

Appendix B Issues

B.1 Consolidated Public Issue Statements

The following issue statements are a result of consolidation of similar comments and concerns expressed by individuals, organizations, and agencies. The source of the letter numbers are identified in B.2.

I.D.	Comment Letter Number ¹	Summary Statement
Cultural 1	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on archeological sites.
Ecosystem 1	4,5,6,7,9,10, 11 12,13,15,17, 23	Scorched and dead trees should be left unharvested in large patch sizes and connected throughout the area to provide the value they offer for biological and ecosystem processes.
Ecosystem 2	5,6,7,10,13,14, 15,17,23,25	Emphasis in the purpose and need must be on restoring natural processes and historical ecological variability.
Ecosystem 3	4	Small organisms feeding on decay may be more important to the basic health of the system than the large animals.
Ecosystem 4	5,6,7,11,13,15, 17,18,23,25	There are no timber salvage operations that would be environmentally preferable to a natural recovery. Post-fire timber harvest simply exacerbates recovery and assures natural processes and historical ecological conditions will not recover. The No Action alternative must receive fair treatment as an appropriate ecological alternative.
Ecosystem 5	19	What about forest health and future health of the entire area that was burned and could be salvaged?
Ecosystem 6	3	Survey for invasive plants, use practices to minimize potential for introduction of non-native plants, use native seed.
Ecosystem 7	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on native plant species. There will be increased opportunity for non-native species to infiltrate and expand their ranges in the area (especially noxious weeds). The EIS must disclose the amount of existing cumulative soil compaction on reduced soil productivity and resulting effects on noxious weeds using available scientific information.
Ecosystem 8	23	There needs to be an alternative that leaves large areas undisturbed to let natural processes restore the ecosystem.
Fire Cause 1	6,13	Results of FS investigation and how Boy Scouts and their camp will be held accountable needs to be disclosed.
Fire/Fuel 1	22	Given fire history, extreme hazardous fuels, there is a need to treat fuels in this part of the forest. Speed at which a new forest is established and the risk to that investment due to reburn must be evaluated. Salvage logging may increase short-term sediment loads but the reduction in future resource damage, due to reburn must be fully evaluated.
Fire/Fuel 2	18, 24	Logging increases future fire risk, especially if slash is not treated. The Forest Service must disclose the amount of fuel loading in the area.
Fish 1	3	Increased sedimentation from logging close to streams, particularly along sections with steep or unstable hill slopes and loss of shading in riparian areas, stream banks, and ponds, could affect cutthroat trout populations. Adding salvage logging impacts to populations of CRCT and Bonneville cutthroat trout (BCT) that may already be in trouble due to other factors and previous activities would probably compromise these populations, further imperiling the subspecies' as a whole, in violation of NFMA regulations.
Fish 2	16,24	The EIS must disclose locations and known status of BCT and CRCT

