

UINTA NATIONAL FOREST
FOREST PLAN REVISION

PUBLIC WORKSHOP INFORMATION PACKET

March 30, 2000 – Nephi, Utah
April 4, 2000 – Lehi, Utah

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AGENDA

- Introduction 7:00 – 7:30 p.m.
 - Meeting Objectives
 - Draft Forest-wide Goals
 - Draft Issues
 - Draft Alternatives
 - Process for Workgroups
 - Ground Rules
- Workgroups 7:30 – 8:30 p.m.
- Workgroup Reports 8:30 – 8:50 p.m.
- Wrap-up 8:50 – 9:00 p.m.

GROUND RULES

- It's okay to disagree.
- Only one person talks at a time.
- Everyone participates; no one person dominates.
- Listen to understand.
- Respect each other's ideas and opinions.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Any questions on Forest Planning can be directed to:

Forest Plan Revision
Uinta National Forest
P.O. Box 1428
Provo UT 840603-1428
801-342-5100 (general information)

Or you may contact any of the Planning Team members individually:

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The following documents are available on our website at www.fs.fed.us/r4/uinta:

- Final Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory, *January 1998*
- Draft Inventory of Unroaded and Undeveloped Lands on the Uinta National Forest (Roadless Inventory), *April 1999*
- Forest Plan Revision Introduction Slide Show, *June 1999*
- Preliminary Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS), *August 1999*
- Land and Resource Management Plan Revision Newsletter No. 1, *August 1999*
- Notice of Intent, *September 1999*
- This Public Information Workshop Packet, *March 2000*

We will also mail any documents upon request.

ROADLESS INITIATIVE INFORMATION

The Roadless Initiative Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is scheduled to be released on May 5, 2000. The Uinta National Forest has scheduled the following meetings:

When: June 1, 2000
Time: 6:30—9:30 p.m.
Where: Provo Marriott Hotel
101 West 100 North
Provo, Utah
Purpose: Information Sharing Only

When: June 28, 2000
Time: 6:30—9:30 p.m.
Where: Provo Marriott Hotel
101 West 100 North
Provo, Utah
Purpose: Public Hearing

The Washington Office News Advisory on the following page provides information on how to obtain copies of the Roadless Initiative documents.

NEWS ADVISORY

USDA Forest Service
Washington, D.C.



FS-000B

FOREST SERVICE ANNOUNCES OPPORTUNITY TO ORDER ROADLESS PROPOSED RULE/DEIS

WASHINGTON. March 15, 2000 -- The Forest Service expects to publish the Roadless Area Conservation Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and Proposed Rule in May 2000. Two versions of these documents will be available for public review and comment:

- a 10-15 page summary;
- an approximately 400-page, two-volume set that includes the summary, the DEIS/proposed rule, appendices, and a set of maps.

Both versions will be available on paper, compact disk (CD) and the Internet. The paper edition will be available in black and white, while the CD and Internet edition will be full color.

To facilitate delivery, those who want a paper or a CD edition are encouraged to place their orders as soon as possible. Those who have already requested a copy of the DEIS/proposed rule do not need to resubmit their requests.

Requests for CDs or printed copies of the documents should be mailed to the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Publications Distribution, 240 West Prospect Road, Fort Collins, CO 80526-2098. Faxed orders will be accepted at 800-777-5805. Orders must specify summary or full set of documents and, CD or printed copy.

Those with Internet access may obtain a copy of the summary or full-color edition through the Roadless Project website (<http://roadless.fs.fed.us>) immediately upon release.

Approximately 11,000 printed copies of the full DEIS/proposed rule with maps will be distributed to county and municipal libraries nationwide for public review. In addition, Forest Service offices across the country will have copies of the full set of documents for review.

The release of the DEIS/proposed rule will be followed by a public comment period. Based on public input, the agency will develop a final rule and environmental impact statement.

-FS-

FOREST PLAN REVISION SCHEDULE

March-April 2000	Identify and verify the issues through public workshops and other public comments. Develop additional alternatives to respond to issues as necessary.
June 2000	Complete the effects analysis on all alternatives. These analyses are a study of the environmental consequences of the implementation of each alternative in respect to the resources. They will also determine how well each alternative addresses the identified issues.
End of September 2000	Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Draft Forest Plan released. Public comment period begins.
End of December 2000 (90 days from the release of the Draft EIS and Draft Forest Plan)	Public comment period closes. The Planning Team will respond to public comments, and finalize the EIS and Forest Plan.
May 2001	Final EIS and Forest Plan released.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

The public scoping period for the Uinta National Forest’s Preliminary Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) closed November 30, 1999. A content analysis on all public comments was completed in February, 2000. The following is a brief summary of the comments received:

Comment Format	Number Received
Emails	8
Letters	99
Petitions	1 (949 signatures)
Phone calls	3
Roadless Area Evaluation forms	53
Form letters	83
Verbal comments from our four public meetings	95
TOTAL COMMENTS RECEIVED	Approximately 343
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS SUBMITTING COMMENTS	Approximately 271 (1,220 including petition signatures)

Comments were received from the following organizations:

Type of Organization	Number Responding
Federal	2
Tribal	2
State	2
County	2
City	1
Environmental/conservation	5
Recreation	10

Our scoping documents were mailed to the 226 people on our mailing list at the time, as well as being available to the general public on our web site. There were 81 people in attendance at our four public meetings.

The majority of written comments concerned roadless and wilderness issues. Of the 95 verbal comments from our public meetings, 38% concerned roadless issues. Of all roadless and wilderness comments, the majority were against any increase in wilderness acreage, and against any limitations on motorized access within roadless areas.

With the exception of those who signed the petition, most comments came from individuals in Utah and Juab Counties, with only two comments received from out-of-state (one from Minnesota and one from Washington).

DRAFT FOREST-WIDE GOALS

1. Manage soil, air, water, and cave resource to provide for watershed health, public health/safety, and ecosystem sustainability.
2. Manage for biologically diverse, sustainable ecosystems to maintain or enhance habitats for native flora and fauna, forest and rangeland health, and watershed health.
3. Provide for suitable commodity uses in an environmentally sustainable and acceptable manner to contribute to the social and economic sustainability and diversity of local communities.
4. Conduct management activities in a manner which maintains or enhances scenic quality and provides for inventory and protection of heritage resources.
5. Manage for diverse and suitable recreational opportunities that are responsive to public demand, while maintaining ecosystem health and contributing to social and economic sustainability.
6. Strive for consolidated land ownership patterns, more recognizable boundaries, appropriate access, and the consolidation of subsurface and surface property rights to facilitate efficient management of National Forest System lands.
7. Provide transportation and administrative facilities to effectively manage National Forest System lands and provide appropriate public access and use.

