



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

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File Code: 1950-3
Date: September 30, 2009

Dear Forest User:

Brian Ferebee, Responsible Official for this project and Forest Supervisor of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, has decided to select Alternative C of the West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS 2006). This decision will authorize grazing to continue on the entire Allotment, and will continue the modifications that began in 1999. Half of the alpine unit will be rested each year, and each half will receive rest for two consecutive years. Under this Alternative, approximately 1,075 ewes and their lambs will be grazed from approximately July 6 to September 15 under a deferred rotation system with planned rest for one half of the alpine area, and with incorporating Revised Forest Plan direction. The project is located on the Evanston-Mountain View Ranger District of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Summit County, Utah.

The Record of Decision (ROD) and FEIS are posted on the forest website at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/uwc/>. To navigate to the posting click on Land and Resources Management, then click on projects. All proposals and decisions are listed alphabetically.

If you have any questions please contact Amy Barker, Environmental Coordinator, at 307-789-3194 or Justin McConkey, Rangeland Management Specialist, at 307-782-6555.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN M. RYBERG
District Ranger



Record of Decision

West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment Management Plan

USDA Forest Service
Evanston-Mountain View Ranger District,
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest
Summit County, Utah

Occurs in portions of
Townships 1 and 2 North, Range 11 East and
Township 1 South, Range 11 East, Salt Lake Meridian, Utah

Decision and Reasons for the Decision

Background

The West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment is located approximately 26 miles southwest of Mountain View, Wyoming and is within the Evanston portion of the Evanston-Mountain View Ranger District, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. It includes 14,786 acres of National Forest System lands within the West Fork of the Blacks Fork drainage. Sheep have grazed the allotment for over 100 years. Since 1965 a four unit deferred grazing system was used with the sheep starting in the lowest unit in the drainage and ending up in the alpine areas towards the end of the grazing season. The number of sheep and the time they were allowed to graze was based upon tentative capacity estimates. However, the actual number of days grazed was dependent upon the forage production for each year.

Past public involvement and monitoring (1995-2002) identified several areas where resource conditions may or may not be meeting or moving toward desired conditions for rangelands (including ground cover, soil disturbance, and streambank stability). In addition, Public Law 104-19, commonly referred to as the “Rescissions Act” includes Section 504(a) which requires the Forest Service to, “establish and adhere” to a schedule for the completion of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis for all National Forest System grazing allotments where such analysis is needed.

Given that the Allotment Management Plan for West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment was developed in 1965, no site-specific NEPA analysis was completed for this allotment. Section 504 allowed the Forest Service to issue a new permit in 2001 when the old permit expired. Also pursuant to Section 504, the new permit included the same terms and conditions as contained in the expired permit. In 2004 the permit was modified to include pertinent requirements from the Revised Forest Plan. Although the Revised Forest Plan did determine the general suitability of areas to produce forage for grazing animals and established programmatic direction for grazing (goals, objectives, desired conditions, standards, guidelines, and monitoring requirements), “...a project level analysis evaluating the site-specific impacts of the grazing activity, in conformance with

NEPA is required in order to authorize livestock grazing on specific allotments” (FSH 2209.13 Chapter 91).

Decision

Based upon my review of all alternatives, I have decided to implement **Alternative C** the Proposed Action (see the Vicinity and Alternative C map at the end of this decision). Alternative C responds to concerns about the effects of grazing on the vegetation and soils of the alpine benches as well as conflicts with recreation in the area of Dead Horse Lake by providing for periodic rest of the alpine unit and by closing the area around the lake to sheep grazing. Alternative C would authorize grazing to continue on the entire Allotment and would continue the modifications that started in 1999. Half of the alpine unit is rested each year, and each half receives rest for two consecutive years. Under this Alternative approximately 1,075 ewes and their lambs are grazed from approximately July 6 to September 15 under a deferred rotation system with planned rest for one half of the the alpine area, and incorporating Revised Forest Plan direction.

When analyzing the effects of grazing on various resources, resource specialists assumed that mitigation measures and Best Management Practices included in alternative descriptions in Chapter 2 would be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts and that Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines would be followed.

