Soil/Water/ Air Staff	Ongoing	5 Years	AQRV's reduced beyond limits of acceptable change. 3/

3/ Limits will be established before first reporting period.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Riparian							
F09	Changes in riparian areas due to land management activities.	Sequential photo points, field observation, Stream Reach Inventory, range condition classification, and EA's.	High priority riparian area identified in Forest Riparian Management Plan. All environmental assessments.	H/M	District Ranger & Watershed Staff	Annual	Annual	Violation of Forest Riparian Standards and Guidelines.
	Minerals							
G06	Effectiveness of Lease Stipulations and Operating Plan requirements.	Field inspections, EA's, Operating Plans, Lease Stipulations	100% of Lease Operating Plans.	M/M	Minerals Staff & District Ranger	Ongoing	Annual	Lease Stipulations and Operating Plan requirements are found inadequate to meet resource protection needs.
G06	Effectiveness of Notices of Intent and Operating Plans for locatable operations.	Field inspections, EA's, NOI, and Operating Plans	100% of active cases	M/M	Minerals Staff & District Ranger	Ongoing	Annual	Operating plan requirements are found inadequate to meet resource protection needs.
	Protection - Fire							
P02	Adequacy of fire prevention programs.	Measure of number of person-caused fires.	100%	H/H	Fire Staff	Annual	5 Years	20% increase in cumulative 5-year average.
P08	Number of wildfires, acres burned, and values affected.	Frequency by size, distribution, and intensity level, 5100-29 reports.	100%	H/H	Fire Staff	Annual	5 Years	20% increase in cumulative 5-year average in any of the factors.
P10	Reduce activities fuels to acceptable levels.	Field measurement after fuel treatment.	30% of projects	M/M	District Ranger & Fire Staff	Annual	5 Years	Exceeding fuel level guidelines by 10% or failure to make targets.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Protection - Insect Disease							
P35	Effectiveness of dwarf mistletoe suppression projects to protect regeneration.	Field Reviews	Follow-up on projects	M/M	Timber Staff	Annual	5 Years	Infestation in precommercially thinned areas.
	Manage vegetation at developed recreation sites and/or administrative sites and other high value sites to protect against Mountain Pine Beetle	Field Surveys	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Recreation & Lands Staff	Annual	Annual	10% loss of dominate trees on site.
	Protection - Law Enforcement							
P24	Law enforcement effectiveness.	Number of violations, resource damage, and failure to follow F.S. regulations.	Forest-wide	H/H	District Ranger & Administrative Offiver	Annual	Annual	10% increase in violations or resource damage.
	Lands							
J01	Compliance of energy transmission systems to the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance (COM) Plans.	Field inspections, EA, COM Plans	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Lands Staff	As needed on construction Annual on maintenance	Annual	Any deviation from COM Plan requirements.
J06	Effectiveness of property boundary posting and maintenance	Field observations for encroachments and deficiencies identified during posting.	10% annual (of posted boundary)	H/H	District Ranger & Recreation & Lands Staff	Annual	10 years	Any deviation from R-4 Posting and Maintenance Standards.
J18	Adequacy of public access to National Forest Lands	Road & Trail Right-of-Way Acquisition Plan, public comments, resource development needs, RPA Inventory	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Recreation & Lands Staff	Annual	Annual	Failure to acquire 90% of planned acquisitions in a 5-year period.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Lands							
J10	Occupancy Trespass	Observed violations and trespass reports 1981 Inventory	100%	H/M	District Ranger & Recreation & Lands Staff	Annual	Every 5th year	Number of occupancy trespasses unresolved exceeds the 1981 inventory
	Compliance with terms and conditions of all special use permits.	Field or office inspections, permits, EA's, Operating plans, design specifications, permittee records.	100% (as prescribed in FSM 2700)	H/H	District Ranger & Recreation Staff	Annual	Annual	Any deviation from public health and safety requirements, and any lack of maintenance adversely affecting resource values.
	Facilities							
L2-18, 29	Road and bridge construction and reconstruction	Field review of EA's and design criteria	100% of new construction and 20% of reconstruction or a whole project.	H/H	District Ranger & Engineering Staff,	Annual	Annual	Unacceptable results of an ID team review.
L19	Road maintenance	Road logs and condition surveys. Annual maintenance inspections.	20% of total annually	H/H	Engineering Staff	Annual	5 Years	20% variation in any one year or 10% over a 5-year period.
L19	Effectiveness of road protection methods	Road closure orders, permits, Travel Plan, and on-site inspections.	20% Annually	H/M	Engineering Staff	Annual	5 Years	Any failure of road closure method to prevent violations.
A07, E06, L25	Building Maintenance (Administrative)	Inspection Reports, Site Plans	100%	M/M	District Ranger	Annual	Annual	Failure to maintain buildings to prescribed standards.

MIH Reference Code	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique/Data Source	Sample Size	Expected Precision Reliability	Responsible Official	Measurement Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Which Would Cause Further Evaluation and/or Change in Management Direction
	Facilities							
L19	Effectiveness of roadway signing (including sign maintenance)	Sign Handbook, on-site inspection, Sign Plan, Accident Records, and public comments	33 1/3% /year	H/H	District Ranger & Engineering Staff	3 Years	3 Years	A 15% deviation from sign plan and 5% increase in accidents. Forest-wide or significant increase by site. Any deviation from sign maintenance standards.
L-31	Potable Water	Lab analysis	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Engineering Staff	As per State and F.S. Standards	Annual	Meeting less than State and F.S. requirements.
L28	Dam Safety Operation and Maintenance	Special Use Permit, Dam Handbook, Operating Plan, State requirements, Inspections	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Engineering Staff	As per State and F.S. requirements	Annual	Failure to meet maintenance and safety requirements with threshold limits in established time frames.
	Response of public to Forest Management	Socially Responsive Management (SRM) *Techniques*	100%	M/M	Socially Responsive *Management* Coordinator	Continuous	Annual	When an emergency or existing issue becomes a disruptive issue.
	Accomplishment of funded goals and objectives approved in the annual program of work.	Performance reviews. Agreed upon goals and objectives, Management Attainment Report	100%	H/H	District Ranger & Forest Staff	6 months	Annual	Less than agreed upon accomplishment of goals and objectives.

C. REVISION and AMENDMENT

The Forest Supervisor may change the schedule of Proposed Practices and Monitoring Plan to reflect differences between proposed annual budgets and appropriated funds. Such scheduled changes will be considered an amendment to the Forest Plan, but shall not be considered a significant amendment, or require the preparation of an environmental impact statement, unless the changes significantly alter the long-term relationship between levels of multiple-use goods and service projected under planned budget proposals as compared to those projected under actual appropriations.

The Forest Supervisor may amend the Forest Plan. Based on an analysis of the objectives, guidelines, and other contents of the Forest Plan, the Forest Supervisor shall determine whether a proposed amendment would result in a significant change in the Plan. If the change resulting from the proposed amendment is determined to be significant, the Forest Supervisor may implement the amendment following appropriate public notification and satisfactory completion of NEPA procedures.

A Forest Plan shall ordinarily be revised on a 10-year cycle or at least every 15 years. It also may be revised whenever the Forest Supervisor determines that conditions or demands in the area covered by the Plan have changed significantly or when changes in RPA policies, goals, or objectives would have a significant effect on forest level programs. In the monitoring and evaluation process, the interdisciplinary team may recommend a revision of the Forest Plan at anytime. Revisions are not effective until considered and approved in accordance with the requirements for the development and approval of the Forest Plan. The Forest Supervisor shall review the conditions on the land covered by the plan at least every 5 years to determine whether conditions or demands of the public have changed significantly.

This Forest Plan will be revised when necessary but no later than October 1, 2000.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECTION

APPENDIX A

FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECTION

I. MISSION AND GOALS

The legislation establishing the NRA specified three broad missions and management goals. Specifically, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed "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 judgment will promote or are compatible with, and do not significantly impair the purpose for which the recreation area is established."

Future management of the NRA under this broad framework will be to:

A. Continue to provide a high quality, varied recreation experience to the full capacity of the area. Some of the important elements of this are:

1. Provide sanitary and pleasing facilities.

2. Protecting and fully developing opportunities for appreciation and enjoyment of the natural environment including historical and cultural values.

3. Recognizing that the area has a capacity determined by basic resource and social factors. Either or both may limit use of the area before demand is fully satisfied. Plans, development, and management will be based upon these capacities.

4. Recognizing that the quality recreational experience provided by the area is direct function of the diverse natural character of the land and landscape. Maintaining the undeveloped character of most of the NRA will be necessary if the quality recreational experience is to be continued. Development of facilities to relatively high scale will be concentrated in a few areas of heavy public use, but most lands will remain undeveloped, with natural forces playing the dominant role.

B. Encourage utilization of resources where compatible with recreation. Uses which may be compatible at some level are:

1. Grazing of domestic livestock.

2. Hunting and fishing.

3. Harvest of forest products

4. Development of private facilities both on and adjacent to NRA lands.

5. Use of NRA lands for rights-of-way, easements, or other improvements that are in the public interest.

6. Mining and off-road vehicle travel.

C. Provide for the safety and enjoyment of the user by:

1. Assuring adequate maintenance of facilities.

2. Assuring an adequate level of law enforcement.

3. Providing for a safe recreation experience on land and water.

4. Developing and maintaining a quality VIS program.

5. Designing adequate facilities and transportation system.

D. Involve the public, other agencies, and organizations in the planning and development processes.

E. Provide public services and resource protection and management which are most cost-effective.

II. MANAGEMENT DECISIONS, STATE DIRECTION AND COORDINATION OF THE RESOURCE USES, ASSOCIATED PRIVATE LAND USES AND RECREATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE ENTIRE NRA.

A. Management Decisions for Ecological Components.

1. Climate

(1) Design, where appropriate, facilities to permit year-round use. This is especially important in the pinyon-juniper types and the northern desert.

(2) As winter activities increase, warn the public of the potential for hazardous climatic conditions.

(3) Continue to study and implement methods of providing sun and wind protection.

2. Air

(1) Establish and adopt standards and a monitoring system so that air and noise pollution can be recognized and prevented or action taken to promptly bring it to the attention of those responsible when it occurs. Consider and include recreational and scenic values in setting air pollution standards on the NRA. Standards will meet or exceed the quality standards of the States of Utah and Wyoming.

(2) Protect the NRA from serious air pollution originating outside its boundaries through involvement in the establishment and enforcement of adequate air quality regulations for these areas. Create public awareness of the NRA clean air and water values.

(3) Except in emergency situations, operate noisy maintenance machinery at times other than periods of heavy public use. A machine that emits sounds of 35 decibels or more is considered noisy.

(4) Minimize visual, air, and noise pollution along major routes of travel, at administrative sites, and in areas of concentrated public use.

(5) Design and execute prescribed burning operations in a manner and under conditions which will minimize the adverse effects of smoke as an air pollutant.

3. Geology and Soils

(1) Determine and use soil characteristics and land type associations data as key management tool in all proposed plans, uses, and activities.

(2) Study and implement ways to maintain or improve soil capability.

(3) Provide basic soils information and a quality up-to-date interpretive program that will create an awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the environment and the basic ecological relationships. Groups coming to the NRA to study and learn about specific subjects will be encouraged in this direction.

(4) Promptly stabilize the soil on areas disturbed by modern man's activities by planting, seeding, and other soil stabilizing measures.

(5) Manage forested areas to provide maximum recreation, wildlife, and esthetic benefits consistent with maintaining satisfactory watershed and soil conditions.

4. Water

(1) Maintain or improve on-the-ground conditions favorable to optimum quality, quantity, and/or a timing of water yields.

(2) Maintain natural streamflows unless necessarily altered to provide greater overall benefit to other resource uses or activities.

(3) Develop and maintain on site and downstream water quality commensurate with foreseeable water uses.

(4) Establish and adopt standards and a monitoring system so that water pollution can be recognized and prevented. Whenever pollution occurs, bring it to to the attention of those responsible. Consider and include recreational and scenic values in setting water pollution standards on the NRA. Standards will meet or exceed standards of the States of Utah and Wyoming.

(5) Protect the NRA from air and water pollution originating outside its boundaries through involvement in the establishment and enforcement of adequate water and air quality regulations for these areas. Create public awareness of NRA clean water values.

(6) Continue to encourage the Bureau of Reclamation to maintain water levels in the reservoir and river that optimize recreational benefits and are consistent with other Colorado River Storage Project purposes.

(7) Continue to work with Bureau of Reclamation and the Wyoming and Utah State Wildlife Agencies to improve the fishery within the Flaming Gorge NRA.

(8) Review and update the contingency plan for emergency oil spills in Upper Henry's Fork.

5. Vegetation

(1) Implement appropriate livestock management systems to correct any adverse effects upon other resource values. Determine optimum productivity levels and incorporate into management systems.