DRAFT ISSUE STATEMENTS

Recreation/Recreation Access

The level of demand for recreation access has increased, and the mix of desired opportunities has changed. There is a concern by both the Forest Service and our constituents about the appropriate allocation and management of a variety of quality dispersed recreational opportunities. Concerns raised by the public include:

- OHV/snowmobile use: eliminate, maintain, or increase opportunities.
- Provide primitive motorized and non-motorized recreation experiences (e.g., primitive ATV trails, backcountry snowmobile activities, etc.).
- Maintain or increase dispersed recreation opportunities.
- Need more developed campgrounds.
- Educate users instead of closing dispersed sites or limiting dispersed recreation activities.
- Maintain heli-skiing/cat skiing opportunities.
- Address user conflicts.
- Need more trails, roads, facilities, and parking.
- Need updated inventory and mapping of trail systems.
- Support for and opposition to a “closed unless posted open” policy.
- Support for and opposition to elimination of the game retrieval policy.
- Coordinate scenery management with other uses.
- Disperse users to reduce resource impacts.
- Maintain opportunities for rockhounding and invertebrate fossil collection.
- Recommend making capacity determinations and criteria for allocating outfitter and guide permits.

Roadless/Wilderness

The level of concern by both the public and the Forest Service about how to manage roadless areas is growing. Currently, approximately 65% of the Forest is designated wilderness or inventoried roadless. Concerns center on the amount and location of any additional recommendations for wilderness, and the appropriate disposition and management of the remaining roadless areas. Concerns raised by the public include:

- Allow seasonal use by over-the-snow machines in roadless areas.
- Infringement on RS2477 rights.
- Don't want roadless areas locked off.
- Don't want roadless areas withdrawn from mineral access.
- Conduct an inventory of all commodity uses in roadless areas before making decisions.
- Oil, gas, and mineral evaluations should be completed before restricting motorized access.
- The Forest Service definition of a road is too liberal.
- The Forest Service definition of a road is not liberal enough.

- Protect all inventoried and uninventoried roadless areas of 1,000 acres or more.
- Apparent elimination of multiple use.
- Protect roadless characteristics.
- Recommendations for and against an increase in wilderness.
- Designate all roadless areas as wilderness.
- Wilderness recommendation of roadless areas is unreasonable.
- No timber harvest in roadless areas.
- Maintain grazing opportunities in roadless areas.

Biodiversity/Viability

Since the implementation of the 1984 Forest Plan, the Forest Service has moved towards a more ecosystem-based approach to resource management. At the same time, a growing public demands management that accommodates use of the forest. The concern is determining the proper balance of management and land use activities while maintaining biodiversity, species viability, and overall forest health. Concerns raised by the public include:

- Implement the INFISH strategy.
- Include forage utilization standards and guidelines for riparian areas.
- Specify habitat improvement goals in Central Utah Project (CUP) project areas.
- Address impacts of non-native plant and animal species.
- Inventory and preserve old growth.
- Consider the effects of timber management impacts on other resources.
- Consider the effects of all management and recreational activities on migratory birds and raptors.
- Recommendation to end predator control activities.
- Address fire's natural role in the ecosystem.
- Recommendation to include large predators, game animals, aquatic amphibians, and salmonids as Management Indicator Species (MIS).
- Develop proactive Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (TES) species protection in lieu of mitigation.
- Emphasize protection of riparian areas.
- Manage the Forest as a Wildlife Fish Plant Habitat Sanctuary Preserve.
- Manage Rock Canyon drainage as a Research Natural Area (RNA).
- Address connectivity on a landscape level.
- Employ silvicultural practices as a tool to meet habitat needs and overall ecosystem health.
- Monitoring for MIS should focus on populations, not habitat.
- Increased motorized recreation poses threats to resources and non-motorized recreational opportunities.

Air/Watershed/Water Quality

Because of the rapidly growing population, potential impacts to air, watershed, and water quality are of critical importance. The concern is to manage for an appropriate balance of forest uses while maintaining or improving air and water quality. Concerns raised by the public include:

- Address the disposal of human waste by backcountry users in watershed areas.
- Protect all streams, wetlands, and riparian areas.
- Protect municipal watersheds.
- Inadequate monitoring of management effects on soil and water.
- Emphasize protection of riparian areas.
- Emphasize assessment of stream channel conditions.
- Concern over cumulative affects to air quality over increased traffic associated with resort development on National Forest System lands.
- Consider impacts of mineral development activities on riparian, soil, water, and air resources.
- Concern over the American Fork Management Area's capability to provide dispersed use while protecting watershed resources.

Social/Economic

A large segment of the public is apprehensive about the social and economic impacts of potential changes in management and subsequent use of the Uinta National Forest as a result of Forest Plan revision. The concern is that forest plan decisions not have a detrimental effect on the local quality of life, and that the associated economic effects are generally acceptable. Concerns raised by the public include:

- Consider the positive and negative economic and social impacts of wilderness recommendations and changes in the levels of grazing, timber harvest, and recreation activities such as snowmobiles, OHV use, dispersed camping, heli-skiing, etc.
- Recognize traditional tribal hunting and fishing rights.
- Coordinate scenery management with other resource uses.
- Impacts to the elderly and disabled as a result of potential reductions in motorized recreational opportunities.
- The Forest is moving towards removing all economic development on forest lands.
- The Forest is placing too much emphasis on commodity uses of the Forest, when the emphasis should be on "proper functioning of our forests."
- Forest Plan needs to be compatible with Duchesne County's general plan.

Monitoring/Evaluation

All monitoring-related issues will be addressed through development of the required monitoring plan. Though this is not really an issue statement (monitoring and evaluation is one of the six decisions made in forest plans), it does reflect concerns raised by the public. Address monitoring and evaluation, stating how it applies across the board. Concerns raised by the public include:

- More public involvement in monitoring and evaluation.
- Monitor backcountry skiing, soil conditions, water quality, baseline plants and wildlife, and the impacts of OHVs.
- Establish soil erosion tolerance levels by soil type.
- Concern over our ability to monitor suites of species.
- A strong monitoring plan is needed for Forest Service accountability.
- Consider adaptability of species to changes in the environment.

