

CHAPTER IV
MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

A. IMPLEMENTATION

This Forest Land and Resource Management Plan provides long-range management direction for the Fishlake National Forest.

As soon as practicable after the Plan is approved, the Forest Supervisor will ensure that, subject to valid existing rights, all outstanding and future permit and other occupancy and use documents which affect National Forest System lands are consistent with the Plan. The management direction contained in the Forest Plan is used in analyzing proposals by prospective Forest users. All permits, contracts, and other instruments for occupancy and use of the National Forest System lands covered by this Plan must be consistent with the Management Area Direction sections. This is required by 16 USC 1604(i) and 36 CFR 219.10(e).

Subsequent administrative activities affecting National Forest System lands, including budget proposals, shall be based on the Plan. The Forest Supervisor may change proposed implementation schedules to reflect differences between proposed annual budgets and actual funds received. Schedule changes resulting from the budget appropriation process will be considered an amendment to the Forest Plan. The final annual budget allocation for the National Forest will serve as documentation of the amendment. Changes resulting from the budget appropriation process shall not be considered a significant amendment, and will not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement. Budget changes which, over time, significantly alter the long-term relationships between levels of multiple use goods and services projected in the Forest Plan will be evaluated in conjunction with the update of RPA Program every five years and may result in an amendment or revision of the Forest Plan.

Management direction is expressed in terms of both Forest Direction and Management Area Direction. Forest Direction consists of goals, objectives, and management requirements which are generally applicable to the entire Forest. Management Area Direction contains management requirements specific to individual areas within the Forest and is applied in addition to the Forest Direction Management Requirements. Management direction responds to public issues, management concerns, and opportunities within the availability, suitability, and capability of the land and resources.

Implementation of this management direction is the key to translating the goals, objectives, and management requirements stated in the Forest Plan into on-the-ground results. The Forest Plan is implemented through the program development, budgeting, and annual work planning processes. These processes supplement the Forest Plan and make the annual adjustments and changes needed to reflect current priorities within the overall management direction contained in the Plan.

The Forest Plan guides development of multi-year implementation programs for each Ranger District. The Plan's management area direction, objectives and management requirements are translated into these multi-year program budget proposals, which specifically identify the activities and expenditures necessary to achieve the direction provided by the Forest Plan. These implementation programs form the basis for the Forest's annual program budget.

Upon approval of the final budget appropriation for the Forest, the annual program of work is completed and implemented on the ground. The annual work plan provides the detail to the program budget proposals necessary to guide the land managers and their staffs in responding to the direction of the Forest Plan. The activity files in the data base and the Program Accounting and Management Attainment Reporting System provide the information on monitoring the accomplishment of the annual Forest program.

Environmental assessments and environmental impact statements, when needed, will supplement the Forest Plan Environmental Impact Statement. Future environmental analyses will be directed by the Forest Plan. Additional detail will be included in the environmental documents for future project level decisions.

The management direction in this chapter is composed of two major parts: Forest Direction and Management Area Direction.

Forest Direction consists of goals, objectives, and management requirements. The goals and objectives provide broad overall direction regarding the type and amount of goods and services that the Forest will provide. The management requirements contained in the Forest Direction section set the minimum conditions that must be maintained while achieving the goals and objectives.

Management Area Direction consists of management area prescriptions applicable to specific management areas shown on the Forest Plan map. The management area prescriptions contain management requirements specifying which activities will be implemented to achieve the goals and objectives. Management requirements contained in individual management area prescriptions are applied to the specific areas shown on the management area map in the back of this document.

B. FOREST DIRECTION

1. GOALS

The following goals are concise statements describing a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. They are expressed in broad, general terms and are timeless in that they have no specific date by which they are to be completed. These goal statements are the principal basis for the objectives listed later in this chapter. These goals respond to the Planning Questions listed in Chapter III as well as appropriate laws, regulations, and policies.

The goals of the Forest Plan are:

Diversity

- Integrate vegetation management with resource management to maintain productivity and provide for diversity of plant and animal communities.

Recreation

- Provide motorized recreation opportunities.
- Bring off-road vehicle (ORV) use into harmony with land capability.
- Provide for non-motorized recreation opportunities in selected areas.
- Manage the land and activities on it, including visitor use, to achieve desired physical and social recreation settings.
- Provide additional sites and facilities on the Forest.
- Provide trailhead (motorized and non-motorized use) with facilities for winter and summer use.
- Provide and manage opportunities for winter recreation uses.
- Inform the public about physical, historic and resource management activities of the Fishlake National Forest.
- Provide a trail system for public and resource needs.
- Encourage private enterprise to provide needed recreation services not traditionally supplied by the Forest Service.