(2) Manage pinyon-juniper to provide for maximum wildlife habitat and esthetics. Sage-grass-browse and openings of various sizes and shapes should be maintained and expanded where slopes, watershed conditions, soils, and esthetics considerations permit.

(3) Manipulate vegetative cover where appropriate to improve ground cover, preserve natural beauty, increase diversity, and reduce fire hazard.

(4) Protect riparian vegetation, channel banks, and stream regimen.

(5) Direct efforts towards maintaining uneven-aged forest stands to enhance natural beauty and diversity.

(6) Manage for forest stands that will maintain or improve the recreational and scenic values.

6. Wildlife and Fish

(1) Manage wildlife to provide for the maximum diversity of game and non-game species rather than directing management towards production of only a few key species.

(2) Inventory, protect, enhance, or maintain habitat for threatened, endangered, and unique wildlife species.

(3) Improve winter range for deer and elk and all range for antelope.

(4) Provide for wildlife habitat needs in range improvements and other non-wildlife oriented projects.

(5) Provide for big game in the management of areas used by both livestock and big game.

(6) Maintain or improve fish habitat.

(7) Coordinate management of fur-bearers with the State wildlife agencies in a manner that will minimize adverse affects on other major resources, uses, or activities.

(8) Maintain and encourage nesting areas and other critical habitat of waterfowl, raptors, and other birdlife.

(9) Avoid development and occupancy patterns that may hinder wildlife movement, migration routes, and habits.

(10) Work with the State wildlife agencies to determine optimum big game populations.

(11) Animal damage control will be carried out on a demonstrated need basis upon request by the Forest Service, and by a method approved by the Forest Service.

(12) Manage pinyon-juniper and other forested lands to provide for maximum wildlife habitat and esthetics. Sage-grass-browse openings of various sizes and shapes should be maintained and enhanced where slope, watershed conditions, soils, and esthetic considerations permit.

(13) Provide water for wildlife when constructing livestock and recreational water developments.

(14) Encourage the State Highway Department to sign big game crossings on Forest highways.

(15) Encourage the nonconsumptive use of wildlife.

7. Minerals

(1) Permit mining and related activities that will not create undesirable impacts upon recreational or scenic values or on air and water quality.

(2) Allow amateur gold panning and gem stone hunting where such activity has recreational value and will not damage or destroy other resources.

B. Management situation, assumptions, and decisions for social - cultural - economic contexts

1. Outdoor Recreation

(1) Restrictions on numbers of visitors at one time may need to be imposed. The tolerable carrying capacity is the key to future development and management. Study and implement ways to control use. Strongly consider the reservation theory of recreational use for accomplishing this. Controlled ingress to the NRA could be easily provided by establishment of 4 or 5 entrance points and be very effective in regulating use.

(2) Continually strive to find modern up-to-date means of providing facilities and services, i.e., launching boats by a crane or tramway could eliminate congestion and the need for more ramps.

(3) Concentrate the large public recreational developments in complexes. Smaller satellite campgrounds, hunter and fishing camps, boating camps, rest stops, and observation sites are suited for and can be developed to provide for dispersed use. Adequate buffers between developments will be provided.

(4) The length of season that facilities will remain open will depend on design, demand and available funds. If demand is low and/or funds are not available to maintain them to existing standards, they will be closed after considering other alternatives.

(5) Promote public enjoyment and safety and preserve natural beauty in the administration and maintenance of the reservoir, Green River, and related improvements.

(6) Design, where appropriate, facilities to permit year-long use. This is especially important in the pinyon-juniper types and the northern desert.

(7) Provide minimum standard, approved sanitation facilities throughout the NRA in remote undeveloped areas where use is encouraged.

(8) Place special emphasis on providing for boat and water-oriented sanitation needs.

(9) Provide no amusement park type facilities.

(10) Provide for multi-family, multi-vehicle camping sites. Give special consideration in planning to providing for the increased use of vehicle campers, trailers, and motor homes.

(11) Provide facilities for group or organization use. Separate them from other users. Limit numbers permitted in these sites to the designed carrying capacity of the sites.

(12) Provide necessary facilities for boating camps on the reservoir.

(13) Designate additional overflow areas containing safe, sanitary, and minimal facilities within or near major complexes.

(14) Maintain open spaces and undeveloped areas throughout the NRA. Continue to concentrate and cluster facilities for

intensive public use. Develop only a relatively-small proportion of the total NRA area, leaving most of the land available for back country-type recreational activities.

(15) Designate snow play areas and cooperate with the State and local agencies and groups in providing trails and related facilities for snowmobilers and cross-country skiers when there is a demand for this type of activity.

(16) Locate winter play areas where they do not interfere with big game winter range and where hazards are minimal.

(17) Encourage and provide for a variety of recreational activities.

(18) Develop the majority of overnight camping facilities in complexes near but not directly adjacent to the water's edge.

(19) Enforce and abide by existing solid waste and sewage disposal regulations.

(20) Construct and maintain improvements to meet the public need. They should be esthetically pleasing and blend with or complement the surrounding area.

(21) Avoid development and occupancy patterns that may unnecessarily hinder wildlife movement, migration routes, and habitats.

(22) Schedule range livestock use during "pre" and "post-tourist" seasons, in areas of heavy public use where conflicts exist. Normally, livestock will not be allowed in designated recreation sites.

(23) Implement the ORV Plan to the extent possible under available financing. Limit motor vehicle travel to existing roads. Monitor ORV use and take corrective actions necessary to prevent resource damage including noise impacts, minimize conflicts with other uses, and to provide for public health and safety.

(24) Locate and construct all roads to standards that will complement or enhance existing or potential recreational values as well as provide opportunities for the pleasure driver.

(25) Provide for public access to shoreline areas; both trails and roads are needed.

(26) Design the majority of roads to handle year-long use.

(27) Primary access into a few selected sites should be designed for hikers and motorized cross-county vehicles.

(28) Provide for public safety in the location, design, construction, maintenance, and administration of all facilities and improvements.

(29) Maintain and/or establish special safety precautions and measures where people concentrate or where unusually hazardous conditions exist.

(30) Encourage commercial development by the private sector, both on and off National Forest lands, where appropriate and compatible with NRA standards and objectives.

(31) Design and construct recreation facilities which create minimum adverse impacts on soils, water quality, visual qualities, wildlife and fish, and cultural resources.

(32) Design and construct recreational facilities to a standard which does not exceed the needs of the average person who will use the facilities, and which generally meet the criteria of least cost of operation and maintenance in the long-term.

(33) Construct vehicle parking and sanitation facilities in areas where concentrated public use is causing adverse environmental effects, or take administrative measures to control such use.

2. Esthetics

(1) Strive to restore scenic values in areas where they have been deteriorated or destroyed, by vegetative manipulation, planting, additional cutting to blend corridors, etc.

(2) Preserve natural beauty in the administration and maintenance of the reservoir, Green River, and related improvements.

(3) Manage pinyon-juniper and other forested lands to provide for maximum wildlife habitat and esthetics. Sage-grass-browse and openings of various sizes and shapes should be maintained and enhanced where slope, watershed conditions, soils, and esthetic considerations permit.

(4) Manipulate vegetative cover where appropriate to improve ground cover, increase diversity, preserve natural beauty, and reduce fire hazard.

(5) Manage wildlife to provide for the maximum diversity of game and non-game species rather than directing management towards production of only a few key species.

Provide for and encourage the non-consumptive use of the wildlife resource, i.e., viewing, photography, etc., as well as for hunting.

(6) Minimize adverse effects on esthetic values from maintenance of existing power and telephone lines and gas or water pipelines.

(7) Discourage new overhead utility lines unless within or directly adjacent to existing cleared rights-of-way, or if the physical situation does not lend itself to locating underground (oil and gas pipelines included). Encourage the underground placement of existing overhead utility lines, where practical.

(8) Design recreational improvements to maintain as much as practical the scenic values of the immediate area.

(9) Maintain open spaces and undeveloped areas throughout NRA.

(10) Construct and maintain improvements to meet the public need. They should be esthetically pleasing and blend with or complement the surrounding area.

(11) Leave dead or dying trees that benefit wildlife and esthetics and are not a threat to the public or spreading insects or disease.

(12) Consider using Forest Service crews for tree removal as a method to minimize damage to the recreational and scenic values on timber sales near roads or other places receiving close public scrutiny.

(13) Direct efforts towards maintaining uneven-aged forest stands to enhance natural beauty.

(14) Manage for well-stocked forest stands that will maintain or improve the recreational and scenic values.

(15) Design livestock grazing systems so that the visiting public can view livestock properly utilizing the range resource.

(16) Fire protection programs will be geared to keep pace with the higher risks and hazards and important recreation values. Areas of heavy public use, the canyon lands, and areas of scenic beauty will need special protection.

(17) Convert flammable vegetation to less flammable cover types in high value areas where fire risks are high and major esthetic values would not be lost.

(18) Provide scenic viewpoints along Forest highways.

(19) Consider scenic values and protection of natural beauty in any activity which will affect air, water, or land resources.

(20) Complete a visual resource inventory and analysis prior to initiating any land use activity which may have significant visual effects. Use the landscape management alternatives which are developed in the analysis as a basis for planning the activity.

3. Timber

(1) Manage timber stands for less than maximum production of forest products, and for maximum recreation, wildlife, and esthetic benefits consistent with maintaining satisfactory watershed conditions.

(2) Determine what proportion of the total forest products yield from commercial, productive forest lands should be harvested, and program these stands for harvest. Harvest levels will be consistent with requirements of P.L. 90-540 and management direction stated in this plan.

(3) Until it is determined what sustained yield of forest products may be harvested from commercial, productive forest lands, manage forests using cultural methods which simulate the natural ecologic processes, which insure diversity of plant and animal communities, and which protect recreational and scenic values.

(4) Continue to manage and harvest forest products at a high standard consistent with NRA objectives.

(5) Direct efforts towards maintaining uneven-aged stands to enhance natural beauty and diversity. Lodgepole pine may be managed in even-aged stands two acres or less in size.

(6) Leave dead or dying trees that benefit wildlife and esthetics and are not a threat to the public or are not spreading insects or diseases.

(7) Schedule timber removal operations during winter months in areas bordering roads, trails, campgrounds, other areas of concentrated public use, and scenic backdrop areas.

(8) Require close utilization of all merchantable material in commercial timber harvest operations. Give extra attention to slash disposal including 100 percent cleanup of slash where necessary to preserve scenic and recreational values.

(9) Protect residual trees in debris disposal programs.

(10) Consider using Forest Service crews for tree removal as a method to minimize damage to the recreational and scenic values utilizing winter operations.

(11) Construct no new roads which have primary utility for timber harvest unless the roads can be effectively closed to public travel both during the logging operations and following. Wherever possible, harvest timber either by use of the existing road system, by winter logging without roads, or by using temporary roads which can be effectively closed and obliterated following logging.

(12) Permit commercial removal of firewood only when necessary to meet NRA management objectives.

(13) Salvage timber from burned areas only where logging methods to be employed will protect or improve recreational, esthetic and wildlife values.

(14) Avoid activities and development or occupancy patterns that may unnecessarily hinder wildlife movement, migration routes, and habits.

(15) Select less palatable grass species for planting in key timber regeneration areas to discourage concentrations of livestock and game animals.

(16) Promptly investigate and, where appropriate, minimize insect, disease, and other damage.

(17) Encourage research into new ways to create and maintain attractive forested areas as well as protect young trees and shrubs from insects, disease, and rodent damage.

(18) Take advantage of, or create, opportunities to interpret good forestry practices to further visitor understanding.

4. Forage

(1) Implement appropriate livestock management systems to correct any adverse effects upon other resource values that have been created by grazing.

(2) Schedule range livestock use during "pre" and "post-tourist" seasons, in areas of heavy public use where conflicts exist. Normally, livestock will not be allowed in designated recreation sites.

(3) Design livestock grazing systems so that the visiting public can view livestock properly utilizing the range resource in areas where heavy recreational use does not occur.

(4) Select less palatable grass species for planting along road rights-of-way and in key timber regeneration areas to discourage concentrations of livestock and game animals.

(5) Design range fences to allow necessary and desirable movements of people and wildlife.

(6) Prevent livestock damage to newly disturbed areas and cut and fill slopes on roads.

(7) Allow no concentrations of range livestock or pack and saddle stock that conflict with the objectives for which the NRA was established. Require feeding of supplements to pack and saddle stock where necessary to protect watershed, recreational, and other resource values.

(8) Provide for big game in the management of areas used by both livestock and big game. Allocate forage needed for wildlife on range allotments.

(9) Provide water for wildlife when constructing livestock and recreation water developments. These would normally be at the natural water source.

(10) Provide cover needed by upland game and birds around watering places, wherever possible.

(11) Provide for wildlife habitat in range improvements and other non-wildlife oriented projects.

(12) Encourage a joint state, county, and federal program to control noxious weeds, using safe, approved methods. The Henrys Fork area and spotty areas where livestock are fed are highest priority for control.