I.D.	Comment Letter Number ¹	Summary Statement
		populations on the forest and where they are in reference to the proposed projects. We request the results of any recent macro-invertebrate or fisheries monitoring.
Fish 3	19	What about positive effects of timber salvage and reseeded on erosion, fish and aquatic habitat?
Fish 4	20	There are no concerns for impacts on aquatic wildlife in Wyoming from this project.
Fish 5	24	We incorporate by reference in these comments the petition to list Colorado River cutthroat trout (CRCT) under the ESA to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from the Center for Biological Diversity, et al. and the September 18, 2002 letter from Noah Greenwald of the Center for Biological Diversity to Patty Schrader Gelatt of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Western Field Office) in response to new information provided by the States of Wyoming and Utah.
Fish 6	24	The EIS must disclose the amount of riparian areas that have previously been logged since logging reduces LWD levels, increases water temperature, damages riparian soils, increases sediment delivery, and often reduces channel stability, affecting the survival and production of CCRT and BCT.
Fish 7	24	The EIS must disclose the amount of existing cumulative effects of soil compaction on peak flows, erosion and sediment delivery, and reduced soil productivity, and resulting effects on water quality, noxious weeds, and CRCT and BCT habitats and populations, using available scientific information.
Fish 8	24	The EIS must disclose the existing conditions of aquatic resources and the effects of existing watershed disturbance on water quality and BCT and CRCT. The survival of BCT and CRCT depend on cover (LWD), substrate, water temperature, isolation from non-natives. The EIS must adequately disclose how existing conditions are affecting these and other aquatic resources.
Fish 9	24	The EIS must disclose the alternatives' effects on CRCT and BCT habitats and populations.
Fish 10	24	The EIS must comply with the Rangewide Conservation Agreement and Strategies for Bonneville and Colorado River cutthroat trout.
Fish 11	24	The EIS must comply with state and federal laws related to aquatic resources or other management objectives, standards, and guidelines, such as those in the Wasatch-Cache Land and Resource Management Plan.
Hazmat 1	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on pollution levels in the area due to carbon emissions, sulfur emissions, other harmful chemical emissions, and catastrophic chemical spills from leaking fuel, radiators, or oil tanks.
Plants 1	7	Dead trees provide habitat for new trees to grow in.
Plants 2	8	There is a need to restore vegetation killed by the fire.
Plants 3	19	What about thinning and other management after timber regeneration is progressing?
Recreation 1	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on the area's natural beauty due to reductions in visual quality, impacts of litter and off road vehicle damage and the loss of quiet, back-country, non-motorized recreational opportunities due to additional new roads.
Recreation 2	24	The agency must evaluate and disclose the area's full visual resources and value.
Recreation 3	24	The agency must complete an analysis of the recreational uses of the

I.D.	Comment Letter Number ¹	Summary Statement
		area, which must be publicly disclosed.
Research 1	5,7,10,11,13,17,18	Literature indicates quick intervention may result in more serious problems in future. Many scientific studies have found that logging increases future fire risk, especially if slash is not treated, and recommend that no post-fire logging take place as it impedes natural recovery.
Research 2	8	Does the data used comply with objectivity requirements of the Data Quality Act?
Research 3	16	Rather than logging the area, local universities and researchers should be invited to analyze impacts and recovery of the fire.
Roadless 1	4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,14,15,17,23,25	Support not entering roadless areas.
Roadless 2	2,27,28,29	Could salvage be done in roadless with temporary roads?
Roadless 3	16,24	The NEPA process must fully document all roadless areas in or around the proposed analysis area, all potential research natural areas, all potential wilderness areas, and all undeveloped areas. An inventory of newly acquired land in West Fork Blacks is needed. Section 24 may be roadless.
Roadless 4	19	Roads need to be constructed in so-called “roadless area”. Common sense management using scientific and technical tools should be the required means to manage the forest rather than emotion.
Roadless 5	13	Please clarify if the no roads in roadless areas also means no temporary roads.
Roads 1	4,5,6,7,10,12,13,18,23,25	Support temporary versus permanent roads to reduce lasting aesthetic effects.
Roads 2	2	Estimated temporary road mileage seems higher than necessary.
Roads 3	2	Overall road density could be reduced by this project.
Roads 4	19	Road construction needs to be permanent for future management.
Roads 5	5,7,10,11,12,13,15,17,18	There needs to be a no roads alternative since even temporary roads have adverse aesthetic impacts and impacts on wildlife habitat, soils, and sedimentation and frequently develop into permanent roads.
Safety 1	8,19	What about safety issues that would support timber salvage?
SocioEcon 1	13,16	Complete economic and social analysis, not just one sided economic view of contributions to jobs, counties, economies and value recovery. There are costs including the values of a properly functioning ecosystem lost that reduce the value of material benefits. Include list of affected communities and mills.
SocioEcon 2	1,26	Positive effects and contribution to local economies outweigh negative effects of preliminary issues 2-8 in your scoping document.
SocioEcon 3	2,8,19,21,22,26,27,28,29,30	Support expedited salvage to recover value to local economy while timber is merchantable.
SocioEcon 4	8	There is a need to protect forest users, adjacent private property values, and communities from catastrophic fire and insects.
SocioEcon 5	8	Need to describe impacts of alternatives on private property values.
SocioEcon 6	16	We request a history of timber sale purchases with amount of timber provided to locally owned mills vs. large regional mills.
SocioEcon 7	19,21,27,28,29	We are disappointed that only 1150 acres or 8% of the total area burned over (14,200 acres) is being considered for salvage.
SocioEcon 8	19	What about allowing timber salvage on private lands?
SocioEcon 9	22	Consider economics of logging systems.
SocioEcon 10	22	Consider possible use of service or stewardship contracts for salvage or hazardous fuel reduction, utilizing material for lumber, paper, or