Lands: Property Boundary Management

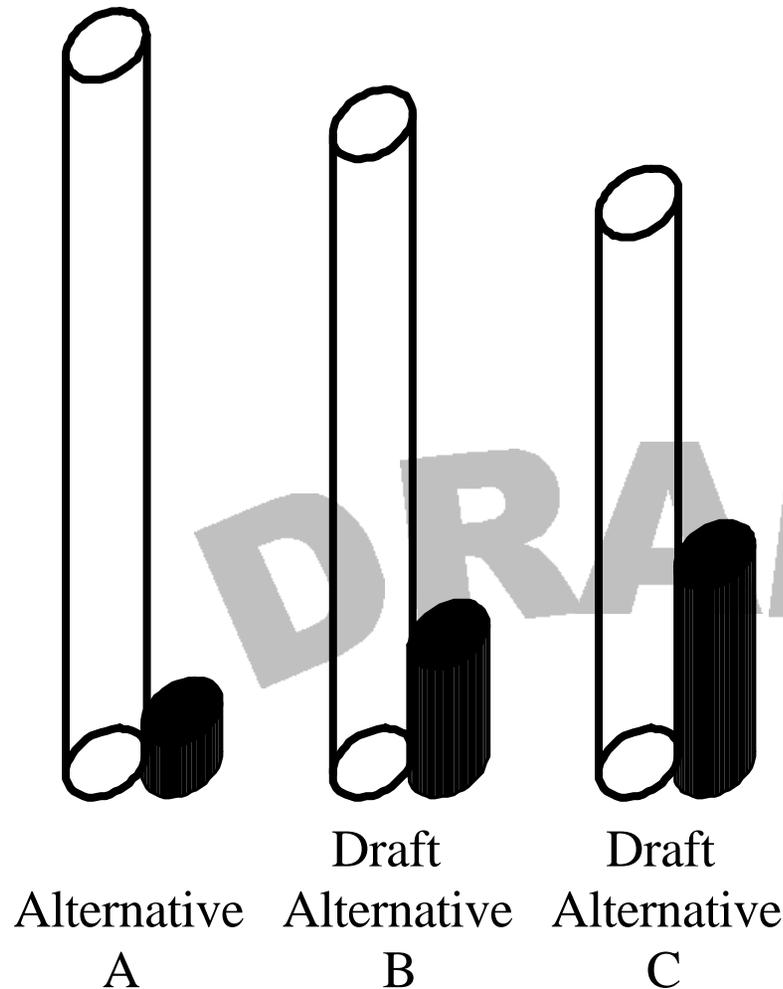
Points of access to the Uinta National Forest are being lost as a result of private land development and urban sprawl adjacent to the Forest. Additionally, as these private lands are developed, the lack of identifiable forest boundaries is resulting in trespass problems, such as private structures or facilities being built on the Forest.

Fire

Wildland fire risks to private property and the associated potential for loss of life have increased due to higher concentrations of development adjacent to the Forest.

Recreation & Recreation Access

Approximate Acreages



- Alternative A (No Action):
 - Motorized Acres 821,000
 - Non-Motorized Acres 58,000
- Draft Alternative B:
 - Motorized Acres 731,000
 - Non-Motorized Acres 147,000
- Draft Alternative C:
 - Motorized Acres 641,000
 - Non-Motorized Acres 238,000