(13) Fence for livestock control, where necessary, for public safety along roads and highways.

(14) Conflicts between grazing and recreation will be resolved in favor of recreation.

(15) Participate with BLM in preparation of environmental statements and grazing management plans for BLM grazing allotments to assure that management direction stated in this plan is included.

5. Interpretation

(1) Locate, inventory, and protect values which have educational, cultural, historical, or interpretive potential until such time as they can be developed and managed.

(2) Incorporate "learning and doing type" opportunities in VIS interpretation for organized groups as well as individuals.

(3) Provide basic information and a quality up-to-date interpretive program that will create an awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the environment and the basic ecological relationships, as well as an understanding and appreciation of Forest Service management practices and resource utilization activities. Groups coming to the NRA to study and learn about specific subjects will be encouraged.

(4) Utilize VIS to achieve public safety, anti-littering, anti-vandalism, and resource protection goals.

(5) Provide current information to the visitor about public safety hazards and requirements by use of news media.

6. Special Land Uses

(1) Specialized improvements such as motels, stores, electrical hookups, and other refined facilities will normally be provided by existing concessionaires or the private landowners within and surrounding the NRA.

(2) Existing permittees will normally be given first opportunity to provide or expand services if it is determined there is a demonstrated public need for them. If these services are not already provided for in the current permit (allowing, however, minor changes in the permit) or if the demand for such services is in a location outside the immediate permitted area, existing permittees will not be given preference. Furthermore, new concessionaires will normally be discouraged if the public demand for goods and services can be practically met on private lands near or within the NRA.

(3) Authorize special land uses only to meet demonstrated public needs, where the need cannot feasibly be met outside the NRA, and where foreseeable effects on other existing or potential uses and activities are acceptable. Use of the National Forest in furtherance of private land development will be allowed only where it is compatible or improves the management objective for the adjacent NRA lands.

(4) Correct features of existing special land uses that are incompatible with NRA objectives. Assure compliance with existing permit stipulations.

(5) Permit no commercial removal of duff, humus, or topsoil. When topsoil is removed for non-commercial construction

or development purposes, it will be replaced where possible.

(6) Require professionally-prepared master plans for all concessions. Prior to issuance of new or revised permits for public services, such plans, including feasibility and economic studies, will be prepared by the permittees.

(7) Allow no amusement park type facilities.

(8) Minimize adverse effects on esthetic values from maintenance of existing power and telephone lines and gas or water pipelines.

(9) Discourage new overhead utility lines unless within or directly adjacent to existing cleared rights-of-way, or the physical situation does not lend itself to locating underground (oil and gas pipelines included). Encourage the underground placement of existing overhead utility lines, where practical.

(10) Enforce and abide by existing solid waste and sewage disposal regulations.

(11) Conflicts between recreational or scenic values and land uses will be resolved in favor of the former.

7. Mineral Use

(1) Permit only those mining and related activities that will avoid undesirable impacts upon recreational values and esthetics.

(2) Locate and construct all roads to standards that will complement or enhance existing or potential recreational values.

(3) Allow no above-ground processing or refining of minerals.

(4) Allow no open pit mining operations.

(5) Allow no above-ground mining or drilling operations which would be visible from the reservoir, Green River, major developed recreation sites, or major traveled roads.

(6) Authorize no oil or gas drilling within 1/2 mile of the reservoir, Green River, or 1/2 mile of live streams flowing directly into the reservoir unless positive methods are used to control petroleum spills at the drilling sites.

(7) Obliterate and rehabilitate all roads, trails, drill pads, trenches, ponds, or other types of earth disturbance resulting from mining, prospecting, or oil and gas operations.

(8) Permit no commercial removal of duff, humus, or topsoil. When topsoil is removed for non-commercial construction or development purposes, it will be replaced where possible.

(9) Avoid development and occupancy patterns that may unnecessarily hinder wildlife movement, migration routes, and habits.

(10) Evaluate and act on mining and associated water requests on a case-by-case basis utilizing the NEPA process.

(11) Where practical, rehabilitate scars from previous mining activities.

(12) Conflicts between public recreational or scenic values and minerals use will be resolved in favor of the former.

8. Water Use

(1) Encourage the Bureau of Reclamation to maintain a water level in the reservoir and river that optimizes recreational benefits and is consistent with other Colorado River Storage Project purposes.

(2) Provide water for wildlife in constructing livestock and recreation water developments.

(3) Inventory, safeguard, or assure availability of water needed to meet existing and future Forest Service requirements.

(4) Continue to work with the Bureau of Reclamation and other Federal, State and local agencies in the planning and appropriation process for water uses.

(5) Enforce and abide by existing solid waste and sewage disposal regulations.

(6) Assure safety for downstream people, property, watershed, and other values in the installation and maintenance of water storage and diversion structures and facilities.

9. Population and Economy

(1) Involve the public and representatives from all appropriate federal, state, county, and local agencies in planning, development, and policy formulation for the NRA. Place special emphasis upon gaining and maintaining cooperative working relationships with out-Service groups, agencies, and individuals.

(2) Specialized improvements such as motels, stores, electrical hookups, and other refined facilities will

normally be provided by existing concessionaires or the private landowners within and surrounding the NRA.

(3) Existing permittees will normally be given first opportunity to provide or expand services if it is determined there is demonstrated public need for them. If these services are not already provided for in the current permit (allowing, however, minor changes in the permit) or if the demand for such services is in a location outside the immediate permitted area, existing permittees will not be given preference. Furthermore, new concessionaires will normally be discouraged if the public demand for goods and services can be practically met on private lands near or within the NRA.

(4) Cooperate with and encourage private landowners and other public land agencies that have property within and near the NRA to develop and operate their lands in a manner that will complement and not conflict with the management objectives of the NRA. The opposite is also true.

(5) Encourage and assist local, county, and State agencies to maintain a quality law enforcement and public safety program in coordination with Forest Service efforts.

(6) Continue to provide employment to qualified local residents.

10. Cooperation

(1) Involve the public and representatives from all appropriate federal, state, county, and local agencies in planning, development, and policy formulation for the NRA. Place special emphasis upon gathering and maintaining cooperative working relationships with out-Service groups, agencies, and individuals.

(2) Coordinate with and encourage counties to enact and enforce strong zoning ordinances and building codes to protect and enhance the values for which the NRA is established.

(3) Cooperate with and encourage private landowners and other public land agencies that have property within and near the NRA to develop and operate their lands in a manner that will complement and not conflict with the management objectives of the NRA. The opposite is also true.

(4) Coordinate planning, development, and use between federal, state, and private lands within the NRA.

(5) Encourage and assist local, county, and state agencies to maintain a quality law enforcement and public safety program.

(6) Provide leadership in the field of public safety by maintaining, in cooperation with other agencies, a professional program designed to stay current with public demand and the complex changing social trends.

(7) Encourage the Bureau of Reclamation to maintain a water levels in the reservoir and river that maximize recreational benefits.

(8) Encourage other involved individuals, groups, and agencies to inform and involve the Forest Service in their plans and programs that affect the NRA.

11. Cultural Resources

(1) Locate, inventory, and protect values which have educational, cultural, or interpretive potential until such time as they can be developed and managed. Complete cultural resource inventory for the entire NRA land area.

(2) In consultation with the appropriate State Historical Preservation Officer, evaluate any archeological or historical sites or structures located by cultural resource inventories for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

(3) Specific properties with potential for classification on state or national historical registers or with significant cultural values will not be transferred, sold, demolished, or altered.

(4) Initiate no land-disturbing projects until cultural values have been determined to be absent or present by a professional quality reconnaissance or survey, in keeping with Executive Order 11593. Where properties are located which are eligible for listing in the National Register, determination of whether or not the proposed project may proceed as planned or be altered, and mitigation required, will be made in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Archaeologist, or other professional authorities. All actions taken will be consistent with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800.4) (Forest Service Manual 2363.22).

(5) Obtain financing and manpower to enforce the provisions of the Antiquities Act and guard against losses and vandalism at historical sites.

C. Management decisions for protection and management.

1. Fire

(1) Prevent or minimize damage to watershed, vegetation, recreational, interpretive, and esthetic values in locating, constructing, and maintaining firelines and fire access roads and in all other fire suppression activities.

(2) Revegetate and stabilize firelines and fire access roads to prevent accelerated erosion and improve scenic, wildlife, and recreational values.

(3) Rehabilitate burns resulting from wildfire and prescribed burning to provide soils stability and restore recreational, wildlife, and esthetic values.

(4) Establish fire restrictions or closures and intensify fire prevention and suppression programs during periods of heavy recreational use and high fire danger.

(5) Locate improvements (where choices can be made) in areas of low fire hazard or in areas that can be adequately safeguarded.

(6) Fire protection programs will be geared to keep pace with the higher risks and hazards and important recreational values. Areas of heavy public use, the canyon lands, and areas of scenic beauty will need special attention.

(7) Design and execute prescribed burning operations in a manner and under conditions which will minimize the adverse effects of smoke as an air pollutant.

(8) Convert flammable vegetation to less flammable cover types in high value areas where fire risks are high and major esthetic values would not be lost.

(9) Manipulate vegetation cover by use of fire where appropriate to provide variety, improve ground cover and wildlife habitat, preserve natural beauty, and reduce fire hazard.

(10) Salvage timber from burned areas only where logging methods to be employed will protect or improve recreational, esthetic, and wildlife values.

(11) Utilize VIS to achieve public safety and fire prevention goals.

2. Transportation

(1) Obtain financing and implement the Forest ORV and Travel Plan. Prevent safety problem, conflicts between ORV travel and other uses, and resource damage caused by indiscriminate off-road vehicle use.

(2) Locate and construct all roads to standards that will complement or enhance existing or potential recreational and scenic values.

(3) Stabilize and restore ground cover on or adjacent to system, abandoned, or closed roads and trails where damage has occurred or where it is occurring.

(4) Locate and construct a well-designed and adequate internal and circulatory transportation system of roads and trails to standards which fully provide for soil stability, recreational, wildlife and esthetic values.

(a) Avoid construction practices that will lower water tables below desirable levels, particularly in parks and meadows.

(b) Locate, construct, and maintain roads and trails to avoid or to minimize effects of stream channel changes.

(c) Minimize and mitigate damage to recreation, esthetic, soil, water, vegetation, and fish habitat values where a stream channel change is essential.

(5) Provide for public access to shoreline areas; both trails and roads are needed.

(6) Construct no new roads which have primary utility for timber harvest unless they can be effectively closed to public travel during and after logging. Wherever possible, harvest timber either by use of the existing road system, by winter logging without roads, or by using temporary roads which can be effectively closed and obliterated following logging.

(7) Sign big game crossing on roads and highways where needed.

(8) Avoid constructing access roads with long tangents visible from points where these roads leave major travel routes.

(9) Providing for the pleasure driver will be the primary objective in the development of future roads within the NRA.

(10) Construct and maintain to minimum standards those roads where management objectives call for limited access only.

(11) Develop adequate hiking and riding trails where they can be provided without damaging the resource or conflicting with other major public uses.

(12) Design the majority of roads to handle year-round use.

(13) Primary access into a few selected sites should be designed for hikers and motorized cross-county vehicles.

(14) Encourage the development of the Dutch John airport facilities and related improvements.

(15) Minimize visual, air, and noise pollution along major routes of travel, at administrative sites, and in areas of concentrated public use.

(16) Avoid development and occupancy patterns that may unnecessarily hinder wildlife movement, migration routes, and habits.

(17) Prevent livestock damage to newly disturbed areas and cut and fill slopes on roads.

(18) Update rights-of-way plans and begin program of acquiring needed access to the NRA.

(19) Coordinate with other federal, state, and county agencies in transportation system planning.

(20) Obtain financing and bring road system to at least the minimum standard of maintenance.

(21) Exclude aircraft from use of the reservoir surface. Coordinate with the FAA to indicate on aeronautical maps that the reservoir surface is restricted against aircraft landings.

3. Insect and Disease

(1) Promptly investigate and, where appropriate, minimize insect, disease, and other damage.

(2) Encourage a joint state, county, and federal program to control noxious weeds, using safe, approved methods. The Henrys Fork area and spotty areas where livestock are fed are highest priority for control.

(3) Combine silvicultural treatments with direct hand treatment of insect infested stands to minimize insect damage.

(4) Encourage vegetation manipulations or other management practices which foster biological diversity in preference to artificial methods of insect and disease control having only short-term benefits.

4. Research

(1) Emphasize the need and importance for continuing a meaningful and management-oriented research program on the NRA. The Forest Service and area colleges should be utilized to provide the majority of these services.

(2) Plan research project to provide meaningful and useful results for the land manager.

(3) Encourage research into new ways to create and maintain attractive forested areas.

5. Administrative Improvements

(1) Eliminate or minimize adverse impacts on soil, water, and other values in the location, construction, and maintenance of permanent and temporary buildings and related facilities.