Cultural

- Identify, protect, interpret, and manage significant cultural resources on the Fishlake National Forest.
- Work with other agencies to protect and interpret the outstanding cultural resources of the Fremont people in Clear Creek Canyon.

Visual Resources

- Manage resource activities to meet visual quality objectives.

Wildlife and Fish

- Protect aquatic habitats which are in good or excellent condition and improve habitats where ecological conditions are below biological potential.
- Coordinate wildlife and fish habitat management with State, other Federal and local agencies.

- Identify and improve habitat for sensitive, threatened and endangered species including participation in recovery efforts for both plants and animals.
- Improve or maintain the quality of habitat on big game winter ranges.
- Determine current status and monitor trends in management indicator species and their habitats.

Range

- Provide livestock grazing consistent with range capacity and other uses.
- Maintain range lands being used by livestock in at least fair condition with stable or upward trend through the use of proper management and restoration measures.
- Encourage permittees to assume greater responsibility and latitude in managing permitted grazing use.
- Establish proper grazing capacity for each allotment.
- Assure maintenance of range structural and non-structural improvements and promote permittee investment in new structural improvements.
- Control noxious weed infestations.

Timber

- Provide wood fiber while maintaining or improving other resource values.
- Integrate aspen management into the timber management program to perpetuate the species and improve aspen quality.
- Improve the timber age class distribution and maintain species diversity.
- Manage the timber resources on lands suitable for production of saw timber and other Forest products.

Soil and Water

- Identify needs and obtain water rights, including consumptive and non-consumptive uses, following State and Forest Service procedures.
- Maintain water quality to meet State standards.
- Manage municipal watersheds to protect quality of water supplies.
- Maintain productive streams, lakes, and riparian areas and mitigate hazards on floodplains.

- Maintain or improve current soil productivity and restore areas with watershed problems.

Minerals

- Protect surface resources and environmental quality.
- Encourage mineral exploration, development and extraction consistent with management of surface resources.
- Coordinate minerals management with State and other Federal agencies.
- Inventory geologic hazards and ground water resources.

Special Uses

- Manage Land Uses to insure permit compliance and resource protection.

Rights-of-Way

- Acquire necessary rights-of-way to facilitate access to National Forest system lands.

Facilities

- Install a forest telecommunications system.
- Develop and implement a plan to manage Forest Administrative Sites.
- Construct, reconstruct and maintain roads to facilitate safe access and management of the Forest.
- Develop and implement a road management system.

Human and Community Development

- Provide opportunities for community stability and development in harmony with Forest resources and activities.
- Provide equal employment opportunities for women, minorities, the elderly and the handicapped.
- Encourage the use of volunteers in all National Forest Programs.

Protection

- Use prescribed fire to reduce fuel buildup and meet resource objectives.
- Maintain air quality to comply with Federal and State laws.
- Prevent and control insect infestation and disease.
- Provide cost-effective (level of) fire protection.

- Provide law enforcement to protect Forest values, human life and property.

Lands

- Develop an effective lands adjustment program for the Forest.
- Locate and post Forest property boundaries.

Research

- Assist in the establishment and management of research natural areas.

2. OBJECTIVES

The following objectives, along with the projected outputs, benefits, and costs listed in Table IV-1, are concise, time specific, measurable results that respond to the goals listed earlier in this chapter. In addition to the objectives and projected outputs, Appendices A through R list projects and activities that are an integral part of plan implementation.

Other objectives of Forest Management are to:

- a. Complete reinventory of Visual Quality Objectives within 5 years of plan implementation.
- b. Design the next timber inventory to obtain additional resource information as follows:
 1. Suitability of all potential timber lands including pinyon-juniper.
 2. Firewood acreages and volumes.
 3. Adequate production information to produce yield tables by appropriate species groups i.e: aspen, spruce-fir and ponderosa pine-Douglas fir.
 4. Volume losses due to defect caused by a variety of rots in aspen, Engelmann spruce, and true fir.