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		biomass/cogeneration facility, given current market, and putting more local people to work.
SocioEcon 11	23	Value to the ecosystem of leaving it alone must be considered, not just the dollar value of the wood.
SocioEcon 12	8	A proven system of using cattle for restoration should be considered.
SocioEcon 13	30	Concern with protecting 2 waterlines into Boy Scout Camp.
SoilWater 1	2	Salvage logging and application of Utah’s Forest Water Quality Guidelines can reduce sedimentation better than not addressing the situation. It would provide a source of funding to accelerate rehabilitation by reducing erosion, re-establishing vegetation, and stabilizing roads.
SoilWater 2	14	Harvesting timber to possibly provide toilet paper needed by a burgeoning population should defer to their water needs.
SoilWater 3	16	The potential for erosion associated with both the fire and the proposed logging is a real concern. Post-fire monitoring of aquatic biota should be included within the EIS and compared with pre-fire data.
SoilWater 4	18	Post-fire logging removes wood that is ecologically valuable for retarding soil erosion.
SoilWater 5	24	The EIS must disclose existing levels of watershed disturbance within the project area including existing conditions of stream flow, water quality, channel attributes (substrate, channel morphology, bank stability), riparian areas, and soils, for all affected watersheds. Second, the type and magnitude of existing watershed and land-use conditions currently affecting those attributes must be determined, as well as their current effects. Third, the magnitude, location, and character of proposed activities at the watershed scale must be analyzed. Fourth, the indirect and direct effects must be determined, including interactions with existing watershed conditions and land-use. Finally the total effects on resources should be determined, and the resulting status of each aquatic resource should be estimated.
SoilWater 6	24	Stream crossings significantly disrupt aquatic resources and greatly elevate sedimentation and peak flows. Roads within streamside zones have significant impacts on a variety of aquatic resources (large woody debris, water temperature, sedimentation, etc.) that are central to the evaluation and disclosure of cumulative effects. The EIS must disclose existing level of road impacts including existing number of stream crossings and miles of road within 300’ of streams including uninventoried roads within the project area and by watershed.
SoilWater 7	24	Soil erosion is greatly increased by firelines, because they remove all vegetation and cover, compact soils, have far steeper slopes than roads, and are often constructed in close proximity to streams, greatly increasing efficiency of the delivery of eroded sediment to streams, as well as decreasing the effectiveness of post-construction mitigation. The EIS must disclose the amount and locations of bulldozed firelines and handlines within the project area.
SoilWater 8	24	The EIS must disclose the amount of existing cumulative soil compaction. Soil compaction reduces infiltration and porosity, contributing to elevated peak flows, increased erosion and sediment delivery, reduced soil productivity, and reduced soil moisture for plant growth. The EIS must disclose the likely existing effects on peak flows, erosion and sediment delivery, and reduced soil productivity, and resulting effects on water quality using available scientific information.
SoilWater 9	24	The EIS must disclose the effect of existing conditions on peak flows and