Roadless/Wilderness Acreages

Approximate Acreages

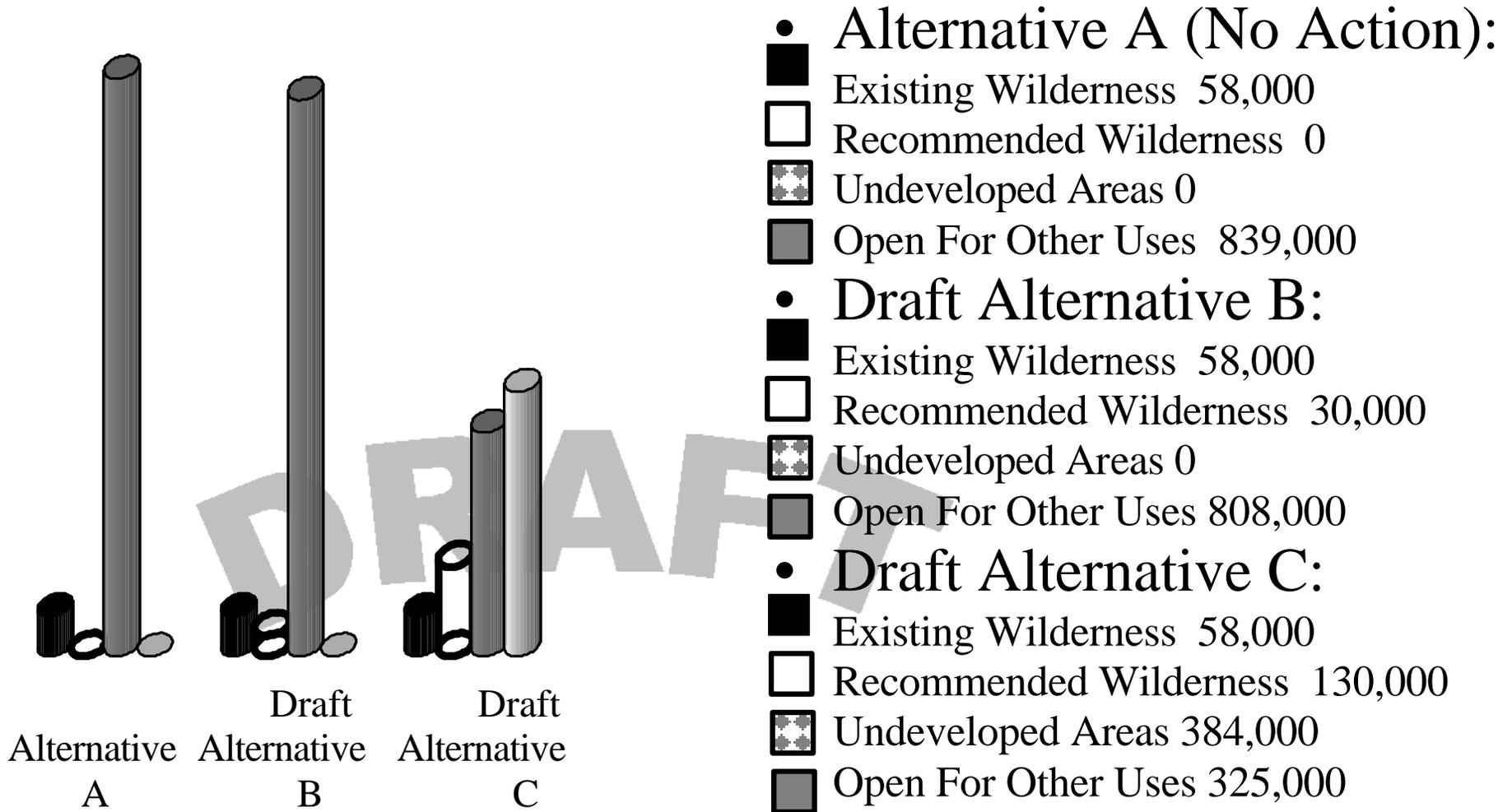


TABLE OF DRAFT ALTERNATIVES BY ISSUE

Issue	Alternative A (No Action)	Draft Alternative B	Draft Alternative C
Recreation/ Recreation Access	<p>Emphasis is on developed recreation. All forest roads and trails open to motorized use with the exception of Wardsworth, Dry Canyon, Blackhawk, and Whiting (to Sterling Hollow) Trails. Approximate acreages:</p> <p>Total non-motorized . . . 58,000 acres Total motorized 821,000 acres</p>	<p>Shift emphasis from adding developed recreation capacity. Emphasize management of diverse dispersed recreational use. Corridors identified for management of dispersed recreation use. Guidance provided for motorized and non-motorized uses through application of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). Approximate acreages:</p> <p>Total non-motorized147,000 acres Total motorized 731,000 acres</p>	<p>Shift emphasis from adding developed recreation capacity. Emphasize management of diverse dispersed recreational use. All inventoried roadless areas not recommended for wilderness, including doughnut-holed areas, designated as management prescription 2.6, Undeveloped. Guidance provided for motorized and non-motorized uses through application of ROS. Approximate acreages:</p> <p>Total non-motorized238,000 acres Total motorized 641,000 acres</p>
Roadless/ Wilderness	<p>All roadless areas available for multiple use management. Approximate acreages:</p> <p>Existing wilderness58,000 acres Recommended wilderness . . . 0 acres</p>	<p>Areas recommended for wilderness include portions of Nephi, South Fork of Provo River, Twin Peaks, and Mount Timpanogos roadless areas. The remaining roadless areas will be managed for multiple use. Approximate acreages:</p> <p>Existing wilderness 58,000 acres Recommended wilderness . 30,000 acres</p>	<p>Roadless areas not recommended for wilderness will be designated as management prescription 2.6, Undeveloped. Approximate acreages:</p> <p>Existing wilderness 58,000 acres Recommended wilderness .130,000</p>

Issue	Alternative A (No Action)	Draft Alternative B	Draft Alternative C
			acres
Biodiversity/ Viability	Current Plan has limited or no direction regarding biodiversity or species viability other than for Management Indicator Species (MIS) list.	Address species viability. Incorporate Sub-Regional Assessment for Properly Functioning Conditions. Update Management Indicator Species (MIS) list.	Address species viability. Incorporate Sub-Regional Assessment for Properly Functioning Conditions. Update Management Indicator Species (MIS) list.
Air/ Watershed/ Water Quality	Current Plan emphasizes watershed and water quality.	Maintain emphasis on watershed and water quality. Incorporate Best Management Practices. Identification and protection of critical watersheds.	Maintain emphasis on watershed and water quality. Incorporate Best Management Practices where applicable outside inventoried roadless areas/wilderness. Identification and protection of critical watersheds.
Social/ Economic	Current Plan emphasizes resource management and provides opportunities for commodity outputs compatible with the resource need. Limited direction provided for non-commodity uses, e.g., dispersed recreation management. In addition, the Plan did not adequately anticipate the increase in some recreational activities, e.g., OHV use.	Continue emphasis on management of natural resources. Commodity uses will be provided within historical levels where capable. Non-commodity uses will be managed to address increased demand where capable.	De-emphasize commodity uses and maintain opportunities for non-commodity uses, with less emphasis on motorized recreation and an increased emphasis on undeveloped and primitive experiences.

ALTERNATIVES PROPOSED BY THE PUBLIC

Recreation/Recreation Access

Develop a management prescription similar to 4.1, Backcountry Non-Motorized that allows for over-the-snow motorized vehicle use during the winter. If this is not possible, develop a management prescription similar to 2.6, Undeveloped/Roadless allowing over-the-snow motorized vehicles.

Conduct an inventory of additional areas that may be capable and suitable for the establishment of additional trails and/or roads to provide access for the general public, including those with physical limitations.

Roadless/Wilderness

Develop a management prescription to provide administrative protection to roadless areas ensuring they retain roadless and wilderness qualities.

Develop a management prescription to preserve the potential wilderness qualities of roadless areas not recommended for wilderness, allowing no logging, mining, oil and gas leases, or other developments. Create a management strategy that ensures no net loss of roadless territory for the duration of the revised Forest Plan.

Designate all roadless areas as wilderness.

Monitoring/Evaluation

Provide provisions that mandate monitoring of a diverse range of species within the Forest.

Other

Adopt a policy in the Forest Plan prohibiting any new road construction until the maintenance backlog is eliminated. Mandate a minimum of 35 miles of road obliteration per year as accomplished prior to 1993.

Offer a no logging and a no grazing alternative.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

1.0 Wilderness

- 1.4 Existing Wilderness
- 1.5 Recommended Wilderness

2.0 Special Management Areas

- 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers - Wild Classification
- 2.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers - Scenic Classification
- 2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers - Recreational Classification
- 2.4 Research Natural Areas
- 2.5 Scenic Byways
- 2.6 Undeveloped

3.0 Protection of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Integrity is Emphasized

- 3.1 Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Emphasis
- 3.2 Watershed Emphasis
- 3.3 Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Emphasis

4.0 Multiple Resource Uses Where Recreation is Emphasized

- 4.4 Dispersed Recreation
- 4.5 Developed Recreation

5.0 Forested Vegetative Management

- 5.1 Multiple Resource Uses Where Forested Vegetation Management Is Emphasized

6.0 Non-Forested Vegetative Management

- 6.1 Multiple Resource Uses Where Non-Forested Vegetation Management Is Emphasized

7.0 Urban/Rural Interface

8.0 Long-Term Use Or Occupancy

- 8.1 Mineral Development Emphasis
- 8.2 Utility Corridor/Communication Site Emphasis
- 8.3 Administrative Sites
- 8.4 Summer Homes

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

A management prescription is a prescription applied to a geographical area identifying limits on use and development. The following prescriptions have been adapted from regional prescriptions to fit specific conditions on the Uinta National Forest. Following the general direction for each prescription is a table outlining the generally allowed activities. Wherever an activity is allowed as “Limited,” clarification of those limitations is provided in the text preceding the table. Definitions for allowed activities are as follows:

Vegetation Management: Activities designed primarily to promote the health and sustainability of forest vegetation for multiple-use purposes. Examples include, but are not limited to, prescribed burning, noxious weed treatment, discing and seeding, and timber harvest or thinning activities.