Specific mitigation measures (FEIS, Section 2.2.5): To reduce conflicts with recreational users the area around Dead Horse Lake, 200 yards from the edge of the lake, will be closed to sheep grazing.

General mitigation measures (FEIS, Section 2.2.3) implemented with this decision are:

1. Develop a new allotment management plan and modify the grazing permit to incorporate its direction.
2. Sheep Herding Practices:
 - a.) No bed grounds will be used more than one night.
 - b.) Sheep will be open herded, and dogs would be used to a minimum to prevent heavy trampling and heavy grazing.
 - c.) Sheep will not be shaded or salted on or near water.
 - d.) Permanent salt grounds will not be allowed; salting areas will be randomly rotated each year.
 - e.) Sheep trailing along the stream banks will be minimized.

f.) Sheep will be bedded as far as possible from live water sources as the topography will allow. Sheep will not be bedded on live water.

3. Herder Camps – Herder camps will be kept and left in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. All garbage from old and new camps will be packed out. Garbage will not be allowed to accumulate at the camps. Garbage will be packed out on the return trip from supply trips. Holding pens, corrals, hitching rails, or mangers used for riding stock will be removed or cleaned up when the camp is moved or relocated. Temporary conveniences (lashed tables, beds, etc.) will be dismantled.

Herders will practice minimum impact camping techniques when in the wilderness, including:

a.) Camps will be located at least 200 feet off of main trails and away from popular camping sites as topography allows.

b.) Camps will be located at least 200 feet from live water.

c.) Horses will not be tied directly to trees for any longer than 1 hour; methods for controlling/containing horses for longer periods include, but are not limited to, high lines, temporary hitch rails, picket lines, rope corrals, portable electric fences, etc. Locations of high line, hitch rails, temporary corrals, etc. when used for extended periods will be located at least 200 feet from live water.

d.) Stakes used for horse picket lines and tents will be pulled and properly disposed of when the camps inside the wilderness are not being used.

e.) Small pit latrines will be used and properly covered after each use.

f.) Green trees will not be cut or marred.

4. Monitoring – Long-term monitoring of representative key areas for ground cover and species composition will be conducted every five to ten years to determine if the allotment is meeting or moving toward Revised Forest Plan desired conditions. Annual monitoring of forage utilization will continue as part of the objective to continue establishing long-term trend monitoring for 10% of Forest Allotments in Revised Forest Plan Objective 5d. (RFP WCNF, page 4-32).

Rationale for Decision

I selected Alternative C because it most effectively balances soil and vegetation issues in the alpine communities with other resource issues (FEIS, Section 3.1), meets all aspects of the Purpose and Need (FEIS, Section 1.3), and considers social and economic values (FEIS, Section 3.5). This decision is also based upon the results of the analysis that is documented in the FEIS prepared for this project, relevant Forest Plan direction, laws and regulations, field review of the allotment with resource specialists, and review of public comments received during the analysis

process (FEIS, Section 5.2, Appendix B, Comments and Responses). The analysis of Alternative C shows it to be consistent with the Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest as well as with all laws, regulations and policy governing National Forest System land management. Monitoring has shown current management of the allotment to be effective in meeting or supporting positive trends towards achieving desired conditions of the resources affected by sheep grazing. All practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the decision have been adopted.

I also considered impacts to wilderness qualities (Asay 2009a). The presence of livestock grazing within wilderness areas is addressed in Section 4 (d) (4) (2) of the 1964 Wilderness Act, which states that the grazing of livestock, where established prior to an area's wilderness designation, be permitted to continue "subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture." Forest Service regulation (36 CFR 393.7) also states that grazing in wilderness areas will be controlled under the general regulations governing the grazing of livestock on National Forests.

Congress further clarified their intent when they developed the "Colorado Grazing Guidelines" that are now part of the Forest Service Directives. Congressional guidance makes it clear that domestic livestock grazing may continue as a valid wilderness use where the activity occurred before the lands were designated as wilderness and that no adjustment to domestic livestock stocking rates may be made simply because grazing occurs in a wilderness (USDA Forest Service, FSM 2323.22 1990). Therefore Congress did not intend that livestock grazing be viewed as inherently "not in keeping" with wilderness qualities (see FEIS, Section 3.3). My decision follows Congressional guidance by permitting livestock to graze in an area where grazing occurred prior to the area's wilderness designation while following the management direction contained in the Revised Forest Plan and this decision.