(2) Minimize visual, air, and noise pollution along major routes of travel, at administrative sites, and in areas of concentrated public use.

(3) Provide for current timely maintenance of administrative improvements, close or remove improvements that create safety or health hazards to the public or Forest Service employees. Also, improvements will not be allowed to become eyesores.

(4) Provide for public safety and comfort while protecting and enhancing esthetic values in the planning and construction of new improvements.

6. Land Ownership Adjustments and Land Controls

(1) Acquire in fee title or partial interest to control privately-owned lands within the NRA (a) where state law and county zoning ordinances are inadequate to prevent serious conflicts, and (b) where non-conforming and conflicting private land uses occur or are imminent. Upate the Land Acquisition Plan.

(2) Update right-of-way plans and begin program of acquiring needed access to the NRA.

(3) Specialized improvements such as motels, stores, electrical hookups, and other refined facilities will normally be provided by existing concessionaires or the private landowners within and surrounding the NRA.

(4) Coordinate with and encourage counties to enact and enforce strong zoning ordinances and building codes to protect and enhance the values for which the NRA is established.

(5) Existing permittees will be given first opportunity to provide or expand services if it is determined there is a demonstrated public need for them. If these services are not already provided for in the current permit (allowing, however, minor changes in the permit) or if the demand for such services is in a location outside the immediate permitted area, existing permittees will not be given preference. Furthermore, new concessionaires will normally be discouraged if the public demand for goods and services can be practically met on private lands near or within the NRA.

(6) Authorize special land uses only to meet demonstrated public needs and where foreseeable effects on other existing or potential uses and activities are acceptable. Use of the National Forest in furtherance of private land development will be allowed only where it is compatible or improves the management objectives for the adjacent NRA land.

(7) Enforce and abide by existing solid waste and sewage disposal regulations.

(8) Encourage other involved individuals, groups, and agencies to inform and involve the Forest Service in their plans and programs that affect the NRA.

(9) Cooperate with and encourage private landowners and other public land agencies that have property within and near the NRA to develop and operate their lands in a manner that will complement and not conflict with the management objectives of the NRA. The opposite is also true.

(10) Coordinate planning, development, and use between federal, state, and private lands within the NRA.

7. Public Safety

(1) Provide for public safety in the location, design, construction, maintenance, and administration of all facilities and improvements.

(2) Provide current information to the visitor about public safety hazards and requirements.

(3) Assure safety for downstream people, property, watershed, and other values in the installation and maintenance of water storage and diversion structures and facilities.

(4) Maintain and/or establish special safety precautions and measures where people concentrate or where usually hazardous conditions exist.

(5) Fence for livestock control, where necessary, for public safety along roads and highways.

(6) Promote public enjoyment and safety and preserve natural beauty in the administration and maintenance of the reservoir, Green River, and related improvements.

(7) Design, where appropriate, facilities to permit year-round use. This is especially important in the pinyon-juniper types and the northern desert. As winter snow play activities increase, there will be a demand for all-year facilities in higher elevations. The public will need, however, to be warned of the hazardous climatic conditions that can occur in the spring, fall, and winter. Also, the safety and comfort of the public must be considered when designing such facilities.

(8) Utilize VIS to help achieve public safety and fire prevention goals.

(9) Encourage and assist local, county, and State agencies to maintain a quality law enforcement and public safety program.

(10) Provide leadership in the field of public safety by maintaining, in cooperation with other agencies, a professional program designed to stay current with public demand and the complex, changing social trends.

III. MANAGEMENT AREAS AND UNITS

A. Description of Management Areas and Units.

Management areas are major subdivisions within the NRA. Three have been designated: the Northern Desert (ND); Coniferous Forest-Canyon (CFC); and the Green River Corridor (GR). Land types and uses are the primary distinguishing factors that help to define management areas. Each of the three sections dealing with the management area has specific management direction.

Each management area is divided into management units. In the ND Management Area there are 9 management units, in the CFC Management Area there are 7 management units, and in the GR Management Area there are 3 management units. All lands within the NRA are included within some management unit. These units are established to identify those lands, resources, uses, and activities where special attention is required. Each management unit has specific management decisions.

The management direction and management decisions, whether for an area or unit, apply to that area or unit only, and are not intended to be general statements applying to the entire NRA.

The management areas and management units are shown on the following map.

ND — Northern Desert Mgt. Area

CFC — Conifer Forest Canyon Mgt. Area

GR — Green River Mgt. Area

north

0 1 2 4
scale in miles

Map of Management Areas and Units
(Map From Original Management Plan)

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area

Ashley National Forest

B. Northern Desert Management Area (ND)

1. Antelope Flat Management Unit ND-1

a. Management Direction

Administer the Antelope Flat Management Unit as a major high density recreation complex. The ultimate recreation development scale for most facilities is 4 or 5. Spring Creek would be a 1 or 2 development.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Encourage the public to visit Antelope Flat to view the Flaming Gorge.

(2) Minimize water hazards caused by winds through a public safety education program directed at boaters using the area.

(3) Study ways to eliminate the wind and water hazard. Possible solutions include installing a breakwater or building an emergency ramp in a protected location such as Spring Creek or Jug Hollow. This problem should be solved prior to major expansion of the site.

(4) Facility expansion within the safe carrying capacity should be completed to keep up with the demand and as the road from the north is improved. This should be done on a current basis once the wind and water hazards are reduced. If they are not corrected, no expansion of facilities will occur. If possible, expansion should occur where existing power, water, road, and sewer systems can be utilized.

(5) Permit no new concessionaire facilities until the operations at Lucerne, Cedar Springs and Dutch John cannot handle the business generated by the Antelope complex.

(6) Plant and care for sufficient numbers of trees so that they ultimately will provide shade and protection from the wind. Existing trees should be given adequate care to insure maximum growth.

(7) Artificial shelters should be provided in the majority or all of the units in the campground. This will disperse use and not create beat-out conditions in the units that have shelters.

(8) Provide facilities for ice fishermen as demand increases and finances permit.

(9) Improve roads to Jug Hollow and Spring Creek. Gravel the road and also provide adequate maintenance. Do not hard

surface these roads unless major recreational facilities are constructed along them.

(10) Continue to explore new methods of water supply and treatment.

2. Open Spaces Management Unit ND-2

a. Management Direction

Administer this unit for primitive recreation (small site development, i.e., toilet, table, grill, or any combination) and water oriented activities. Maintain and enhance the open character and scenic contrasts between land and water. The ultimate recreation development scale for the unit is 2.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Provide for access to the water when developing for recreational use. Access may be by foot in some instances.

(2) Establish sites suitable for boat camps if needed and determined to be cost-effective.

(3) Developed sites will be spaced so that they do not create a crowded atmosphere.

(4) Adequate facilities will be installed so that the sanitation needs of the public will be taken care of.

(5) Permit hard surfaced roads on U.S. Highway 191, from Dutch John Camp to the Antelope Complex; and from Dutch John Gap to Minnies Gap only.

(6) Inventory and protect sagegrouse strutting grounds with coordination from the Utah and Wyoming wildlife agencies.

(7) Intensify water-oriented, administrative and public safety activities. Encourage local boating organizations to become established and to assist in these programs. Also, encourage and assist, where appropriate, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to provide additional effective help. Maintain close cooperation with all groups and agencies involved with water-oriented activities.

(8) Determine if the stories about Massacre Hill and Cherokee trail are valid. If so, provide protection and/or interpretation. Protect the integrity of the sites and the immediate surrounding areas until authenticity of the stories can be determined.

(9) Provide road maintenance to avoid watershed problems on system roads, and strive to eliminate use on unauthorized roads.

(10) Continue to use grazing management plans to solve overgrazing and resource damage problems.

(11) Intensify management and take action to protect the habitat of threatened species within the unit.

(12) Complete management planning for each segment of the reservoir shoreline which is receiving concentrated recreational use. Determine what level of recreational opportunity and what recreational facilities should be provided, what access is needed, what roads should be closed, and what user restrictions should be placed in effect.

3. Remote Area Management Unit ND-3

a. Management Direction

Manage this unit to provide opportunities for a remote or primitive type recreational experience. The recreation development scale for the unit is 1 or 2.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Maintain Forest Road 106 to a standard that will permit safe vehicle use during dry periods. Retain the present location except where realignment is needed for safety or watershed purposes. Do not hard surface the road.

(2) Spur roads running to the west from Forest Road 106 will be maintained in a primitive condition that will provide for safe travel and protect watershed conditions. Truck or 4-wheel drive use only will be recommended on these roads. Exceptions to this will be the roads to Brinegar Ranch and Upper Marsh Creek recreation site.

(3) Provide scattered sanitation facilities in unit, where needed to protect the resource, where the heaviest use occurs or is desired. Other improvements associated with campgrounds will not be provided except at Upper Marsh Creek.

(4) Discourage boat launching except from the Upper Marsh Creek ramp or other areas that are protected from the wind.

(5) Study to determine if additional roads are needed for management. Until study is complete, no new roads will be permitted.

(6) Encourage the BLM to administer the lands adjoining this unit in a manner that complements the management direction outlined for this unit.

(7) Intensify management and take action to protect the habitat of threatened species within this unit.

(8) Complete management planning for each segment of the reservoir shoreline which is receiving concentrated recreational use. Determine levels of recreational opportunity and recreational facilities to be provided, access needs, roads to be closed, and what user restrictions should be placed in effect.

4. Firehole Management Unit ND-4

a. Management Direction

Administer the Firehole Management Unit as a major high density recreation development. The ultimate recreation development scale for the unit is 4 or 5.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Plant trees for an oasis effect to provide sun and wind protection. Planted trees will receive adequate care so that maximum growth can be achieved.

(2) Provide sanitation facilities for ice fishermen.

(3) Forest Service employees will be stationed at Firehole campground during the summer season. These employees will handle the operation and maintenance jobs and prevent or stop vandalism. Facilities to house these employees will be needed.

(4) Prepare plans for widening and extension of the boat ramp so that when the water does go below the present ramp, it can be extended.

(5) Provide boating sanitation station.

5. Upper Green River Management Unit ND-5

a. Management Direction

Provide and encourage dispersed and river floating recreation activities. The recreation development scale will be 1 or 2.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Permit no "bedroom" type or high density recreation improvements.

(2) Increase fire prevention program where landbased visitors concentrate.

(3) Permit no improvements on islands or areas where there are opportunities for an exploring adventure.

(4) Inventory and protect nesting raptors. Coordinate with Wyoming Game and Fish Department in this project.

(5) Strongly discourage proposed off-site activities that could reduce or detract from the water quality and recreation values of this unit or the reservoir.

(6) Study unit and if appropriate provide new management direction. The study will inventory the resources and their potentials for development. Protection of geese and the providing of nesting structures will be an important management consideration. Also, the potential for providing small camps in Lauder Bottom, Cordwood Bottom, Whalen Bottom, Boat Bottom and Middle Firehole should be analyzed. The study will determine if the unit should continue to be managed for remote and undeveloped uses where it is so close to developable private lands and the town of Green River. Until new management direction is established allow no new roads and maintain those in existence to a primitive but safe standard.

(7) Intensify fire prevention efforts during spring and fall.

(8) Reduce fire hazard through vegetative type conversions, the use of fire as a management tool, or both.

(9) Determine if conflicts exist between geese and humans.

6. Buckboard Management Unit ND-6

a. Management Direction

Administer the Buckboard Management Unit as a major, high density recreational development. The recreation development scale for this complex is 4 or 5.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Plant and care for sufficient numbers of trees so that they ultimately will provide shade and protection from the wind. Existing trees should be given adequate care to insure maximum growth.

(2) Complete construction of existing Forest Service public recreational facilities. This should be done as soon as possible and before expansion occurs. Improve and winterize administrative facilities at the same time.

(3) Encourage concessionaire to expand and develop according to the master development plan for the area and as a demonstrated public need occurs. Temporary and undesirable facilities will be corrected first.

(4) Develop facilities in a manner that will encourage antelope to remain in area so they may viewed by the visitor.

7. Squaw Hollow Management Unit ND-7

a. Management Direction

Administer the Squaw Hollow Management Unit as having potential as a major high density recreational development. Potential development scale is 4 or 5.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Prepare a master development plan for site.

(a) Overhead power lines will be discouraged.

(b) Prior to deciding if power will be brought to the site, a study will be made to determine alternative power sources, including the line location and the construction and maintenance costs for the power. If these services cannot be reasonably provided, power will not be installed.

(c) Study and make a recommendation as to the possibility of obtaining water from wells and the reservoir.

(d) Determine whether or not boat ramp should be lengthened.

(2) Study the possibility of planting trees once the master plan is completed so that shade and protection from the wind and sun will be started in advance of campground development.

(3) Protect the site from overuse by livestock.

(4) Eliminate the noxious weed problem.

(5) Improvements should ultimately be designed for use all year.