I.D.	Comment Letter Number ¹	Summary Statement
		affected downstream resources.
SoilWater 10	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on water quality associated with increased sedimentation from increased motorized use and disruption or destruction of riparian areas due to increased motorized access in the area.
SoilWater 11	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on wetlands, seeps, bogs and fens (including impacts to upland areas that may alter recharge/hydrology of down-slope wet areas).
SoilWater 12	10,11,13	Even temporary roads cause significant erosion. Rehabilitation and closure must be given a definite time frame.
SoilWater 13	3	Road crossings through drainages should be avoided and mitigated when they are necessary.
SoilWater 14	5,7,8,10,12,13,15,17,18,25	Areas affected by fire often have increased sediment generation and erosion already, which would be exacerbated by both road building and logging. No management activity including temporary roads should hamper soil integrity, particularly in post-fire areas where soils are under increased stress (physical and ecological productivity as well as sedimentation).
SoilWater 15	13	No logging should be allowed in severely burned areas.
SoilWater 16	2,22	Hydrophobic soil conditions and reforestation could be improved through salvage logging.
SoilWater 17	3	Heavy truck traffic can cause soil compaction and sedimentation.
SoilWater 18	19	What about positive effects of salvage and seeding on erosion?
SoilWater 19	23	Natural recovery can be seriously affected by soil compaction, removal of nutrients in the dead trees, and a change in the hydrologic regime because the dead and downed trees hold snow and rain moisture differently than cleared areas.
SoilWater 20	23	Skidding and other means of removing the trees must be done in ways that do not cause soil compaction and erosion.
SoilWater 21	24	The Forest Service must analyze and disclose the area's full range of soil types.
SoilWater 22	24	The EIS must disclose the extent and intensity of soil productivity losses caused by all activities (firelines, landings, grazing, roads, and logging) causing compaction, accelerated topsoil loss, and/or reductions in CWD and organic matter.
SoilWater 23	13	No logging should be done in riparian areas.
SoilWater 24	2,19,21	What about the negative impacts of the area burned which will be left untreated (approx. 13,050 acres or 92% of the area burned)? There is a need to salvage as much timber as possible and treat with reseeding, water bars and other methods of holding the soil in place. Are there additional areas that could be salvaged?
Wildlife 1	2	A recent article on big game hiding/thermal cover shows that too much reliance is placed on this habitat as a primary determinant.
Wildlife 2	3	Extensive salvage logging of large trees could result in loss of denning habitat for lynx.
Wildlife 3	3,16	Increased roading and logging could result in fragmentation of habitat, barriers to wildlife movement, and animal-vehicle collisions.
Wildlife 4	3	Traffic and logging noise may negatively affect raptor nesting and foraging.
Wildlife 5	3,16	New roads may facilitate snowmobile and other human uses in the wintertime. Snow compaction aids competing carnivore access to the detriment of lynx.
Wildlife 6	3	Should avoid working in riparian areas to protect boreal toad habitat.

I.D.	Comment Letter Number¹	Summary Statement
Wildlife 7	3	Should retain 200-300 snags/100 acres for raptor habitat.
Wildlife 8	3	TEC species requiring consultation with USF&WS include bald eagle, western yellow-billed cuckoo, black-footed ferret, and Canada lynx.
Wildlife 9	3	Spotted frog populations (covered by a Conservation Agreement) could occur in the area.
Wildlife 10	8	Need to protect remaining T&E species habitat from further loss from fire and insects.
Wildlife 11	8	There is a need to analyze wildlife lost in the fire.
Wildlife 12	9	Should leave at least 1/3 of the tall dead timber for raptors.
Wildlife 13	16	Potential impacts on gray wolves and primary prey species need to be analyzed. This area includes historic habitat for wolves with confirmed sightings to the North and West.
Wildlife 14	16	Concerned that there is insufficient monitoring data collected or analyzed to establish population status and trend of boreal owl, flammulated owl, and three-toed woodpeckers, species that benefit from dead or dying trees.
Wildlife 15	16	Limited surveys conducted to date are not conclusive in determining the presence of northern goshawk. Monitoring in and surrounding the project area should be renewed.
Wildlife 16	16	Pine Marten is absent from your list of species that may be affected. We request it be added. Although the fire may have altered or destroyed suitable habitat, salvage logging could have long-term consequences for recovery caused by impacts on soils and other resources.
Wildlife 17	16	Additional temporary roads could have impacts on wolverine and other wildlife species far beyond the narrow right-of-way.
Wildlife 18	18	Post-fire logging removes wood that is ecologically valuable for wildlife.
Wildlife 19	20	There are no concerns for terrestrial wildlife in Wyoming related to this project.
Wildlife 20	22	Analysis must consider the short and long term consequences to endangered species. Short term consequences could result in long term benefits.
Wildlife 21	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on endangered or threatened species, rare species, vulnerable species, Sensitive Species (USFS), Special Status Species (State Game and Fish), or any species listed as S1, S2, S3 or G1, G2, G3 by Wyoming Natural Diversity Database or Utah Natural Heritage Program.
Wildlife 22	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on woodpeckers and other cavity nesters. Several types of woodpeckers and other cavity nesting birds depend on dead or diseased trees for survival. The agency must address how the salvage logging that is part of this proposal may adversely affect these species.
Wildlife 23	24	We are concerned about the impacts of increased wildlife disturbances/stress/harassment, and poaching due to additional new roads.
Wildlife 24	24	The Forest Service must survey and disclose all habitat types in the area, including old-growth and riparian areas.
Wildlife 25	24	The Forest Service must survey and inventory all possible threatened, rare, or sensitive species in the area.
Wildlife 26	4,5,6,7,9,10, 12,13,15,17, 23	Scorched and dead trees should be left unharvested in large patch sizes and connected throughout the area to provide for both meaningful and effective habitat.
Wildlife 27	24	We are concerned about the impacts of the proposal on old-growth, interior forest, critical range, migration routes and dispersal areas,