My conclusion is based on a review of the record that shows a thorough review of relevant scientific information, a consideration of responsible opposing views, and acknowledgement of incomplete or unavailable information, scientific uncertainty, and risk. I have considered input from groups and individuals with responsible opposing views and discussed our response to them in Appendix B of the FEIS, Chapter 3, and the project record. I have considered the scientific information that is necessary to adequately assess the effects of my decision. Because the FEIS was finalized in 2006, I requested that the specialists review their respective reports for new information and changed conditions. This information has been added to the project record and is listed in Appendix I. This includes updated information on management indicator species, sensitive species including bighorn sheep, wilderness, and rangeland capability and suitability. I have carefully reviewed the information added to the project record and determined the effects disclosure in the FEIS remains valid and no additional analysis and disclosure is necessary.

Other Alternatives Considered

In addition to the selected alternative, I considered two other alternatives, which are discussed below. A more detailed comparison of these alternatives can be found in the FEIS Section 2.2.

Alternative A – Discontinue Grazing

Under Alternative A, permitted grazing would be terminated on the West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment and sheep permitted on Ashley National Forest allotments would continue to trail through the Allotment on a variable schedule in conjunction with trailing in the East Fork Blacks Fork and Little East Fork Blacks Fork. (See FEIS, Section 2.2.2).

Alternative B – Discontinue Grazing of Unit 4

Under Alternative B, grazing would not be allowed in Unit 4 of the Allotment with the exception of the sheep trailing to allotments in the Ashley National Forest. Grazing would continue to be authorized for the lower three units under a deferred rotation grazing system incorporating Revised Forest Plan direction as listed above. Under this alternative approximately 875 ewes and their lambs could graze from approximately July 6 to September 15. (See FEIS, Section 2.2.4).

Alternatives Considered But Not Analyzed in Detail

Two additional alternatives were considered, but not analyzed in detail for reasons explained below. (See FEIS, Section 2.3).

Alternative D

This alternative would return to the management of the Allotment that existed between 1965 and 1999. Prior to 1999 grazing management followed the direction in the 1965 Allotment Management Plan. A four unit deferred grazing system was used with the sheep starting in the lowest unit at the beginning of the grazing season and ending up in the highest unit (alpine area) towards the end of the grazing season. The number of days planned for grazing in each unit was based on tentative capacity estimates for each unit. However, the actual number of days grazed in each unit was dependent on the actual forage production for that year.

This alternative is similar to the Proposed Action, Alternative C except that the alpine area (Unit 4) is grazed every year. This Alternative does not address concerns about effects of annual grazing on the alpine benches and does not adjust grazing to increase the potential for improved ground cover/soil conditions in these areas thus not meeting the purpose and need for action.

Alternative E

This alternative, suggested in public comments, would phase out domestic sheep grazing over the next decade in order to emphasize the natural values of the Allotment area.

Alternative A incorporates the phasing concept and discloses those effects. The deciding official has the flexibility to determine the timing of implementation if the decision is not to authorize grazing.

Public Involvement

Public interest and involvement in planning for management of the West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment has a long history. In 1999 a Predecisional Environmental Assessment was reviewed and commented on by about 46 interested parties. Those comments lead to additional monitoring, a literature review, and numerous discussions both internally and externally regarding conditions and cause-effect relationships for those conditions within the Allotment.

A second Scoping Document was mailed to the public on March 10, 2003 and a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement was published in the Federal Register on March 26, 2003. An EIS was prepared because of controversy and disagreement over environmental effects and relevant science. A total of sixty-three responses were received. Public meetings have also been held along with articles printed in the local papers. In addition, the West Fork Blacks Fork Grazing Allotment has been listed on the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Schedule of Proposed Actions since the spring of 2003.

Significant issues related to authorizing grazing on West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment were identified through public and internal scoping. Five issues were determined to be significant and within the scope of the project decision. These issues are addressed through the proposed action and the alternatives.