(6) Realign existing facilities so that a minimum of site damage occurs from use.

(7) Concessionaire operated marina and related services will not be permitted at Squaw Hollow as adequate services are

available at Buckboard to the north and Lucerne to the south.

8. Lucerne Management Unit ND-8

a. Management Direction

Administer the Lucerne Management Unit as a major, high density recreation complex and provide services for the public that are appropriate for such a site. Improve site to a recreation development scale of 4 or 5.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Complete a recreation master plan for both Forest Service and concessionaire facilities.

(2) Designate and develop overflow areas where adequate sanitation and parking are available. Water may be provided if available nearby.

(3) Provide for adequate shade and wind protection through tree planting and artificial shelters.

(4) Encourage concessionaire to provide trailer hookups and other needed services and facilities.

(5) Campground expansion should occur within 5 years. It will be designed for high density, bedroom type use.

(6) Harden campground.

(7) Encourage private enterprise in Manila to provide motels, trailer parks and other supporting facilities that will assist in relieving use pressure on Lucerne. When expanding parking lots in the unit, provide adequate space for visitors who have their headquarters in Manila or surrounding areas but use the complex part of the time.

(8) Provide VIS facilities first at the Linwood Bay overlook and second at Indian Rock art site. Protect rock art site until it can be interpreted.

(9) Allow livestock use in the area where it will not conflict with recreation uses.

(10) If additional forage for antelope is required, livestock use will be curtailed or eliminated in this management unit.

(11) Consider the winter presence of the northern bald eagle in planning and site-alteration activities.

(12) Limit motor vehicle travel to designated routes.

9. Linwood Bay Management Unit ND-9

a. Management Direction

Administer this unit for dispersed and satellite recreational development and use that is coordinated with water-oriented activities.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Encourage, well-zoned and planned recreational developments on the adjoining private lands that will enhance NRA values.

(2) NRA management in this unit will be designed to complement proposed adjoining private land developments.

(3) Public access and use of the shoreline will be maintained. No uses will be permitted that would limit public use.

(4) Study all lands where trespass is occurring. Resolve through issuance of annual special use or grazing permits where the lands are not now needed for public recreation or by taking formal trespass action if cooperative efforts fail.

(5) Strive to maintain the green appearance of shoreline through cooperative agreements with adjoining private landowners as long as the other values of the NRA can be protected. If they cannot be protected, the pastures will be allowed to revert to natural vegetation.

(6) Resolve conflicts relating to stock watering. Watering rights for access to the reservoir only and not for grazing. Lanes may need to be constructed to provide for the watering of stock and to limit grazing. The purchase of these stock watering rights may offer an opportunity to solve the problem. This should be researched and the purchases made if the owners are willing to sell and the price is reasonable.

(7) Fencing of the entire Forest boundary may ultimately be required. Some should be done immediately to control unauthorized uses. Some fences exist and should be maintained.

(8) Permit no concessionaire operated and constructed developments until there is a demonstrated public demand and the existing facilities at Lucerne cannot provide adequate services.

(9) Coordinate efforts with private landowners and the county to control the spread of whitetop and other noxious weeds.

(10) Improve the Henrys Fork recreation site to a 2 or 3 development scale. It will not become a major recreation complex but will remain a satellite (less than 30 units) low-density type recreation facility.

(11) Study the unit and prepare a recreational development plan. The plan will:

(a) Comply with general NRA direction and the decisions made in this management unit.

(b) Locate potential recreational opportunities.

(c) Encourage dispersed-type recreation adjacent to the water and preferably where access already exists.

(d) Provide for protection and management of the Henrys Fork River above the high water line of the reservoir.

(e) Provide for recreational satellite developments similar to those on Henrys Fork if the potential exists.

(f) Study the desirability of developing portions of the unit as an overflow camping area.

(g) Provide for winter and summer shoreline fishing and day-use activities.

(h) Complete waterfowl management plan and implement if it can be reasonably coordinate with other uses.

(12) Provide for adequate access to NRA. Obtain rights-of-way if needed.

(13) Eliminate safety hazards at Linwood coal mine.

(14) Continue to work with Utah and Wyoming wildlife agencies in studying the waterfowl situation, and determine potential for habitat management.

(15) Consider the winter presence of the northern bald eagle in planning and site alteration activities.

C. Conifer Forest Canyon Management Area (CFC)

1. Scenic Highways Management Units CFC-1

a. Management Direction

Maintain and improve the scenic qualities of the unit. Limit improvements to those that will provide interpretation, a scenic view, picnicking, a rest stop, and possibly hunter camps. Recreation development scales of 1 or 2 will be permitted.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Identify areas where overuse is causing resource damage or safety problems. Close these areas to camping.

(2) Permit no additional borrow areas.

(3) Rehabilitate existing borrow areas with waste from road slides and other material that is cleaned up by the State highway department. The rehabilitation will be done in a planned and designed manner and native vegetation reestablished.

(4) Permit waste materials to be deposited in locations where the scenic values are protected or improved.

(5) Revegetate disturbed areas where it is possible to do so.

(6) Close or repair and rehabilitate dirt roads that are creating resource damage and are scenically unpleasing.

(7) Provide interpretive development at the Cart Creek and Greendale overlooks.

(8) Encourage the management of livestock so they can be viewed from Highway 44. Road shoulders and disturbed areas that are being revegetated will not be grazed. Forage utilization that damages the esthetics or watershed values or large concentrations of livestock will not be permitted.

(9) Study and implement means to maintain or improve big game winter, spring or fall ranges adjacent to U.S. Highway 191 and parts of Highway 44. Control of invading pinyon-juniper will be done in a manner that will not destroy the esthetics. Big game should not be encouraged to concentrate adjacent to the road as they create safety hazards to the motorist. Cooperate in this program with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

(10) Permit no activities that would destroy future potential for developing an entrance portal to the NRA. Encourage the development and manning of such portals on all major entrances routes to the area.

(11) Consider public safety in all activities which may affect highway travel.

(12) Manage forest stands in this unit to improve or enhance visual qualities. Maintain healthy, vigorous, uneven-aged stands including large mature trees. Give extra attention to cleanup and disposal of debris.

2. Boat Camps Management Unit CFC-2

a. Management Direction

Maintain the sites as boating campgrounds. Reverse the trend of uncontrolled use and the resulting damage to the resources. The ultimate recreation development scale will be 2 or 3.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Prepare and implement a management plan. The plan will include the following:

(a) The potential for expansion of each site.

(b) A means to improve vegetative cover and lower the fire hazard.

(c) Proposals for controlling indiscriminate travel throughout the sites, by providing hardened and adequate trails.

(d) Provisions to provide firewood to the sites by using driftwood picked up in the reservoir.

(e) How to remain within the safe carrying capacity of the site and still provide for boaters desiring to camp in their boats at the docks or the adjacent shore.

(2) Discourage the use of these sites by large groups through a program of education and regulation.

(3) Minimize the adverse conditions created by the rank vegetation that accumulates during low water at Hideout by removal of debris, as manpower permits.

3. Undeveloped Areas Management Unit CFC-3

a. Management Direction

Protect and enchance the esthetic and recreational values of the unit. Provide for and encourage undeveloped or remote-type recreational opportunities for the visitor (ultimate development scale 1-2).

Recreation development scales of 1 or 2 will normally be provided. Some boat camps could be improved to development scale 3.

Allow natural forces to play the dominant role in the Bear Mountain portion of the unit. Develop no recreation facilities in this portion.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Inventory and determine which roads are to be maintained as a part of the transportation system and those to be closed.

(2) Maintain existing roads that will remain on the transportation system (with the exception of the Dowd Mountain road) to a primitive standard. Provide for watershed protection and safe travel.

(3) Study the southern rim of Red Canyon to determine the need for additional trails.

(4) Along the plateau lands north and south of the reservoir and canyon lands permit and encourage remote type camping. Provide only scattered sanitation improvements south of the reservoir, and no recreational facilities north of the reservoir. Recreation developments of scale 1 or 2 will be made on Dowd Mountain or where organization camps may be constructed.

(5) Encourage the non-comsumptive use of wildlife in this unit.

(6) Inventory potential boating campsites and plan for their development if these types of facilities are determined to be cost-effective, and if the need they serve cannot be met in existing campgrounds with road access. Provide both family-type and small, group (up to 40) facilities.

(7) Provide well-placed sanitation facilities in heavily-used, undeveloped areas along the reservoir shoreline.

(8) Manage the reservoir to avoid boating congestion. Use restrictions in some areas may be required.

(9) Permit no activities adjacent to the private lands in Eagle Creek Basin that would damage or destroy its values. The same principle applies to private land in that the owner should not carry on activities that would detract or damage the surrounding NRA values.

(10) Discourage improvement of the road to Eagle Basin to standard that would open the area to heavy public use.

(11) Allow borrow and waste areas where they can be adequately screened from public view and the resource damage kept to a minimum. An inventory should be made in advance to determine where such activities can be permitted.

Special care must also be given when planning access roads to these sites. Such roads must be adequately designed and maintained and yet not encourage heavy public use.

(12) Inventory and protect osprey and other raptor nesting sites.

(13) Silviculturally manage the timber stands to make old timber sales more attractive.

(14) Study the portion of the unit north of the reservoir and, if appropriate, establish new management direction. Complete an intensive ecological inventory as a basis for determining future management.

(15) Until management direction is determined for the portion of the unit north of the reservoir, prohibit developments or activities which increase the presence or influence of man, except for wildlife enhancement projects which do not significantly alter the landscape.

(16) Prepare a prescribed natural fire management plan for the portion of the unit north of the reservoir. Consider the following among other alternatives for fire management:

(a) Nonsuppression of all wildfires.

(b) Nonsuppression under certain specified conditions.

(c) Modification of the suppression policy to allow control at least cost.

(d) Use of prescribed fire or managed wildfire to create vegetative diversity and to reduce fuel load.

(17) Authorize no grazing of domestic livestock on a regular basis in the portion of the unit north of the reservoir.

(18) Authorize the introduction of bighorn sheep in the Bear Mountain vicinity following determination that any significant adverse environmental effects can be avoided or mitigated.

(19) Study and implement pinyon-juniper control projects that will improve biological diversity and wildlife habitat and that will not detract from esthetic values. Cooperate with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the design and conduct of the projects.

4. Greendale Management Unit CFC-4

a. Management Direction

Manage this unit in harmony with the adjoining private lands in a manner that will not detract from the high recreational values of either. A recreation development scale of 3 will be provided.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Provide a buffer adjacent to private lands. This buffer area will permit compatible uses but be designed to maintain the scenic values and natural character of the land.

(2) Private use of NRA lands under special use permits will be considered only if there are no other practical means to provide the services and they are needed and not just desired for convenience. Also, if permitted, such improvements will be totally planned and constructed in a manner that will minimize damage to the resource values.

(3) Prepare and implement a management plan for the Swett Ranch immediately. The plan will provide for protection and enhancement of the historical values and avoid activities that could result in their loss, damage, destruction, or alternation.

(4) Inventory facilities and provide protection for the Swett Ranch until the management plan can be prepared and implemented.

(5) Work closely with private landowners and encourage only improvements that will maintain or enchance the values of the surrounding NRA lands. The opposite is also true in that the Forest Service will not carry on activities that will detract from private land values.

(6) Maintain scenic backdrop qualities.

(7) Release no water for private land use that is owned by the Forest Service and may be needed for use on the NRA.

(8) Study potential sites that may be suitable for organization use. If possible, develop one area for this activity. Provide for varied size of groups, i.e., from 25 to 250 PAOT. Permit no permanent improvements to be installed or possessory rights to be established by various groups. Group camps will be permitted on a year-to-year basis only, and they may be required to use different sites each year.

(9) Study and implement pinyon-juniper control projects that will improve wildlife habitat and will not detract from esthetic values. Cooperate with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the design and conduct of the projects.

(10) Limit motor vehicle travel to existing routes, and prohibit oversnow motorized travel where there are conflicts with winter use by big game animals.

5. Cedar Springs - Bootleg-Mustang Management Unit CFC-5

a. Management Direction

Manage this unit as a high-density use recreation complex. Provide for a quality recreational experience within the established carrying capacity of the unit. Recreation development scales from 2 - 4 will be provided.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Provide tables, grills or fireplaces in Bootleg Campground where they are lacking.

(2) Prepare and maintain master plan for Cedar Springs, including the concessionaire development.

(3) Complete work already planned for Cedar Springs.

(4) Allow no new concessionaires in unit until it is proven there is a demonstrated public need for them and the existing permittees cannot absorb the increases.

(5) Improve exhibits and other media at Dam Visitor Center. Exhibits should provide basic orientation of the NRA and local Bureau of Reclamation facilities.

(6) If the interpretive master plan determines there is a need, prepare improvement plans for Vista House and schedule them to be completed.

(7) Offer planning assistance to the Bureau of Reclamation and encourage them to expand their interpretation in the Dam.