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		birthing areas, raptor nests, stands and roosts, snags, wetlands, seeps, bogs and fens.
Wildlife 28	10,11,13	Even temporary roads cause significant fragmentation and corrosive edge effects. Rehabilitation and closure must be given a definite time frame.

B.2 Identity of Individuals, Organizations, and Agencies Commenting

The following individuals, organizations and agencies commented on the Proposed Action. Their consolidated comments are described as public issue statements under B.1, above.

Letter Number	Name	Organization
1	Hysell, Leonard	Uinta County Commissioners
2	Coats, Ed	Louisiana Pacific Corp.
3	Maddux, Henry R.	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
4	Jorgenson, David	High Uintas Preservation Council
5	Swenson, Tracy	
6	Pettis, Margaret	
7	Chinn, Douglas	
8	Thomas, Rachel	
9	Meier, Steve	
10	Ienatsch, Ellie	
11	Steitz, Jim	
12	Thompson, James	
13	Carter, Dick	High Uintas Preservation Council
14	Hollander, Milton	
15	Desimone, Vince	
16	Axford, Craig	Utah Environmental Congress
17	Kearney, Sean	
18	Riley, Karin	
19	Larson, Carl	Larson Livestock Company
20	Wichers, Bill	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
21	Larry Ayres	Ayres and Baker Pole and Post, Inc
22	Partin, Thomas L.	American Forest Resource Council
23	Brooks, Lynette	
24	Young, Angie	Biodiversity/Conservation Alliance
25	McKeough, Mark	
26	Morgan, Robert L	State of Utah, Department of Natural Resources
27*	South, Mark	South and Jones Lumber Company
28*	South, Dan	South and Jones Lumber Company
29*	Thornock, Gaylon	South and Jones Lumber Company
30*	Jepsen, Fred	Boy Scouts of America

* Comments received at open house on March 18, 2003.

B.3 Issue Tracking for Alternative Development

The following table shows how the interdisciplinary team categorized the consolidated public issue statements. Issue statements that are considered necessary to consider in alternative and

mitigating measure development are identified as driving issues and the alternative or alternatives that were developed to respond to that issue are identified. In some cases, parts of an issue statement may fit different categories than others, or the issue statement as a whole may fit into several categories.