- Issue 1: Vegetation and Soil Conditions (see FEIS, Section 3.1)
- Issue 2: Native Wildlife and Fish Habitats (see FEIS, Section 3.2)
- Issue 3: Wilderness (see FEIS, Section 3.3)
- Issue 4: Recreation (see FEIS, Section 3.4)
- Issue 5: Economic and Social Values (see FEIS, Section 3.5)

The Draft EIS was released on August 11, 2005 and distributed to interested parties, including other government agencies. Twenty-six comment letters were received during the 45 day comment period. Section 5.2, Appendix B, of the FEIS displays the comments and the Forest Service responses, as well as copies of letters from other government agencies.

On September 18, 2006 a Record of Decision and Final EIS was distributed to interested parties. On December 13, 2006 based on review of the project record, statements submitted in the appeal, and other available information on file, Catherine L. Beaty (Appeal Deciding Officer) reversed the decision by Wasatch-Cache Forest Supervisor Faye Krueger because the project record did not document that consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had been completed.

Environmentally Preferable Alternative

In this ROD I have described the selected alternative and given rationale for its selection. It is required by Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA that one or more environmentally preferable alternatives be disclosed (40 CFR 1505.2 (b)). The environmentally preferable alternative is the one that best meets the policy section (section 101) of NEPA (42 U.S.C. Sec. 4331). It is not necessarily the alternative that will be implemented nor does it have to meet the underlying purpose and need for the project. It does, however, have to cause the least damage to the biological and physical environment and best protect, preserve, and enhance historical, cultural, and natural resources.

In the case of the West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment, I have determined that the environmentally preferable alternative is Alternative A – Discontinue Grazing.

Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations

National Environmental Policy Act – The Environmental Impact Statement and this Record of Decision is in compliance with NEPA and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ regulations 40 CFR 1500-1508) for implementing NEPA.

National Forest Management Act – This decision to implement Alternative C is consistent with the intent of the 2003 Revised Forest Plan's forestwide goals, subgoals and objectives listed on pages 4-16 to 4-34 and the desired future condition of the Eastern Uintas Management Areas on pages 4-176 to 4-192 to 4-202. The project incorporates applicable forest wide standards and guidelines from Chapter 4, pages 4-35 to 4-56. This decision is consistent with management prescription direction mapped for the area.

The 2003 Forest Plan determined lands capable and suitable for livestock grazing. A validation of that determination at the allotment level is documented in Section 1.8.2.2 of the Final EIS for this project. However after the FEIS was published an error was found in the acreage calculation. An errata to the FEIS corrected the error and is listed in Appendix I. An updated specialist report on Rangeland Capability, Suitability, and Capable Rangeland Acres for the West Fork Blacks Fork Allotment documents this change (McConkey 2009a). In addition, unit inspections and about 140 monitoring studies, including utilization studies, have been conducted on the allotment. These inspections and studies also confirm the capability and suitability determinations made in the Revised Forest Plan and show that the current permitted AUM's for this allotment are appropriate to achieve Forest Plan management direction.

Population trends for Management Indicator Species are identified in the Management Indicator Species of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest Report (USDA 2008). A fisheries biologist and wildlife biologist have determined that the continued grazing of livestock within the allotment is not likely to affect the population trends for snowshoe hares, beavers, goshawks or Colorado cutthroat trout (Garcia de la Cadena and Cowley 2009, Cowley 2009a).

The document, Assessment of Management Indicator Species Capability and Suitability on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest with the Management and Restoration Direction (USDA 2007) documents how the 2003 Wasatch-Cache Forests Plan identifies and restores Management Indicator Species habitat with regard to grazing.

Clean Water Act – The Clean Water Act requires each state to implement its own water quality standards. The State of Utah's Water Quality Anti-degradation Policy requires maintenance of water quality to protect existing in-stream Beneficial Uses on streams designated as Category I High Quality Water. All surface waters geographically located within the boundaries of the Wasatch-Cache Planning Area of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest whether on public or private lands are designated as Category I High Quality Water. This means they will be maintained at existing high quality. New point sources will not be allowed and non-point sources

will be controlled to the extent feasible through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) or regulatory programs. The State of Utah and the Forest Service agreed through a 1993 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to use Forest Plan standards and guidelines and the Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2509.22 Soil and Water Conservation Practices (SWCPs) as BMPs. The Mitigation and Management Requirements listed in Section 2.2.1 of the FEIS assures that my decision is in compliance with the Clean Water Act.