(8) Relocate road to Canyon Glen so it can be used during high water. An alternative would be to use it as a boating camp when the road is closed.

(9) Plan ways to minimize boating congestion in the unit. Implement the plan with the cooperation of other agencies that are involved in water management.

(10) Encourage the maintenance and improvement of the big game range. Consider browse planting. Study and implement pinyon-juniper control projects that will not detract from scenic or recreation values. Cooperate with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the design and conduct of the projects.

(11) Study and provide, if possible, an area adjacent to Mustang Ridge or Pipe Creek where cross-county or trail riding of two wheeled motorized equipment may be allowed.

(12) Prepare plans within 5 years for potential expansion of existing camping facilities and construction of new ones. If possible, these facilities should be completed at the same time the road from Colorado is finished.

(13) Limit motor vehicle travel to existing routes, and prohibit oversnow motorized travel where there are conflicts with winter use by big game animals.

6. Red Canyon Management Unit CFC-6

a. Management Direction

Manage the unit as a high density recreation complex on a development scale of 3 within the established carrying capacity of the unit.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Close undeveloped areas to camping in this unit during the summer.

(2) Encourage orderly, well planned expansion of the Red Canyon Lodge facilities.

(3) Study the potential for winter use of the area. Control snowmobiling to prevent harassment of wildlife and damage to vegetation and esthetics.

(4) Maintain adequate buffers between facilities. Do not allow improvements that will infringe upon the open spaces and screening that each facility has.

(5) Direct management around the private lands towards maintaining a near-natural, forested appearance Activities that would reduce the private land values will not be permitted. The opposite is also true. The landowner should be encouraged to only carry on activities that will not detract from the surrounding NRA values. Encourage an orderly, well planned development on private lands.

(6) Permit no organization or group occupation of the undeveloped part of this unit except on day-use basis.

(7) Prepare plans for expanding existing facilities where it can be accomplished without impairing the qualities of the unit.

(8) Continue to improve the quality of interpretation in and adjacent to the visitor center, which will be maintained as a focal point for FS-VIS in the NRA.

7. Sheep Creek Management Unit CFC-7

a. Management Direction

Manage the unit to obtain the optimum recreational benefits and still maintain its scenic and other resource qualities. Construct facilities to a development scale of 2 to 4.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Prepare functional development and management plans for the entire Sheep Creek Canyon. Implement them as soon as possible. Some high density improvements that provide mainly bedroom facilities (exceptionally close together) may be desirable.

(2) Until the development plan for the unit can be prepared the following will be done.

(a) Close or limit use in one area at a time where rest and rehabilitation is needed and will be provided.

(b) Provide sufficient sanitary facilities. Close areas where they do not exist.

(c) Plant shade producing vegetation where it has died out or is in a decadent condition.

(3) Study means to improve the big game forage in the unit in cooperation with the Utah State Division of Wildlife Resources. Browse planting may be possible.

(4) Determine if existing wells could, with treatment, provide suitable and adequate water for recreationists.

(5) Permit no diversion of water from Big Springs or Sheep Creek except for what is being used now at Bennett Ranch.

(6) Discourage, or do not permit, any mining operations that are not compatible with the objectives of the NRA or detract from recreation and esthetic values, and air and water quality.

(7) Continue to investigate ways of providing water at Carmel Campground and other sites within the unit.

(8) Allow no developments where there is potential for damage from flooding.

(9) Allow no overnight camping in areas where potential safety hazards exist from flooding, until after the spring runoff.

(10) Close the entire canyon to public use if threat of flooding is imminent.

D. Green River Management Area (GR)

1. Green River Corridor Management Unit GR-1

a. Management Direction

Maintain an exciting river in a near-pristine environment. Manage the area for a "trophy" river experience navigable to the novice float boater.

Provide for public enjoyment of the unusual and outstanding recreational opportunities that exist without damaging or destroying them. Maintain the adventurous spirit of a float trip for the novice boater. Recreation development scales of 1-3 will be provided depending upon the sites and their location.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Provide signing or other information methods warning float boaters of the possible change in river water elevation.

(2) Encourage the Bureau of Reclamation to maintain a satisfactory water release from the dam during peak recreation use season.

(3) Do not expand the Spillway ramp facilities.

(4) Permit no outfitter-guides to establish a base of operations on or adjacent to the Spillway Boat Ramp that will limit or curtail public use of the site.

(5) Determine if Little Hole campground should be entirely or partially converted to a day-use-only site or left as is.

(6) Consider expanding the Little Hole parking lot to include on its eastern edge the Northwest Pipeline Corporation natural gas pipeline right-of-way. Coordinate with the Northwest Pipeline Corporation.

(7) Reduce fire hazards in Little Hole Campground.

(8) Develop no facilities at Little Hole that are likely to be flooded.

(9) Improve sanitation facilities to handle safe carrying capacity in the Little Hole parking lot.

(10) Provide a safe, improved trail from Spillway Ramp to Little Hole Campground. Also minimize erosion problems on the trail.

(11) Determine if improved trails should be constructed below Little Hole. If so, provide them.

(12) Exclude horse use and motorized travel from Spillway Ramp to Little Hole.

(13) Study the situation of motor vehicle use along the trail section between Little Hole and the Forest Boundary, and determine if it should be closed to motorized travel.

(14) Encourage enactment and enforcement of zoning laws that will protect the Glenn property from undesirable developments. If this is not possible acquire fee title or scenic easements to assure the needed protection occurs.

(15) Study sanitation problem between the dam and Red Creek. Determine if toilets are needed.

(16) Allow no campfires between the dam and Little Hole except in emergencies.

(17) Employ intensive fire prevention measures at Spillway and Little Hole Boat Ramps on the river and in VIS centers.

(18) Permit no camping between the dam and Little Hole.

(19) Inventory and take action to prevent noxious weed buildup.

(20) Encourage, through management, the enhancement of all forms of wildlife. Special protection may need to be provided for goose nesting areas, raptors and cougars.

(21) Maintain the "blue ribbon" quality of fishing the river. Coordination and cooperation between the Forest Service and the Division of Wildlife Resources and Bureau of Reclamation will be necessary to improve the fisheries habitat in the river.

(22) Study the need to control or limit the use of fire by recreationists below Little Hole.

(23) Complete a complex plan for National Forest lands within the Green River Corridor identifying such things as carrying capacity, resource impacts, and management objectives.

(24) Allow no structures to be constructed until a need for them is definitely established and their impact can be accurately assessed.

(25) Encourage noncommercial use and strive to maintain the river primarily for novice boaters.

(26) Continue gathering use statistics to evaluate year-to-year use.

(27) Encourage placing of the river into the Wild and Scenic River Classification that is appropriate.

(28) Protect cultural sites and complete inventory.

(29) Consider hard-surfacing of roads and trails in the Little Hole Campground to reduce present damage to soils and vegetation resulting from uncontrolled traffic.

(30) Do not allow construction of the Browns Park road along the Green River.

(31) Coordinate management of the area with other interested local, State, and Federal agencies.

2. Dutch John Management Unit GR-2

a. Management Direction

Maintain and improve existing facilities. Provide new, well planned and designed facilities and services on the basis of a demonstrated public need. The ultimate recreation development scale for Forest Service improvements is 3.

b. Management Direction

(1) Follow the Dutch John master plan in the development and expansion of the town area.

(2) Encourage the relocation and expansion of the concessionaire adjacent to Dutch John to take place as soon as the water and access problems are resolved.

(3) Encourage well planned development of airport and related facilities.

(4) Continue to permit Christmas tree sales and post cutting in areas surrounding Dutch John. Provide for adequate slash abatement.

(5) Study and implement pinyon-juniper control projects that will improve wildlife habitat and not detract from the

esthetic values of the unit. Cooperation with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources will be required.

(6) Encourage the State of Utah to improve the appearance of their borrow area.

(7) Permit no expansion of the Dutch John sanitary landfill that would require removal of additional pinyon-juniper unless it is carefully screened from the normal visitor's view.

(8) Maintain Arch Dam Overflow as an overflow camping area.

(9) Authorize no activity or use within the Goslin Creek inventoried roadless area that would degrade its natural characteristics.

3. Undeveloped Areas Management Unit GR-3

a. Management Direction

Manage unit to maintain its scenic qualities and provide for wildlife and undeveloped area uses. The exception to this is Dripping Springs and the Little Hole road. These facilities will be maintained and, when appropriate, improved. Recreation development to scales from 1 to 3 will be provided.

b. Management Decisions

(1) Improve big game spring, fall, and winter ranges where the scenic values can be protected or enhanced. Study and implement pinyon-juniper control projects. Cooperation and participation with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources will be needed.

(2) Permit no uses that significantly degrade or destroy the esthetic backdrop values of the unit.

(3) Permit no additional recreational camp or picnic grounds to be constructed in the area. Expansion of Dripping Springs Campground will be allowed if there is suitable land adjacent to it for this purpose.

(4) Maintain and enforce present closures on the Little Hole and Pipe Creek roads.

(5) Permit no new road or trail construction in this unit, except where temporary roads might be required to remove insect infested timber.

(6) Monitor insect infestations in the southern part of this unit. If timber is harvested from the adjoining National

Forest lands, consideration should be given to removal of the adjoining infested and insect prone trees on the NRA.

(7) Inventory and protect known sites that have historical interest. Interpret if appropriate.

(8) Study Little Hole road and determine if it should be hard surfaced.

(9) Silviculturally treat insect problem areas with land treatment as necessary.

(10) Control vehicle access into the Pipe Creek area, and coordinate with trail users.

(11) Authorize no activity or use within the Goslin Creek inventoried roadless area that would degrade its natural characteristics.

APPENDIX B

Use of Standard and Supplemental Stipulations

a. The Standard Stipulation (Appendix I) is attached to all oil and gas leases and therefore is mandatory.

b. Supplemental or Special Stipulations should be used to supplement or expand, where necessary the Standard Stipulation (See following table).

c. Supplemental Stipulations 1 through 10 are designed to address specific conditions. Supplemental Stipulations 11 through 13 are designed to combine several areas of concern in one stipulation. They can be used as substitutes for one or more of the first stipulations.

d. Supplemental Stipulation 14 is an alternative to many of the other supplemental stipulations. It alerts the lessee/operator to special values or uses within the leasehold which require special handling and may result in higher operating costs. This stipulation may be exclusionary; it allows use and occupancy if the operator can meet the restrictions or standards.

e. Stipulations 18 through 21 may be used if necessary.

f. Review of the Standard Stipulation and supplemental stipulation 14 will reveal that most of the common concerns are provided for by these stipulations. The FS/BLM Memorandum of Understanding, (Appendix I) provides for a site-specific evaluation and an opportunity for inclusion of additional necessary stipulations to protect any site-specific values identified at the time the Application for Permit to Drill (APD) is filed.

g. All of the Special Stipulations were designed for oil and gas leases. However, they can be made applicable to other leasables, subject to revision to adapt them to a leasable mineral. All revisions will be subject to approval by the BLM before attachment to a lease.

h. Leases that expire will be reviewed and stipulations updated in accordance with current direction prior to being reissued.