Issue Tracking for Alternative Development

Public/ Internal	Issue Statement	Driving Issue		Design Criteria	Disclose Effects	Already Decided	Beyond Scope
		Driving	Alternative				
P	Cultural 1			x	x		
P	Ecosystem 1			x	x		
P	Ecosystem 2						x
P	Ecosystem 3				x		
P	Ecosystem 4	x	Alt 1		x		
P	Ecosystem 5	x	Alts 2,3	x	x		
P	Ecosystem 6			x	x		
P	Ecosystem 7			x	x		
P	Ecosystem 8	x	Alts 2,3		x		
P	Fire Cause 1						x
P	Fire/Fuel 1			x	x		x
P	Fire/Fuel 2			x	x		
P	Fish 1	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Fish 2				x		
P	Fish 3	x	Alts 2,3	x	x		
P	Fish 4				x		
P	Fish 5				x		
P	Fish 6				x		
P	Fish 7				x		
P	Fish 8				x		
P	Fish 9				x		
P	Fish 10					x	
P	Fish 11					x	
P	Hazmat 1			x	x		x
P	Plants 1			x	x		
P	Plants 2			x	x		
P	Plants 3						x
P	Recreation 1	x		x	x		
P	Recreation 2				x		
P	Recreation 3				x		
P	Research 1				x		
P	Research 2					x	
P	Research 3						x
P	Roadless 1						x
P	Roadless 2					x	x
P	Roadless 3			x	x		
P	Roadless 4						x
P	Roadless 5				x		
P	Roadless 6			x	x		
P	Roads 1	x	Alts 2,3				
P	Roads 2			x	x		
P	Roads 3			x	x		
P	Roads 4			x	x		
P	Roads 5	x	Alt 3	x	x		

Public/ Internal	Issue Statement	Driving Issue		Design Criteria	Disclose Effects	Already Decided	Beyond Scope
		Driving	Alternative				
P	Safety 1			x	x		
P	SocioEcon 1				x		x
P	SocioEcon 2				x		x
P	SocioEcon 3	x	Alts 2,3		x		
P	SocioEcon 4						x
P	SocioEcon 5				x		
P	SocioEcon 6				x		
P	SocioEcon 7						x
P	SocioEcon 8						x
P	SocioEcon 9			x	x		
P	SocioEcon 10						x
P	SocioEcon 11						x
P	SocioEcon 12						x
P	SocioEcon 13			x	x		
P	SoilWater 1			x	x		
P	SoilWater 2						x
P	SoilWater 3			x	x		
P	SoilWater 4	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 6				x		
P	SoilWater 7				x		
P	SoilWater 8				x		
P	SoilWater 9				x		
P	SoilWater 10	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 11	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 12	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 13	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 14	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 15	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 16	x	Alts 2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 17			x	x		
P	SoilWater 18			x	x		
P	SoilWater 19			x	x		
P	SoilWater 20			x	x		
P	SoilWater 21			x	x		
P	SoilWater 22			x	x		
P	SoilWater 23	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	SoilWater 24	x	Alts 2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 1				x		
P	Wildlife 2	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 3	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 4			x	x		
P	Wildlife 5	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 6	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 7	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 8				x		
P	Wildlife 9				x		
P	Wildlife 10			x	x		
P	Wildlife 11						x
P	Wildlife 12	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 13				x		
P	Wildlife 14				x		

Public/ Internal	Issue Statement	Driving Issue		Design Criteria	Disclose Effects	Already Decided	Beyond Scope
		Driving	Alternative				
P	Wildlife 15				x		
P	Wildlife 16				x		
P	Wildlife 17	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 18			x	x		
P	Wildlife 19						x
P	Wildlife 20				x		
P	Wildlife 21	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 22	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 23	x	Alt 1,3		x		
P	Wildlife 24				x		
P	Wildlife 25				x		
P	Wildlife 26	x	Alts 1,2,3		x		
P	Wildlife 27	x	Alts 1,2,3	x	x		
P	Wildlife 28			x	x		

B.4 Summary of Driving Public Issues

Driving public issue statements are summarized below. These are the statements that are tracked through the EIS.

ECOSYSTEM 4 – Restoration of Ecosystem Processes - There is a concern that the proposed salvage simply exacerbates recovery and assures natural processes and historical ecological conditions will not recover.

ECOSYSTEM 5 – Forest Health – There is a concern that without active management, forest health will decline.

ECOYSYSTEM 8 – Maintenance of Large Undisturbed Areas – There is a concern that large undisturbed areas need to be left intact to let natural processes restore the ecosystem.