In addition, the West Fork Blacks Fork has not been listed on the Utah Department of Water Quality's 303(d) list as a water quality limited segment. This list recognizes rivers that are not adhering to standards for one or more of the four beneficial uses. Water quality samples collected along the WFBF from 1974 through the present have met state standards (FEIS, Section 1.8.2.3.3, Water Quality).

Executive Order 11990 of May 1977 – This order requires the Forest Service to take action to minimize destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. In compliance with this order, Forest Service direction requires that analysis be completed to determine whether adverse impacts would result.

Riparian areas (and wetlands contained within) were identified for the project area. No wetlands will be impacted within the project area. The Mitigation and Management Requirements listed in Section 2.2.1 of the FEIS minimize potential impacts to wetlands. My decision is in compliance with EO 11990.

Executive Order 11988 of May 1977 – This order required the Forest Service to provide leadership and take action to (1) minimize adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modification of floodplains and reduce risk of flood loss, (2) minimize impacts of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and (3) restore and preserve natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.

The wetland meadows along West Fork Blacks Fork River show very little adverse effects from sheep grazing or trailing through the allotment. My decision is in compliance with EO 11988.

Endangered Species Act – This Act directs that all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered, and threatened, and proposed species of fish, wildlife, and plants. This obligation is further clarified in a National Interagency Memorandum of Agreement (dated August 30, 2000), which states our shared mission to "...enhance conservation of imperiled species while delivering appropriate goods and services provided by the lands and resources."

Based on the disclosure in Chapter 3, concerning threatened and endangered or proposed wildlife, plant or fish species, correspondence with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Biological Assessment, it has been determined there are no adverse effects to populations of endangered, and threatened, and proposed species of fish, wildlife, and plants relative to this decision. (See FEIS, Section 3.2; 2009 BA/BEs for plants and terrestrial and aquatic species; Concurrence letter from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dated 2/7/2007). In 2009, the fisheries and wildlife biologists and botanist reviewed and updated the BA/BE, contacted USFW, and

determined there was no need to re-consult (Garcia de la Cadena and Cowley 2009, Cowley 2009a , Garcia de la Cadena 2009a).

Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Executive Order 13186 of January 10, 2001 – Based on the discussion in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS and information in the project file concerning migratory birds, my decision is in compliance with this Executive Order for the Conservation of Migratory Birds.

Wilderness Act – Part of this Allotment is located in the High Uintas Wilderness Area established by act of Congress in 1984. The presence of livestock grazing within wilderness areas is addressed in Section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act which states: “the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.” Forest Service regulation (36 CFR 393.7) also states that grazing in wilderness areas will be controlled under the general regulations governing the grazing of livestock on National Forests.

The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 designated the High Uintas Wilderness. The Utah Wilderness Act incorporated Section 108 of the Colorado Wilderness Act which included House Committee Report Language stating: “...there shall be no curtailment of grazing permits or privileges in an area simply because it is designated as wilderness.”

The High Uintas Wilderness portion of the West Fork of the Blacks Fork Allotment has had authorized grazing since before the Wilderness Area was created in 1984. This decision continues grazing while implementing management requirements to minimize the impacts of grazing and therefore does not create new, additional, or amplified impacts to the wilderness resource. (See FEIS, Section 1.8.2.2; Asay 2009a).

Executive Order 13112 – Invasive Species – This Executive Order directs that Federal Agencies should not authorize any activities that would increase the spread of invasive species. Based on the mitigation and management requirements included as part of my decision, the approved activity will not increase the spread of invasive species.