Road Construction: The construction of a road to provide access where the construction adds new miles of road to the transportation system.

Road Reconstruction: A construction activity that results in the betterment, restoration, or realignment of an existing road.

Motorized Recreation: Recreation utilizing a motorized recreation vehicle such as a motorcycle, All-Terrain Vehicle, Off-Highway Vehicle, snowmobile, etc.

Grazing: Utilization of forage vegetation by domestic livestock.

Development (Recreation): Construction of facilities for recreational use such as campgrounds, picnic areas, boat docks, water systems, etc.

Development (Other): Construction of facilities associated with non-recreational uses of the forest such as mineral or water rights, communication sites, etc.

1.0 WILDERNESS

Theme

This prescription includes areas designated by Congress as wilderness and areas recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness designation. Management emphasis is on maintaining wilderness attributes, including natural appearance; natural integrity; opportunities for solitude; opportunities for primitive recreation; and any identified special features. Developments associated with valid, existing rights (e.g., mineral and water rights) may be considered.

Management Emphasis

1.4 Existing Wilderness

This area in existing wilderness is managed within the intent of the Wilderness Act with no delineation for condition class or recognition of varying levels of opportunities for solitude available. The area is managed to allow natural processes to prevail. Grazing will continue to be allowed as per the 1964 Wilderness Act and 1984 Utah Wilderness Act.

1.5 Recommended Wilderness

This prescription applies to areas that are recommended for addition to the Wilderness Preservation System. They will be managed in their present condition until Congress takes action on that recommendation. The six wilderness characteristics as defined in the Wilderness Act will be protected. Motorized and mechanized equipment may be used for administrative purposes. Motorized/mechanized recreation will not be allowed. The area is managed to allow natural processes to prevail. Grazing will continue to be allowed as per the 1964 Wilderness Act and 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. Provisions will be made for designating and hardening dispersed campsites, trails, and sanitation facilities to concentrate use and protect biophysical resources.

These are mostly pristine areas of the Forest where you find little sign of people away from trails or camping areas. They are undeveloped lands retaining their natural condition. They generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature and therefore offer an excellent opportunity for solitude or a primitive type of recreation. Occasionally, however, a visitor may see effects of human activity such as primitive trails and signs.

Generally Allowed Activities

Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Rec	Other
1.4	No	No	No	Yes	Limited	Limited
1.5	No	No	No	Yes	Limited	Limited

2.0 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Theme

This prescription includes areas that have been or will be administratively or congressionally designated for the conservation of specific values. These areas are Wild and Scenic Rivers and their corridors, Research Natural Areas (RNAs), and Forest Service Scenic Byways. Management emphasis is on maintaining or restoring those values for which the area was established.

Management Emphasis

2.1 - 2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Rivers include land corridors that extend one-quarter mile from each bank. Rivers and their corridors found suitable as additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System are managed to protect their free-flowing waters and outstandingly remarkable values. Any developments that would affect these values are prohibited (including hydropower developments).

- 2.1 **Wild Classification** – These areas will be managed to allow natural processes, including wildland fire, to prevail. Grazing is allowed to the degree it does not compromise the outstandingly remarkable values.
- 2.2 **Scenic Classification** -- Vegetative treatments are limited to circumstances where such activities are necessary to maintain or enhance the scenic setting. Construction and reconstruction of roads are not planned but may be considered. Motorized recreation will be allowed where opportunities currently exist. Grazing is allowed to the degree it does not compromise the outstandingly remarkable values. Developed recreation facilities are limited to those which complement the primitive or undeveloped character of the corridor. Other developments are not planned but may be considered (e.g., installation of a communication relay site).
- 2.3 **Recreational Classification** -- Vegetative treatments are limited where such activities are necessary to maintain or enhance the scenic setting. Construction and reconstruction of roads will be allowed to expand or maintain recreational access. Motorized recreation will be allowed where opportunities currently exist. Grazing is allowed to the degree it does not compromise the outstandingly remarkable values. Developed recreation facilities may be provided such as restrooms, parking areas, and hardened access trails. Other developments are not planned but may be considered (e.g., installation of a communication relay site).

2.4 Research Natural Areas

Manage existing and proposed Research Natural Areas to protect their unique and/or representative qualities for the purpose of using the ecotype as a benchmark from which to measure human-induced effects elsewhere. Vegetation treatments are not planned but may be considered in circumstances where these activities help perpetuate the unique and/or representative ecosystem.

2.5 Scenic Byways

Manage Scenic Byway Systems to protect and maintain their outstanding scenic quality. Vegetation treatments are limited to circumstances where these activities are necessary for road maintenance/safety or to maintain or enhance the scenic setting. Other developments such as signage, interpretation, pull-offs, etc., may be provided as needed, compatible with the scenic setting.

2.6 Undeveloped

The primary emphasis of this prescription is protection to assure that the values and unique qualities associated with undeveloped areas are recognized and protected. No new development is allowed that would alter the landscape or its associated character; however, some motorized use and equipment may be allowed. Vegetation treatments are not planned but may be considered where these activities are necessary to maintain or enhance biophysical habitats. Motorized recreation may be allowed where designated within the capabilities of the biophysical resources

Generally Allowed Activities

Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Rec	Other
2.1	No	No	No	Limited	No	No
2.2	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
2.3	Limited	Yes	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited
2.4	Limited	No	No	No	No	No
2.5	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Limited
2.6	Limited	No	Limited	Yes	No	Limited

3.0 PROTECTION OF AQUATIC, TERRESTRIAL, AND HYDROLOGIC INTEGRITY IS EMPHASIZED

Theme

This prescription includes lands where management emphasis is preserving, maintaining, or restoring quality aquatic, terrestrial, and hydrologic conditions. Although other uses and activities may occur, the primary emphasis is providing high quality fish habitat, wildlife habitat, and watershed conditions that meet desired conditions. Commodity production occurs as part of activities designed to improve or maintain habitat or watershed conditions. Emphasis is on reducing adverse impacts from roads. Construction and reconstruction of roads are not planned but may be considered. Road density and design will be compatible with watershed and habitat objectives. Livestock use in suitable areas and accompanying management practices need to be compatible with desired aquatic, terrestrial, and hydrologic conditions. Vegetation treatments may be allowed where these activities maintain or enhance biophysical resources. Motorized recreation will be allowed where opportunities currently exist. Designated, hardened, dispersed recreational facilities may be developed to concentrate use and reduce resource impacts to the biophysical resources. No other developments are planned but may be considered.