FIRE/FUEL 1 – Reburn Without Fuel Treatment - There is a concern that given fire history and extreme hazardous fuels, there is a need to treat fuels in this part of the forest. Risks to investment in establishing a new forest and future resource damage caused by a reburn must be fully evaluated.

FIRE/FUEL 2 – Fuel Loading Due to Logging - There is a concern that logging increases future fire risk, especially if slash is not treated, and that the Forest Service must disclose the amount of fuel loading in the area.

FISH 1 – Sediment Effects on Cutthroat Trout - There is a concern that increased sedimentation from logging close to streams, particularly along sections with steep or unstable hill slopes and loss of shading in riparian areas, stream banks, and ponds, would compromise Colorado River cutthroat trout (CRCT) and Bonneville cutthroat trout (BCT) that may already be in trouble due to other factors and previous activities, further imperiling the subspecies’ as a whole, in violation of NFMA regulations.

FISH 3 – Need for Salvage and Erosion Control – There is a concern that positive effects of erosion control on fish will not be accomplished without timber salvage.

RECREATION 1 – **Reductions in Aesthetics** – There is a concern about the impacts of the proposal on the area’s natural beauty due to reductions in visual quality, impacts of litter and off road vehicle damage and the loss of quiet, back-country, non-motorized recreational opportunities due to additional new roads.

ROADS 1 – **Permanent Roads** – There is a concern that permanent roads would have a more lasting impact than temporary roads.

ROADS 5 – **No Roads** – There is a concern that even temporary roads have adverse impacts on aesthetics, wildlife habitat, soils, and sedimentation and frequently develop into permanent roads.

SOCIOECON 3 – **Salvage Benefits** – There is a concern that the local economy could lose timber values if salvage is not accomplished and done in an expeditious manner.

SOILWATER 4 – **Soil Erosion** – There is a concern that post-fire logging removes wood that is ecologically valuable for retarding soil erosion.

SOILWATER 10 – **Motorized Use Effects** – There is a concern about the impacts of the proposal on water quality associated with increased sedimentation from increased motorized use and disruption or destruction of riparian areas due to increased motorized access in the area.

SOILWATER 11 – **Wetlands** – There is a concern about the impacts of the proposal on wetlands, seeps, bogs and fens (including impacts to upland areas that may alter recharge/hydrology of down-slope wet areas).

SOILWATER 12 – **Road Effects** – There is a concern that even temporary roads cause significant erosion and that rehabilitation and closure must be given a definite time frame.

SOILWATER 13 – **Stream Crossings** – There is a concern that road crossings through drainages should be avoided and mitigated when they are necessary.

SOILWATER 14 – **Sediment Generation** – There is a concern that areas affected by fire often have increased sediment generation and erosion already, which would be exacerbated by both road building and logging and that no management activity including temporary roads should hamper soil integrity, particularly in post-fire areas where soils are under increased stress (physical and ecological productivity as well as sedimentation).

SOILWATER 15 – **Severely Burned Areas** – There is a concern that logging should not be allowed in severely burned areas.

SOILWATER 16 and 24 – **Salvage Treatment** – There is a concern that hydrophobic soil conditions and reforestation would not be improved without salvage logging and that there is a need to salvage as much timber as possible with associated reseeding, water bars and other methods of holding the soil in place.

SOILWATER 23 – **Riparian** – There is a concern that there should be no logging in riparian areas.

WILDLIFE 2 – **Lynx Denning Habitat** – There is a concern that extensive salvage logging of large trees could result in loss of denning habitat for lynx.

WILDLIFE 3 – **Fragmentation** – There is a concern that increased roading and logging could result in fragmentation of habitat, barriers to wildlife movement, and animal-vehicle collisions.

WILDLIFE 5 – Snow Compaction – There is a concern that new roads may facilitate snowmobile and other human uses in the wintertime and that snow compaction aids competing carnivore access to the detriment of lynx.

WILDLIFE 6 – Boreal Toads – There is a concern that work in riparian areas could have adverse effects on boreal toad habitat.

WILDLIFE 7 – Snags – There is a concern that adequate snag habitat for raptors (200-300 snags/100 acres) is retained.