Minimum Special Stipulations as a Condition of Mineral Leases

Special stipulations to be recommended to the Bureau of Land Management as a condition of mneral lease (Not all inclusive - subject to site evalaution)

Area/Environmental Condition →

No.	Stipulation Summary [1]	Management Area G	Developed Recreation Sites	Administrative Sites	Significant Cultural Area	High Mass Instability	Steep Slopes 35% South Unit 40% Rest of Forest	Riparian	Seasonal Wildlife Habitat	T & E Habitat	Special Areas (Sheep Creek, etc.) NRA	Management Area A RNA's	Sensitive Soils (aquic, unstable, high erosion)	Critical Wildlife	All Areas	Retention and Partial Retention
1.	No surface occupancy - entire lease	X										X				
2.	Visual - road, structure, etc.															X
3.	No surface occupancy - legal subdivision				X							X				X
4.	No surface occupancy adjacent to road, river, trail, etc.															X
5.	No drilling or storage near reservoirs, archeological sites, etc.				X			X								
6.	No surface occupancy - steep slopes						X									
7.	No surface occupnacy - seasonal								X				X		X	
8.	Prohibit activity - muddy or wet periods														X	
9.	Restricted trail/road														X	
10.	Visual - painting or camouf															X
11.	No surface occupnacy - (May replace numbers 1, 2, and 6)		X	X	X	X			X							X

[1] See Appendix for complete text of Stipulations

Special stipulations to be recommended to the Bureau of Land Management as a condition of mneral lease (Not all inclusive - subject to site evalaution)

Area/Environmental Condition →

No.	Stipulation Summary [1]	Management Area G	Developed Recreation Sites	Administrative Sites	Significant Cultural Area	High Mass Instability	Steep Slopes 35% South Unit 40% Rest of Forest	Riparian	Seasonal Wildlife Habitat	T & E Habitat	Special Areas (Sheep Creek, etc.) NRA	Management Area A RNA's	Sensitive Soils (aquic, unstable, high erosion)	Critical Wildlife	All Areas	Retention and Partial Retention
12.	Drilling, storage, surface disturbance next to (May replace numbers 4 and 5)		X	X				X								X
13.	No surface disturbance, exploration, drilling (May replace number 7)								X						X	
14.	Controlled or limited surface use		X	X												
15.	Activity coordination							X	X		X					
16.	Protection of T & E species									X						
17.	Not applicable															
18.	Coordinated Exploration								X		X					
19.	Conditional no surface occupancy													X		X
20.	Unstable soils														X	
21.	Special wildlife and fisheries habitat							X	X							

[1] See Appendix for complete text of Stipulations

STANDARD STIPULATION

STIPULATION FOR LANDS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM UNDER JURISDICTION OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The licensee/permittee/lessee must comply with all the rules and regulations of the Secreatary of Agriculture set forth at Title 36, Chapter II, of the Code of Federal Regulations governing the use and management of the National Forest System (NFS) when not inconsistent with the rights granted by the Secretary of the Interior in the license/prospecting permit/lease. The Secretary of Agriculture's rules and regulations must be complied with for (1) all use and occupancy of the NFS prior to approval of a permit/operation plan by the Secretary of the Interior, (2) uses of all existing improvements, such as Forest development roads, within and outside the area licensed, permitted or leased by the Secretary of the Interior, and (3) use and occupancy of the NFS not authorized by a permit/operating plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

All matters related to this stipulation are to be addressed

To

at

Telephone No.:

who is the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

_____

Signature of Licensee/Permittee/Lessee

Special Stipulations for Leasing

1. All of the land in this area is included in _____ (recreation or special area, etc.). Therefore, no occupancy or disturbance of the surface of the land described in this lease is authorized. The lessee, however, may exploit the oil and gas resources in this lease by directional drilling from sites outside this lease. If a proposed drilling site lies on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or by the Forest Service, a permit for use of the site must be obtained from the BLM District Manager or the Forest Service District Ranger, before drilling or other development begins.

2. No access on work trail or road, earth cut or fill, structure or other improvement, other than an active drilling rig, will be permitted if it can be viewed from the _____ (road, lake, river, etc.)

3. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of _____ (legal subdivision) is allowed under this lease.

4. No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed within _____ feet of the _____(road, trail, river, creek, canal, etc.). This distrance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer, BLM, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

5. No drilling or storage facilities will be allowed within _____ feet of _____ (live water, the reservoir, the archaeological site, the historical site, the paleontological site, etc.) located in _____ (legal subdivision). This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer, BLM, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

6. No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed on slopes in excess of _____ percent, without written permission from the authorized officer, BLM, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

7. In order to _____ (minimize watershed damage, protect important seasonal wildlife habitat, etc.), exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only (during the period from _____ to _____, during dry soil period, over a snow cover on frozen ground). This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year my be specifically authorized in writing by the authorized officer, BLM, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

8. In order to minimize watershed damage during muddy and/or wet periods, the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency, through the authorized officer, BLM, may prohibit exploration, drilling, or other development. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells.

9. The _____ Trail/Road will not be used as an access road for activities on this lease except as follows: (No exceptions, weekdays during recreation season, etc.)

10. To maintain esthetic values, all semi-permanent and permanent facilities may require painting or camouflage to blend with the natural surroundings. The paint selection or method of camouflage will be subject to approval by the authorized officer, BLM, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

11. No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands is allowed under this lease:

    Reasons for this restriction are:

    Examples of appropriate reasons for this restrictions are:

    a. Steep slopes.
    b. Specific ecosystem, ecological land unit, land type or geologic formation which presents hazards such as mass failure.

    c. Special management units such as: Recreation Type I, water supply, administrative site, etc.

    ( ) Approximately ____% of lease

12. No _____ will be allowed within _____ feet of the _____. This area contains _____ acres and is described as follows:

    Reasons:

    First blank to be filled inwith one or more of the following: drilling, storage, facilities, surface disturbance, or occupancy. Second and third blanks to be filled in with one or more of the following:

    a. _____ feet wildlife habitat essential to specific species.
    b. _____ feet peripheral or unique vegetative type.
    c. 200 feet either side of center line of roads or highways.
    d. 500 feet or normal high waterline on all streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, lakes.
    e. 600 feet of all springs.
    f. 400 feet of any improvements.

13. In order to (minimize)(protect) _____, _____ will be allowed only during _____. This does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells and facilities. Lands within leased area to which this stipulation applies are described as follows:

Reasons:

First blank to be filled in with one or more of the following:

a. Watershed damage.
b. Soil erosion.
c. Seasonal wildlife habitat (winter range, calving/lambing area, etc.)
d. Conflict with recreation.

Second blank to be filled in with one or more of the following:

a. Surface disturbing activities.
b. Exploration.
c. Drilling.
d. Development.

Third blank to be filled in with one or more of the following:

a. Period from _____ to _____.
b. Dry soil periods.
c. Over the snow.
d. Frozen ground.

14. Controlled or Limited Surface Use Stipulation. This stipulation may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the authorized officer, BLM, with concurrence of the Federal surface management agency. Distrances and/or time periods may be made less restrictive depending on the actual on-the-ground conditions.

The lessee/operator is given notice that all or portions of the lease area may contain special values, may be needed for special purposes, or may require special attention to prevent damage to surface and/or other resources. Any surface use or occupancy within such special areas will be strictly controlled or, if necessary, excluded. Use or occupancy will be authorized only when the lessee/operator demonstrates that the special area is essential for operations in accordance with a surface use and operations plan which is satisfactory to the Geological Survey and the Federal surface management agency for the protection of such special areas and existing or planned uses. Appropriate modifications to imposed restrictions will be made for the maintenance and operation

of producting oil and gas wells; however, in extremely critical situations, occupancy may only be allowed in emergencies.

After the Federal surface management agency has been advised of specific proposed surface use or occupancy on these lands, and on request of the lessee/operator, the agency will furnish more specific locations and additional information on such special areas which now include:

(Legal land description to lot and/or quarter, quarter section)

Reason for Restriction:

Duration of Restrict: (year-round, month(s))

15. Activity Coordination Stipulation. This lease includes lands within [1/] _____ which has resource values sensitive to high levels of activity. In order to minimize impacts to these resources, special conditions such as unitization prior to approval of operations, and/or other limitations to spread surface disturbance activities over time and space may be required prior to approval and commencement of any operations on the lease.

16. Protection of Endangered or Threatened Species. The Federal surface management agency is responsible for assuring that the area to be disturbed is examined prior to undertaking any surface-disturbing activities on lands covered by this lease to determine effects upon any plant or animal species listed or proposed for listing, as endangered or threatened, or their habitats. If the findings of this examination determine that the operation may detrimentally affect an endangered or threatened species, some restrictions to the operator's plans or even disallowances of use may result.

    The lessee/operator may, at this discretion and cost, conduct the examination on the lands to be disturbed. This examination must be done by or under the supervision of a qualified resource specialist approved by the surface management agency. An acceptable report must be provided to the surface management agency identifying the anticipated effects of the proposed action on endangered or threatened species or their habitat.

17. Not applicable.

18. Coordinated Exploration Stipulation. All or portions of the lands covered by Lease No. _____ are within the _____ Area, an area of critical environmental concern. Therefore the lessee agrees that:

    a. In order to protect he special resource values, drilling on the subject lease will be authorized only under a plan of operation

[1/] Visually Sensitive Area, Areas of Threatened and Endangered Species

approved pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, 41 Stat. 437, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq. and;

b. All plans of operation will contain a provision vesting in the Secretary, USDI, or his duly authorized representative(s) control over the rate of drilling and development including in particular the spacing of wells and such other conditions as may be deemed necessary.

19. Conditional No Surface Occupancy Stipulation. The lessee agrees not to occupy or use the surface of the leased lands in _____ (legal description) except for certain limited uses as permitted in writing by an authorized officer of the surface management agency. This stipulation, at a later date, may be modified, supplemented, eliminated, or remain unchanged. Alteration of the stipulation will be conditional upon the preparation of a site specific environmental assessment, or if required, an environmental statement. In the event this stipulation is eliminated, it will be replaced by a coordinated exploration stipulation and other special stipulations as required to protect the surface resources.

20. The lands within this leasehold contain unstable/highly erodible soils. Therefore, prior to entry onto the lands, the lessee (operator) will discuss the proposed activities jointly with the Area Oil and Gas Supervisor or his representative and the Forest Supervisor or his representative. Additional measures for th protection of the soils may be required. Such measures may include:

a. No surface occupancy of selected areas;
b. Restriction on surface entry during periods of excessive runoff;
c. Special reclamation techniques;
d. Special requirements for reserve pits and drilling fluid systems.

21. The lease area contains critical habitat for certain wildlife species. Of paramount concern on this lease area area: _____. Therefore, prior to entry onto the leasehold, the operator will jointly discuss the proposed activities with the Area Oil and Gas Supervisor or his representative, the Forest Supervisor, or his representative, and the Utah/Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Additional measures may be required to protect the above species and habitat features; these include:

a. No surface occupancy of selected areas.
b. Restrictions on season of operation.
c. Special reclamation techniques and/or requirements.
d. Restrictions on rate of development and spacing and location of wells.
e. Special road closure requirements.

NOTE: Stipulation 11 may be used in place of 1, 3, and 6.
Stipulation 12 may be used in place of 4 and 5.
Stipulation 13 may be used in place of 7, given greater definition as to restriction.

INTERIM
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
AND
THE FOREST SERVICE

The Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, hereby agree that the procedures set forth below shall be followed with respect to mineral leasing, mineral lease applications, and mineral prospecting permit applications as described below which involve National Forest System lands. These procedures are adopted to ensure cooperative, timely and orderly action by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service with respect to such leasing and permitting activity consistent with the assigned functional responsibilities of each agency. The agencies also agree to issue regulations which explain their respective responsibilities. This Memorandum will expire when final regulations governing these procedures become effective.

I. PURPOSE

This agreement establishes the procedures for recommendation or consent by the Forest Service in the issuance of leases and prospecting permits on National Forest System lands for all minerals except coal.

A. Recommendation

Recommendations by the Forest Service are the mechanism established by this agreement to allow the Forest Service, as surface managing agency, to review potential leasing and permitting actions on National Forest System lands, for all minerals except coal, under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. § 181 et seq.

B. Consent

Consent by the Forest Service is statutorily required for potential leasing and permitting actions on Forest Service lands under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, 30 U.S.C. § 351 et seq., section 402 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, 5 U.S.C. Appendix, the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, 30 U.S.C. § 1001 et seq., and any statute creating a special area under Forest Service jurisdiction which requires such consent (e.g. 30 U.S.C. § 192c).

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Initiation - Bureau of Land Management

1. Applications for noncompetitive leases and prospecting permits. Noncompetitive oil and gas lease applications (43 CFR Subpart 3111), noncompetitive geothermal lease applications (43 CFR Subpart 3210) and prospecting permit applications (43 CFR Subpart 3510) shall be filed with the Bureau of Land Management. After preliminary adjudication, applications which involve National Forest System lands will be submitted to the Forest Service for review as described below in section II.B.

2. Noncompetitive simultaneous leasing and competitive leasing.

Noncompetitive simultaneous leasing shall be conducted under the procedures set out in 43 CFR Subparts 3112 and 3211. Competitive leasing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures set out in 43 CFR Subparts 3120 and 3220 and § 3521.2. The Bureau of Land Management will first identify parcels or areas which are available for simultaneous or competitive leasing. Descriptions of these parcels or areas will then be submitted to the appropriate Forest Service office for review as described below in section II.B.

B. Forest Service Review

1. Basis for review.

The Forest Service will review mineral leasing and permitting submittals to determine the effect of the potential mineral activities on other resource values and on the purposes for which the particular lands are administered. The Forest Service will be responsible for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 with respect to activities being reviewed by that agency.

2. Recommendation or consent.

Based on its review of the proposed leasing or permitting activities, the Forest Service will either:

a. Recommend, or consent to, the proposed activity with standard stipulations included in the lease or permit and, if necessary, add special stipulations to be included in the lease or permit in order to protect other identified resource values, including a prohibition against occupancy of the surface of all or part of the lease or permit; or

b. Recommend against, or refuse consent to, the proposed activity if it would seriously interfere with other resource values or with the purposes for which the lands are being administered, and special stipulations will not provide adequate mitigation.

3. Completion of review.

Upon completion of review, the Forest Service will forward to the appropriate Bureau of Land Management office its recommendation, or its decision whether to consent, on the proposed leasing or permitting activity.