Management Emphasis

3.1 Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Emphasis

Emphasis is on maintaining or improving existing quality aquatic, terrestrial, and hydrologic conditions through limited to moderate management activity. This emphasis includes areas where multiple habitat and resource values are present. The values are recognized as important and may require restoration to reach desired conditions. Other uses and activities may be allowed provided they do not inhibit attainment of objectives for the areas.

3.2 Watershed Emphasis

Manage to maintain or improve soil productivity and watershed conditions. Where improvement is needed, it is achieved by implementing watershed improvement projects and by applying soil and water conservation practices to land-disturbing activities. Grazing is not allowed.

3.3 Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Emphasis

Manage for quality habitat to contribute toward maintenance and/or recovery of plant and animal species. Improve or maintain resources to achieve desired conditions for habitats of threatened, endangered, sensitive, Management Indicator Species (MIS), and focal species.

Generally Allowed Activities

Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Rec	Other
3.1	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
3.2	Limited	Limited	Limited	No	Limited	Limited
3.3	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited

4.0 RECREATION

Theme

This prescription includes lands managed for dispersed and developed recreation. A wide spectrum of recreational settings may be provided. Facilities are constructed and maintained. Landscape elements may be altered by human activities and developments. Recreation, although emphasized, is managed to ensure maintenance of biophysical resources. Other uses are allowed to the extent they do not significantly compromise recreation resource values.

Management Emphasis

4.4 Dispersed Recreation

This management prescription includes areas of existing or anticipated concentrations of recreational use. Intensive management may be required to maintain desired biophysical conditions. Development is limited to a level which facilitates the dispersed recreation experience and addresses resource impacts.

4.5 Developed Recreation

These areas include developed facilities such as campgrounds, boat docks, resorts, water systems, etc. Because of the large capital investments in these areas, site protection will be paramount. Wildland fire use will not be allowed.

Generally Allowed Activities

Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Rec	Other
4.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes
4.5	Limited	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

5.0 FORESTED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Theme

This prescription includes lands that are predominantly forested. Management focuses on forested plant species composition and structure to achieve sustainable resource conditions, and provides for commodity and non-commodity outputs where suitable.

Management Emphasis

5.1 Multiple Resource Uses Where Forested Vegetation Management Is Emphasized

Emphasis is on maintaining or restoring forested vegetation to achieve multiple resource values. Management area direction also includes timber resource goals and objectives but achievement of high yields is not the primary purpose. Management activities encompass the full range of land and resource treatment activities. Road densities and design are compatible with multiple resource values.

Generally Allowed Activities

Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Rec	Other
5.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

6.0 NON-FORESTED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Theme

This prescription includes lands that are predominantly non-forested. Management focuses on non-forested plant species composition and structure to achieve sustainable resource conditions, and provides for commodity and non-commodity outputs where suitable.

Management Emphasis

6.1 Multiple Resource Uses Where Non-Forested Vegetation Management Is Emphasized

Emphasis is on maintaining or restoring non-forested vegetation conditions to achieve ecosystem health. Management encompasses the full range of land and resource treatment activities
Emphasis

Generally Allowed Activities

Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Rec	Other
6.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

7.0 URBAN/RURAL INTERFACE

Theme

This prescription addresses National Forest System lands that are intermingled with lands owned or managed by others. The prescription is applied in areas where management on National Forest System lands influences or is influenced by the proximity of other lands. Management emphasis is to cooperate with adjacent landowners in managing for diverse interests. Another important management consideration is the cumulative effects to ecosystems from combined activities on national forests and adjacent lands.

Whenever this prescription is used, there will be an underlying prescription that identifies a primary emphasis in that management area. If there is any conflict between generally allowed activities, the most restrictive prescription will apply. Wildland fire use will not be allowed.

Generally Allowed Activities

Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Rec	Other
7.0	*	Limited	Limited	*	*	*

* The underlying prescription will determine the allowed activities.

8.0 LONG-TERM USE OR OCCUPANCY

Theme

This prescription includes lands managed for special development and use, and is for existing, not potential, sites. Wildland fire use will not be allowed.

Management Emphasis

8.1 Mineral Development Emphasis

Features may include oil and gas production sites or other mineral development sites for locatable and common variety (saleable) minerals.

8.2 Utility Corridor/Communication Site Emphasis

Features may include various non-recreation special uses such as utility corridors and communication sites allocated for long-term site investment.

8.3 Administrative Sites

These areas include Forest Service guard stations and administrative pastures. Grazing is limited to administrative uses.

8.4 Summer Homes

These areas are recreation residences on Forest Service land under special use permit. Vegetation management is limited to fire prevention and health and safety. Motorized recreation by the general public is discouraged.

Generally Allowed Activities

Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Rec	Other
8.1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
8.2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
8.3	Yes	Yes	No	Limited	No	No
8.4	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	No	No

**SUMMARY OF GENERALLY ALLOWED ACTIVITIES
BY MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION**

Management Prescription	Vegetation Management	Road Construction/ Reconstruction	Motorized Recreation	Grazing	Development	
					Recreation	Other
1.4 Existing Wilderness	No	No	No	Yes	No	Limited
1.5 Recommended Wilderness	No	No	No	Yes	No	Limited
2.1 WSR – Wild Classification	No	No	No	Limited	No	No
2.2 WSR – Scenic Classification	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
2.3 WSR – Recreational Classification	Limited	Yes	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited
2.4 Research Natural Areas	Limited	No	No	No	No	No
2.5 Scenic Byways	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Limited
2.6 Undeveloped	Limited	No	Limited	Yes	No	Limited
3.1 Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Emphasis	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
3.2 Watershed Emphasis	Limited	Limited	Limited	No	Limited	Limited
3.3 Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Emphasis	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
4.4 Dispersed Recreation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Limited	Limited
4.5 Developed Recreation	Limited	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
5.1 Forested Vegetative Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.1 Non-Forested Vegetative Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.0 Urban/Rural Interface	*	Limited	Limited	*	*	*
8.1 Mineral Development Emphasis	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
8.2 Utility Corridor/Communication Site	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
8.3 Administrative Sites	Yes	Yes	No	Limited	No	No
8.4 Summer Homes	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	No	No