Secretary’s Memorandum 1042-154

The purpose of this Memorandum is to reserve to the Secretary Agriculture decision making authority over the construction and reconstruction of roads and the cutting, sale, or removal of timber in inventoried roadless areas on certain lands administered by the Forest Service. My decision neither cuts, sells, or removes timber or constructs or reconstructs roads and is in compliance with Memorandum 1042-154.

American Antiquities Act of 1906 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 – Based on the discussions in Chapter 1, Section 1.8.3.4 concerning cultural resources and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office it has been determined that there will be no cultural properties affected by this decision. A letter of concurrence was received from the Utah State Historic Preservation Office on January 18, 2006. (See FEIS, Section 1.8.2.3.5).

Clean Air Act, As Amended in 1977 – Based on interdisciplinary review documented in the project file, I have determined there would be no measurable effects to air quality relative to the decision. The allotment is in a part of the Wasatch-Cache Planning Area of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest that is currently in attainment of national ambient air quality standards (USDA Forest Service 2003). The proposed action and alternatives are not expected to effect air quality on the allotment because there is no change to the management of livestock that would cause additional pollutants to be released to the atmosphere. (See Condrat 2006).

Prime Farmland, Rangeland and Forest Land (Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1827) – There is no prime farmland within the project area. The Decision does not make any changes to grazing allotments boundaries found within the project area.

Civil Rights – Based on comments received during scoping and the comment period for the DEIS no conflicts have been identified with other Federal, State or local agencies or with Native Americans, minorities, women, or civil rights of any United States citizen.

Executive Order 12898 of February 16, 1994 “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice on Minority Populations and Low-income Populations” – This order requires Federal agencies to the extent practicable and permitted by law to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing as appropriate disproportionately high and adverse human health effects, of its programs and policies and activities on minorities and low-income populations in the United States and territorial possessions. In compliance with this Executive Order, the Wasatch-Cache National Forest through intensive scoping and public involvement attempted to identify interested and affected parties, including minorities and low-income populations for this project. A comment period was held for 45 days following the publication of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register.

No minorities and low-income populations were identified during public involvement activities.

Appeal Opportunities

This decision is subject to appeal pursuant to Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 215. Appeals must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14. Only individuals or organizations who submitted comments or otherwise expressed interest in the project during the comment period may appeal. Appeals must be postmarked or received by the Appeal Deciding Officer within 45 days of the publication of this notice in the Salt Lake Tribune. This date is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an appeal. Timeframe information from other sources should not be relied on. The Appeal Deciding Officer is Harv Forsgren, Regional Forester. Appeals must be sent to: Appeal Deciding Officer, Intermountain Region USFS, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401; or by fax to 801-625-5277; or by email to: appeals-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us. Emailed appeals must be submitted in rich text (rtf) or Word (doc) and must include the project name in the subject line. Appeals may also be hand delivered to the above address, during regular business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

This decision is also subject to appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 251.82. Appeals must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 251.90. The appeal must be postmarked or received by the

Appeal Reviewing Officer within 45 days of the date of this decision. A notice of appeal, including the reasons for appeal, must be filed with: Regional Forester, Intermountain Region USFS, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401; or by fax to 801-625-5277; or by email to: appeals-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us. Emailed appeals must be submitted in rich text (rtf) or Word (doc) and must include the project name in the subject line. Appeals may also be hand delivered to the above address, during regular business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. A copy of the notice of appeal must be filed simultaneously with Brian Ferebee, Forest Supervisor, 8236 Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84138.

Implementation

If no appeals are filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of the decision may occur on, but not before, 5 business days from the close of the appeal filing period. When appeals are filed, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15th business day following the date of the last appeal disposition.

Contact Person

For additional information concerning this decision or the Forest Service appeal process, contact Amy Barker, Evanston Ranger District, 1565 Hwy 150 South, Suite A, Evanston, WY 82930 (307) 789-3194.