WILDLIFE 12 – Raptor Perches – There is a concern that at least 1/3 of the tall dead timber should be retained for raptors.

WILDLIFE 17 – Temporary Roads – There is a concern that additional temporary roads could have impacts on wolverine and other wildlife species far beyond the narrow right-of-way.

WILDLIFE 21 – Listed Species – There is a concern about the impacts of the proposal on endangered or threatened species, rare species, vulnerable species, Sensitive Species (USFS), Special Status Species (State Game and Fish), or any species listed as S1, S2, S3 or G1, G2, G3 by Wyoming Natural Diversity Database or Utah Natural Heritage Program.

WILDLIFE 22 – Cavity Nesters – There is a concern about the adverse impacts of the proposal on woodpeckers and other cavity nesters that depend on dead or diseased trees for survival.

WILDLIFE 23 – Disturbance Due to Roads – There is a concern about the impacts of increased wildlife disturbances/stress/harassment, and poaching due to additional new roads.

WILDLIFE 26 – Connectivity – There is a concern that scorched and dead trees should be left unharvested in large patch sizes and connected throughout the area to provide for both meaningful and effective habitat.

WILDLIFE 27 – Wildlife Habitat Components – There is a concern about the impacts of the proposal on old-growth, interior forest, critical range, migration routes and dispersal areas, birthing areas, raptor nests, stands and roosts, snags, wetlands, seeps, bogs and fens.

B.5 Combined Issue Statements Resulting from Combination of Internal Issues and Consolidated Public Issues

The following issue statements are the results of combining issues the interdisciplinary team identified and consolidated public issue statements.

Combined Public and Internal Water Issue Statement

Removal of forest tree cover by the fire can increase erosion, in-stream flows, peak discharges, and sediment loads in streams and wetlands, which may adversely affect channel morphology and stability and ecological functions of streamside riparian areas, seeps, bogs, and fens. Timber salvage operations, road construction, and increased motorized recreational use could further increase these effects. Road maintenance, decommissioning, and salvage operations could also mitigate some of them.

Combined Public and Internal Scenery Issue Statement

Timber salvage and road construction may have impacts on the area's natural beauty due to reductions in visual quality, impacts of litter and off road vehicle damage.

Internal Heritage Issue Statement

Timber salvage and road construction carried out within the affected areas have the potential to impact recorded and/or unrecorded prehistoric and historic resources.

Combined Public and Internal Vegetation Issue Statement

Timber salvage and road construction could affect TES plant species. Timber salvage and logging equipment and other off-road vehicle use could spread noxious weed seeds into weed-free areas.

Combined Public and Internal Fire/Fuel Issue Statement

Fire/Fuel: Future fires could result in high intensity reburns with high resistance to control where heavy fuel loading occurs after fire-killed trees fall.

Combined Public and Internal Wildlife Issue Statements

Timber salvage units and roads could disrupt natural ecosystem processes, fragment large undisturbed areas, increase poaching and cause barriers to wildlife movement.

Salvage of fire-killed timber could adversely affect habitat for large and small wildlife species including avians that use this habitat for foraging, breeding, or hiding cover.

Removal of fire-killed stands of dead trees could adversely affect habitat for listed sensitive, threatened, and endangered species including denning habitat for Canada lynx.

New roads may facilitate snowmobile and other human uses in the winter that facilitates movement by competing carnivores to the detriment of lynx.

Combined Public and Internal Fishery Issue Statements

Increased sedimentation from logging close to streams, particularly along sections with steep or unstable hill slopes and loss of shading in riparian areas, stream banks, and ponds, could affect cutthroat trout populations.

Potential positive effects of erosion control on fish may not be accomplished without timber salvage.

Timber salvage or road construction in riparian areas could have adverse effects on boreal toad habitat.

Combined Public and Internal Scenic Issue Statement

Timber salvage and road construction may result in the loss of quiet, back-country, non-motorized recreational opportunities.

Combined Public and Internal Socio/Economic Issue Statement

The local economy could lose timber values if salvage is not accomplished and is not done in an expeditious manner.