* The underlying prescription will determine the allowed activities

**ACREAGE COMPARISON OF THE MANAGEMENT
PRESCRIPTIONS BY ALTERNATIVE**

Management Prescription	Alternative A (No Action) Approximate Acreage	Draft Alternative B Approximate Acreage	Draft Alternative C Approximate Acreage
1.4 Existing Wilderness	58,000	58,000	58,000
1.5 Recommended Wilderness	0	30,000	130,000
2.1-2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers	0	2,000	800
2.4 Research Natural Area	0	300	300
2.5 Scenic Byways	0	14,000	3,000
2.6 Undeveloped	N/A*	0	384,000
3.1 Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Emphasis	445,000	70,000	23,000
3.2 Watershed Emphasis	44,000	76,000	30,000
3.3 Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Emphasis	31,000	176,000	75,000
4.0 Recreation	109,000	0	0
4.4 Dispersed Recreation	800	78,000	56,000
4.5 Developed Recreation	2,000	3,000	3,000
5.1 Multiple Resource Uses Where Forested Vegetation Management Is Emphasized	0	230,000	67,000
6.1 Multiple Resource Uses Where Non-Forested Vegetation Management Is Emphasized	202,000	156,000	61,000
7.0 Urban/Rural Interface**	11,000	85,000	84,000
8.0 Long Term Occupancy Or Use	20	10	10
8.1 Mineral Development Emphasis	626	15	15
8.2 Utility Corridor/Communication Site Emphasis	3,000	5,000	5,000
8.3 Administrative Sites	90	120	90
8.4 Summer Homes	***	***	***

* Prescription 2.6 did not exist when the 1984 Forest Plan was written.

** Acres designated as 7.0 have a second, underlying prescription that determines the allowed activities; these acres are therefore included under both 7.0 and the underlying prescription.

*** These areas are currently included under 4.5 and have not yet been mapped as 8.4

**ACREAGE COMPARISON OF THE RECREATION OPPORTUNITY
SPECTRUM (ROS) BY ALTERNATIVE**

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is a framework for defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into the six classes listed in the following table.

Opportunities for experiences along the spectrum represent a range from a very high probability of solitude, self reliance, challenge, and risk to a very social experience where self reliance, challenge, and risk are relatively unimportant.

ROS Category	Alternative A (No Action) Approximate Acreage	Draft Alternative B Approximate Acreage	Draft Alternative C Approximate Acreage
Primitive	*	88,000	188,000
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	*	60,000	49,000
Semi-Primitive Motorized	*	505,000	428,000
Roaded Natural	*	142,000	139,000
Roaded Modified	*	68,000	57,000
Rural	*	17,000	16,000
Urban	*	0	0

* ROS was not mapped as part of the 1984 Forest Plan. This correction has been made since the public workshops were held.

TOPICS THAT WILL NOT BE ADDRESSED THROUGH THE FOREST PLAN REVISION

Things That Will Not Change as a Result of This Forest Plan Revision:

Biodiversity/Viability:

- ***Re-evaluate utilization standards for grazing in riparian areas and high value spawning tributaries to allow recovery of these habitats.*** Monitoring has not identified a forest-wide problem with existing standards and therefore, changing these was not identified as a need for change. However, the need for recovery or protection of these types of habitats is considered on an allotment by allotment basis through the allotment management planning process. If warranted, more stringent standards can be adopted through this process and still be consistent with the Forest Plan.
- ***Recommend the rate of change for riparian area condition be specified.*** The existing Forest Plan specified time frames; this information will be brought forward.
- ***Evaluate grazing against criteria for properly functioning conditions (PFC) of the rangeland.*** The current Plan describes desired future conditions (DFC) for rangelands. These were designed to be within the range of natural variability and therefore, meet PFC. Consequently these were not identified as a need for change and will be brought forward in the Revision.
- ***Assessments should be conducted to determine if Utah water quality standards are being met and whether grazing is consistent with riparian and spring protection measures. Appropriate best management practices should be applied if water quality or aquatic and riparian habitat conditions are less than desirable.*** Monitoring and assessment of water quality is ongoing and is a monitoring requirement in the current Plan. State water quality standards are utilized and water quality data is shared with the State annually. The proposed revision will incorporate revised best management practices. Also see the first bullet under this section.
- ***End all predator control activities.*** USDA Wildlife Services is the federal agency responsible for conducting predator control. They do this in coordination with the State and Forest Service and in accordance with direction established through the USDA-Wildlife Services Environmental Assessment.
- ***Rehabilitation of populations and habitat for threatened or endangered species should have specific plans for recovery.*** Where conservation strategies or recovery plans have been approved, measures in them will be incorporated into the revision. Where these do not exist, conservation measures will be incorporated into the plan through CAP once conservation strategies or recovery plans become available.
- ***How will the Northern Goshawk guidelines relate to the Forest Plan Revision?*** On March 14, 2000, the Forest Plan was amended to incorporate these and therefore, direction for goshawks will be included in the revised Plan.

Other:

- ***Identify areas suitable and available for energy development.*** Availability and suitability for oil and gas leasing decisions made as a result of the Western Uinta Basin Oil

and Gas EIS will be brought forward in the Forest Plan Revision except when inconsistent with land allocation decisions made in response to other issues.

- ***At least 85 rivers on this National Forest should be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Wild and Scenic River suitability determinations should be made in the Forest Plan.*** An inventory of the rivers on the Uinta National Forest was completed in January 1998 in accordance with the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Based on this inventory, four segments on the Uinta were found eligible for inclusion. The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act allows for the suitability determination to be accomplished through a separate analysis conducted at a later date rather than as part of the Forest Plan Revision. Until this analysis can be addressed through CAP, the Revised Plan will provide for protection of the eligible river segments until the suitability determinations can be done and, if appropriate, designations are accomplished.