C. Bureau of Land Management Action

1. Applications for noncompetitive leases and prospecting permits.

a. Forest Service recommendation. Where the Forest Service recommends a course of action for a particular lease or permit application, the Bureau of Land Management will review the Forest Service analysis and exercise its independent judgment whether the recommended special stipulations are appropriate or whether the lease or permit should not be issued. Upon request from the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service will provide additional information or justification for its recommendation. If agreement cannot be reached, the matter will be submitted to the Washington, D.C., offices of both agencies. If the Bureau of Land Management concurs in the recommendation of the Forest Service, it will notify the applicant at the appropriate time of the Forest Service recommendation and its basis and the decision of the Bureau of Land Management based upon its independent judgment.

b. Forest Service consent. Where the Forest Service forwards a decision concerning a particular lease or permit application based upon its statutory authority to consent to mineral leasing, the Bureau of Land Management will treat the parcel or area in accordance with the decision of the Forest Service. The Bureau of Land Management will inform the applicant at the appropriate time of the Forest Service decision and its basis and the specific statutory authority of the Forest Service with regard to the particular application.

2. Noncompetitive simultaneous leasing and competitive leasing

a. Forest Service recommendation. Where the Forest Service submits a recommendation concerning a particular parcel or area, the Bureau of Land Management will review the analysis of the Forest Service to determine whether the recommendation is appropriate. Upon request from the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service will provide additional information or justification for its recommendation. If agreement cannot be reached, the matter will be submitted to the Washington, D.C. offices of both agencies. If a particular parcel or area is

made available for leasing, the Bureau of Land Management will notify the prospective lessee at the appropriate time of the Forest Service recommendation and its basis and the decision of the Bureau of Land Management based upon its independent judgment.

b. Forest Service Consent. Where the Forest Service forwards a decision concerning a particular parcel or area based upon its statutory authority to consent to mineral leasing, the Bureau of Land Management will treat the parcel or area in accordance with the decision of the Forest Service. The Bureau of Land Management will inform the applicant at the appropriate time of the Forest Service decision and its basis and the specific statutory authority of the Forest Service with regard to the particular application.

3. Further processing.

After the procedures described above are completed, the Bureau of Land Management will process all mineral lease applications, all prospecting permit applications, and the leasing of all parcels or areas in accordance with the regulations set out in 43 CFR Subchapter C and other relevant regulations, as supplemented by this agreement.

4. Final authority.

a. The Bureau of Land Management has the ultimate discretionary authority to decide whether a particular mineral lease or prospecting permit will be issued, except where the Forest Service exercises its statutory authority and does not consent to leasing.

b. It is the general practice of the Bureau of Land Management to accept Forest Service recommendations.

III. TIMELY PROCESSING

Each agency will strive to process applications in a timely manner. Delays may occur, however, when a particular lease application requires extensive review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 or when a particular office of either agency is burdened with an unusually large number of applications.

IV. EFFECT ON PRIOR AGREEMENTS

This Memorandum of Understanding implements the agreements contained in (1) an exchange of letters between the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior in 1945 concerning leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 of lands under Forest Service administration, and (2) a procedure, dated November 8, 1946, agreed to by the two Secretaries concerning leasing under section 402 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946. This Memorandum supersedes, to the extent inconsistent, the exchange of letters between the Acting Chief,

Forest Service, dated April 20, 1972, the Acting Director, Geological Survey, dated July 7, 1972 and the Acting Director, Bureau of Land Management, dated April 29, 1974.

Date: 12/24/80

Frank Gregg
Director, Bureau of Land Management

Date: 12/30/80

R. M. Peterson
Chief, Forest Service

APPENDIX C

LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE

(DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES)

APPENDIX C
LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE
(DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES)

Condition Class	Visible Indicators	Management
1	Ground vegetation flattened but not permanently injured. Minimal physical change except for possibly a simple rock fireplace.	These sites are barely recognizable as camping areas. If not in situations known to be sensitive to use (e.g. wet or slump areas), no management action is necessary. Maintain current use level or allow increase if nearby sites must be closed.
2	Ground vegetation worn away around fireplace or center of activity.	Site change now apparent but still within acceptable limits. These areas are readily identified as campsites and will continue to attract use. Future use should be carefully monitored to detect adverse change.
3	Ground vegetation lost on most of the site, but humus and litter still present in all but a few areas.	This is a transitional condition. Considerable change in plant cover is evident but little sign of soil problems. The condition may be accepted as normal in areas of high attraction. However, modification of current use patterns and intensities may be needed to prevent further damage.
4	Bare mineral soil widespread. Tree roots exposed on the surface.	Deterioration is accelerating. If current level and type of use continues, soil erosion, loss of tree cover, and aesthetic degradation are likely. Withdraw these sites from use and allow recovery. Some artificial rehabilitation may be desirable to speed recover. If site is reopened, insure that use patterns are adjusted to prevent reinjury.
5	Soil erosion obvious. Trees reduced in vigor or dead.	Natural recovery will be extremely slow. The sites should be closed permanently and alternate ones located. If the site is critical to the recreation pattern, extensive rehabilitation will be required to return it to acceptable condition.

From: Frissell, Sidney S. Jr.
1978 Judging Recreation Impacts on Wilderness Campsites, Journal of Forestry 76:481-483.

APPENDIX D

LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE

(DISPERSED RECREATION)

APPENDIX D
LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE
(DISPERSED RECREATION)

Condition Class	Visible Indicators	Management
1	Ground vegetation flattened but not permanently injured. Minimal physical change from existing conditions at time of development.	Those changes occurring outside of developed areas adjacent to trails, family units, roads, and parking spurs. No management action is necessary. Maintain current use level and management practices.
2	Some ground vegetation lost around developed facilities and new paths are developing across undeveloped areas within the site.	Vegetative and soil damage is now apparent, but well within acceptable limits. Additional barriers, tent pads, and hardened trails may be needed to control use. Site needs closer monitoring to detect adverse change.
3	Ground vegetation lost on most of the area between facilities, but litter and humus present on the areas disturbed. Overstory shows signs of damage due to competition and root exposure.	Considerable change in plant cover is evident. Modification of current use and intensity, and reconstruction and modification of improvements to prevent damage and control use may be needed.

APPENDIX E

FORMULATION OF ANALYSIS AREAS

APPENDIX E

Formulation of Analysis Areas

An Analysis Area is composed of one or more capability units and is a non-contiguous unit delineated for analysis purposes. Taken together, analysis areas represent the entire Forest and no area is part of more than one analysis area in any phase of the analysis.

The following stratification was used for the formulation of Analysis Areas.

The prescriptions in Chapter II of the EIS and Chapter IV of the Forest Plan were applied to the analysis areas with the FORPLAN linear program model. Combination of analysis areas resulted in management areas based on the particular management prescription applied.

Appendix D of the EIS displays assignments of prescriptions to analysis areas by alternative, Chapter IV of the Plan displays the resulting applications to the proposed action.

Level I (Landtype Aggregations)

1.	GREFAT	Basins
2.	GRESEP	Badland canyon
3.	CANYON	35% slope
4.	PLATOW	Plateau
5.	SOUFAC	South facing slopes
6.	ALPINE	Alpine
7.	BOLLIE	Bollie

Level II Accessibility Zones

1.	NRAROA	Roaded NRA
2.	UNRNRA	Unroaded NRA
3.	ROADED	Roaded
4.	UNROAD	Unroaded
5.	SPECIAL	Special areas

Level III Wildlife Designation

1. Special Wildlife
2. Other

Working Group

1.	Not Com	Non-commercial timber land
2.	C-DIF	Commercial Douglas Fir
3.	LPESAF	Lodgepole Pine/Englemann Spruce/Sub Alpine Fir
4.	C-HARD	Commercial Hardwoods
5.	C-PPN	Commercial Ponderosa Pine

Land Class

1.	Shrub/Browse	
2.	Water	
3.	Bar Veg	Barren-rock outcrop
4.	NC-PJ	Non-commercial Pinyon Juniper
5.	Com Tim	Commercial timber
6.	Meadow	
7.	NC-SOF	Non-commercial softwood
8.	NC-HRD	Non-commercial hardwood

Condition Class

1.	Nontim	Non-timber
2.	Stagna	Stagnated
3.	Nostok	Nonstocked
4.	Sedsap	Seedlings/Saplings
5.	Poles	
6.	Mature	
7.	Par cut	Partial cut

Level I is an aggregation of landtypes based on elevation, slope, and inherent land characteristics for the purpose of analysis. Basins and Badlands Canyons (Numbers 1 and 2) apply to the Wyoming portion of the Flaming Gorge NRA, and the South Unit (Tavaputs Plateau). These two units are further separated by Level II (Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4) Roaded NRA, Unroaded NRA, Roaded and Unroaded. Badlands Canyons are those lands with a greater than 35 percent slope. Canyons (Number 3) are those lands on the remainder of the Forest with a greater than 35 percent slope. Plateau (Number 4) are those lands generally at 9,000 feet to 10,400 feet elevation that are under 35 percent slopes. South facing slopes (Number 5) are those lands below 9,000 feet elevation that generally consist of PJ and shrub browse types. Slopes are variable. Alpine lands are those above the plateau and below the Bollies; slopes average less than 35%. This aggregation contains the majority of riparian habitat on the Forest. The Bollies form the crest of the Uinta Mountains. They are the highest elevation lands and contain no commercial timber. The timber, range, wildlife and water yield capabilities vary by these aggregations.

Calculation of Analysis Area Acreage

Calculating the acreage of the analysis areas was done through the Regional Office. The analysis area stratification was applied to 7 1/2 minute ortho-photo quad maps using the above level identifers.

Column A = Analysis Area Number
Column B = Stratification Layer
Column C = Acres

A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	111111	33514	35	232456	5438	65	332256	10578
2	111141	4893	40	242111	15177	66	332352	241
303	112111	22762	41	242141	13697	67	332353	409
6	131111	1120	42	242171	7356	68	332354	352
7	132141	8398	302	242131	2559	69	332355	7759
8	132111	31872	43	242255	1426	70	332356	24926
9	132171	2744	44	242256	7618	71	332456	8780
10	132255	632	45	242456	2599	72	332556	5857
11	132256	2372	46	311111	4530	73	341111	237
12	132356	1310	47	311141	6881	74	341141	738
13	132456	4647	48	311171	257	76	342111	5825
15	142141	3441	305	312111	1966	77	342141	1158
16	142111	9086	306	312141	1534	78	342171	7619
17	142171	864	307	312171	2976	79	342181	2976
18	142456	1232	49	312131	2913	80	342121	5406
19	211111	5890	50	312256	522	81	342131	4235
20	211141	5376	51	312556	450	82	342256	11387
304	212111	9627	53	321141	1410	83	342352	722
21	212121	42965	55	331111	2295	309	342354	1538
22	212131	5771	56	331141	862	84	342355	12019
25	231141	762	57	331256	401	85	342356	51560
28	232111	19565	58	331356	267	86	342456	7424
29	232141	27785	59	332111	16355	87	342556	4231
30	232171	14747	308	332141	1871	88	352111	2078

A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
301	232131	6309	61	332171	5726	89	352171	564
32	232255	1691	62	332161	3381	90	352355	372
33	232256	7240	63	332131	1159	91	352356	559
34	232356	2318	64	332121	2908	101	411111	5355
102	411141	2098	135	432557	3302	169	532557	3976
312	411556	807	136	441111	939	170	541111	3304
310	412111	4978	137	441141	1403	171	541141	2147
311	412141	311	140	442111	1963	315	542141	694
105	412355	304	141	442161	2353	173	542111	2648
106	412356	808	142	442171	566	174	542256	1767
107	412456	370	144	442256	2956	175	542456	3015
108	412556	9143	145	442352	2594	317	542556	1315
109	412557	2911	146	442354	685	177	632131	409
110	421111	381	147	442355	10341	178	632161	2345
111	421141	387	148	442356	42400	179	632171	523
313	422111	504	149	442456	4940	181	632353	627
112	431111	4961	150	442556	3710	182	632354	3386
113	431141	914	152	511111	818	183	632355	5348
120	432111	29100	153	511141	5620	184	632356	25048
121	432161	10601	154	521141	1018	185	632357	1065
122	432171	4128	155	531111	7393	186	632456	1727
124	432131	489	156	531141	1725	189	642131	2626
318	432254	294	157	531171	439	190	642161	39826
125	432256	6124	158	532161	554	191	642171	17658
319	432257	1328	162	532111	18933	193	642355	4591
126	432352	24455	314	532141	1558	194	642356	154570

A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
127	432353	4151	163	532181	1119	195	642456	732
128	432354	11028	164	532256	581	203	732131	2536
129	432355	29331	165	532355	1970	204	732171	2107
130	432356	71451	166	532356	4856	205	742161	3652
131	432357	5470	167	532456	11379	206	742131	74002
132	432456	14068	316	532554	523	207	742171	11589
134	432556	5503	168	532556	3187	208	743161	59589

TOTAL FOREST 1,372,203

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TOTAL 171 ANALYSIS AREAS

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