BRIAN FEREBEE

Forest Supervisor

Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

9/30/09
DATE

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Appendix I



References

Vicinity and Alternative C – Proposed Action Map

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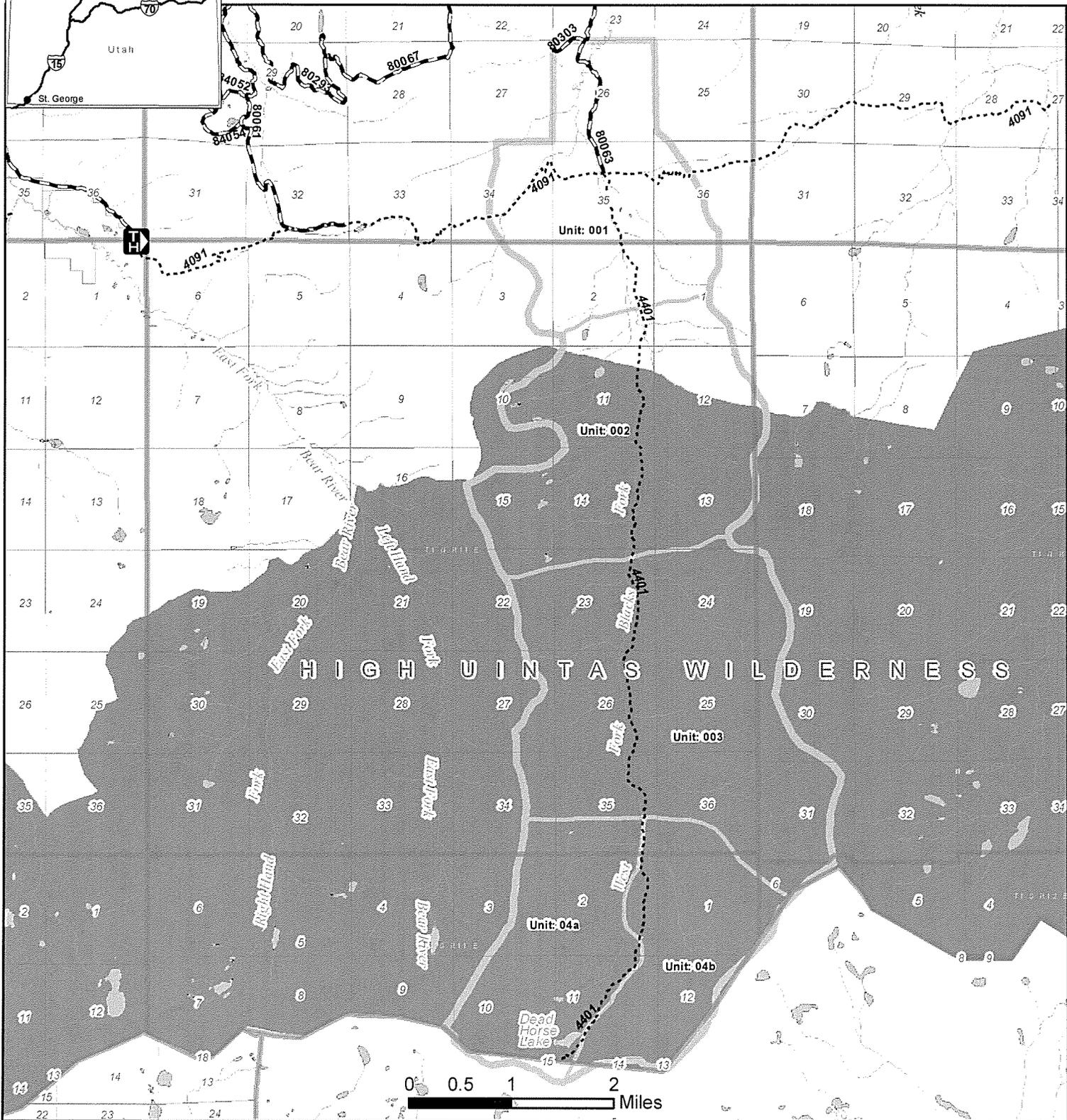
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Evanston/Mountain View District

West Fork-Blacks Fork Allotment

Record of Decision

July 2009



Developed Recreation Site

Trailhead

Transportation Route

Road Open to All Vehicles (Yearlong)
 Non-Motorized Trail

Allotment Boundary

Unit Boundary

Wilderness

Township/Section

Ownership

Non-FS Lands
 UWCNF

Waterbody

Stream
 Artificial Path
 Intermittent
 Perennial