Beyond the Scope:

Biodiversity/Viability:

- ***Suitability analysis of grazing allotments should be done. Areas not suitable for grazing should be delineated and areas needing restoration should be rehabilitated.*** An analysis of lands suitable for grazing will be done for each alternative considered in the revision. A need for change identified in the AMS was to designate the Strawberry Project lands and lands within two existing allotments on the Pleasant Grove Ranger District as not suited for domestic livestock grazing. The prescription 3.2, Watershed Emphasis, prohibits grazing and will be applied to these areas. Although there are some localized areas needing rehabilitation and protection from grazing, monitoring, as summarized in the AMS, does not indicate a need for total allotment-wide removal of grazing elsewhere. Therefore, more widespread elimination of grazing was not identified as a need for change. Localized protection/rehabilitation needs are appropriately dealt with through the allotment management planning and allotment administration process.
- ***The Plan should prohibit issuance of new grazing permits and permit renewal should be given appropriate environmental analysis.*** The no action and proposed action would allow grazing permits to be issued only in existing, open allotments. New grazing permits would not be issued in areas not currently open to grazing. Grazing permits are only re-issued after appropriate environmental analysis, except in a few instances where these are issued as authorized under the Rescission Bill or other legislation.
- ***Vegetative improvement projects focusing on ground cover densities and invasive species management should be considered in conjunction with grazing strategies.*** These are project level decisions and will not be considered as part of the Forest Plan Revision.
- ***Reduce the number of deer licenses.*** The State of Utah, and not the Forest Service, has the authority for issuing deer licenses. Therefore this is outside the scope of the Revision.
- ***Habitats for TES species should be permanently protected as a Habitat Sanctuary Preserve.*** There is no prescription labeled Habitat Sanctuary Preserve; However, Prescription 3.3, Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Emphasis, will be employed where appropriate to protect critical habitat for these species.

- **Recommend a no grazing and/or no logging alternative.** This was considered in the development of the 1984 Forest Plan. The Revision is an update of the 1984 Plan and the scope of the revision is limited to areas identified as a need for change. As explained in the AMS, the only needs for change pertinent to this is classifying the Strawberry Project lands and two allotments on Pleasant Grove Ranger District as unsuitable. Therefore, this proposed alternative is outside the scope of this revision.

Recreation/Recreation Access:

- **Fees for recreation use are appropriate and should be tailored to match the level of support by Forest Service for maintaining these recreational opportunities.** The Forest Plan identifies goals and objectives for land management and outlines environmental measures to achieve these goals. However, the Forest Plan does not prescribe administrative detail such as assessment of fees.
- **Travel Management (closure of specific trails, allocation of uses on trails, trail maps, signing, etc.).** The Forest Plan Revision will identify general areas of the forest where various types of uses are appropriate (e.g., motorized verses non-motorized). The Plan does not make site-specific (i.e., travel route or trail specific) determinations as to which specific routes are open or closed. This is done through the travel management planning process. The travel management plan must be consistent with the broad area direction established in the Forest Plan. Therefore, the travel management plan may need to be updated following revision to be consistent with the Revised Forest Plan.
- **Specific trail maintenance needs (e.g. relocate Mud Hollow Trail, redesign new Loafer Mountain Trail, etc.).** The Forest Plan is a programmatic document and sets forest-wide and management area goals and objectives and environmental standards. These types of issues are site-specific and therefore are not appropriate to address in the Forest Plan Revision.
- **Use of ATV registration fees.** These fees are collected and administered by the State.
- **Involve user groups in trail maintenance and law enforcement.** The Forest Plan is a programmatic document and sets forest-wide and management area goals and objectives and environmental standards. These types of issues are administrative aspects of implementing the Plan, but are not appropriate for the Plan itself.
- **Inadequate law enforcement.** The Forest Plan is a programmatic document and sets forest-wide and management area goals and objectives and environmental standards. The Forest Plan does contain an estimate of budget needs (e.g. for law enforcement), however the plan itself has very limited ability to influence whether sufficient resources for law enforcement are funded.

Roadless/Wilderness:

- **Issues related to President Clinton's Roadless Initiative.** Although the outcome of this initiative may ultimately impact the decisions made in the Forest Plan, the analysis of the initiative itself is outside the scope of the Forest Plan Revision.
- **Need to establish Wilderness Study Areas.** The Forest Service has no Wilderness Study Areas in Utah. The proposed Revision can recommend areas for wilderness, provide for their protection, and can provide other forms of protection to preserve wilderness qualities in roadless areas. However, the Plan will not designate any Wilderness Study Areas.

Other:

- ***Need to maintain access to irrigation ditches and water collection systems.*** This will be considered in determining land management allocations in the Forest Plan. At least one alternative will retain existing access. All alternatives will allow access in accordance with valid existing rights. In addition, these issues are addressed in the applicable special use permit.
- ***Control of cattle in Payson Canyon.*** This is a site-specific issue to be addressed through administration of the grazing permit and allotment management plan. It is outside the scope of the Forest Plan, which is a programmatic document that sets forest-wide and management area goals and objectives and environmental standards.
- ***Provide information on any cultural resource sites we may find in the Wasatch Range.*** The location of cultural resource sites is protected information and may not be disclosed to the general public, but will be shared as appropriate with Tribal and State Historic Preservation Officers. This is in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and other pertinent laws.
- ***Money collected at Payson Lakes should be made available to the city for the clean-up it is responsible for.*** This is an administrative detail and is outside the scope of the Forest Plan, which is a programmatic document that sets forest-wide and management area goals and objectives and environmental standards.
- ***Requests for developments in specific areas (e.g., Need developed site in Pete Winward area, etc.).*** The AMS discusses the recreation supply and demand situation and also discusses the Forest's experience in managing developed recreation areas. Based on this, a need for change was identified. This need called for de-emphasizing development of new sites. The no action alternative (current plan) does call for additional development in some areas. Proposals for development outside of areas identified for developed recreation in the Revision can still be proposed for development at a later time should funding become available. This would be analyzed and, if adopted, the revised plan amended.
- ***Recommendations that the Forest Service abandon application of the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act.*** Application of the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act is law; the Forest Service does not have the option to choose not to enforce it.
- ***Management area boundaries should be extended beyond the boundaries of the National Forest.*** The Forest Service does not have the authority to regulate land use activities on non-National Forest System (NFS) lands. Land management planning decisions on neighboring non-NFS lands will be considered however, in order to avoid conflicting land allocations.

WORKGROUP DOCUMENTATION FORM

Issue addressed by this workgroup:

Are there points relative to this issue which are not captured here? If not, what are they?

Did at least one of the three draft alternatives adequately address the issue? If not, what points, are not addressed?

DRAFT

Which alternative most closely addresses the issue/point? A B C

How would you modify this alternative to address the issue/point?

List of public participants:

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