Encourage development of a market whereby the extensive aspen resource on the Forest can be intensively managed and better utilized.

c. Water Rights

Congress has directed the Forest Service to administer National Forest System lands for multiple use purposes. These purposes have been stated in the Organic Administration Act, Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act, Wilderness Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and other legislation and Executive Orders. The water needed to successfully accomplish the programs mandated by these acts and Executive Orders will be protected.

Water needed for National Forest System management but not available under State law and not meeting the Supreme Court criteria for a

reserved right under the Organic Administration Act, will be secured by citing the applicable Federal law and conditioning occupancy permits.

Whenever water rights are authorized by Federal or State law, these will be quantified, documented, and recorded. Applicable fees will be paid by the benefiting function.

A Federal reserved water right will be asserted for water needed for programs of timber management and watershed management including fire protection. A reserved right will also be used to acquire water needed in the form of instream flow sufficient to maintain stability of the stream channel for the purposes of securing favorable conditions of water flow and protecting against the loss of productive timber lands adjacent to the stream channels.

Quantification of instream flows to secure favorable conditions of water flow for the streams will be accomplished over a ten year period for the streams shown in Table Q-2. Immediate quantification will be done in support of Forest Service protests of water right applications by others and for adjudications.

- d. Complete watershed improvements in the priority listed in Table Q-3 by the year 2000.
- e. Complete abandoned mine land rehabilitation in the priority listed in Table Q-4 by the year 2000.

TABLE IV - 1
 PROJECTED OUTPUTS AND COSTS OF THE FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST
 (ANNUAL OUTPUTS, BENEFITS, AND COSTS AVERAGED FOR THE DECADE OF THE PLAN)

AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUT OR ACTIVITY	UNITS	OUTPUTS
RECREATION		
DEV. REC. USE		
RURAL	MRVD	269.2
RD. NAT.	MRVD	179.5
DISP. REC. USE		
RURAL	MRVD	53.9
RD. NAT.	MRVD	473.0
S.P. MOT.	MRVD	151.9
S.P.N. MOT.	MRVD	11.7
WILDLIFE		
STRUCT. HAB. IMP.	STRUC	567
NSTRUCT. HAB. IMP.	M. AC.	.418
WLD. & FISH USE	MWFUD	187.9
RANGE		
GRAZING USE	M AUM	133.5
TIMBER ANNUAL SALE QUANTITY		
SAW. T. SOFTWOOD	MMBF ^{1/}	3.0
SAW. T. HARDWOOD	MMCF	.54
ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTS	MMCF	.06
FUELWOOD	MCF	0
	MCF	2410
REFORESTATION		
	M AC	.174
TSI		
	M AC	.50
WATER		
MGT. ST. STANDARDS	M AC FT	611.0
INCR. OVER NAT.	M AC FT	.177
PROTECTION		
FUEL BKS. & TRT.	ACRES	0
MINERALS		
LEASES & PERMITS	CASES	200
HC&D		
HUMAN RES. PROG.	ENRY'S	13

LANDS		
PUR. & ACQ.	ACRES	110
SOILS		
S. & WAT. RES. IMP.	AC	300
FACILITIES		
TRAIL CONST./RECONST.	MILES	1.1
ROAD CONST./RECONST. (ART. & COLLECT)	MILES	0
RD. BETTERMENT	MILES	13.0
LOCAL RD. CONST.	MILES	0.1
LOCAL RD. RCONST.	MILES	0.1
TM PURCH. RD. CONST.	MILES	6.2
TM PURCH. RD. RCONST.	MILES	0
AVERAGE ANNUAL BENEFITS		

RECREATION		
DEVELOPED	M \$	18871.1
DISPERSED	M \$	3879.4
RANGE	M \$	1586.0
TIMBER	M \$	1001.7
WILDLIFE (WFUDS)	M \$	4594.1
WATER YIELD INCREASE	M \$	10.3
MINERALS	M \$	9292.7
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST		

TOTAL FOREST BUDGET ^{2/}	M \$/YR	4766.6
FIXED COSTS		
PROTECTION	M \$/YR	576.0
GEN. ADMIN.	M \$/YR	407.0
VARIABLE COSTS ^{3/}		
INVESTMENTS ^{3/}	M \$	856.5
TOT. RDS.	M \$	195.6
APP. FUND RDS.	M \$	58.1
PURCH. CREDIT. RDS. ^{4/}	M \$	137.5
OPERATIONAL	M \$	2352.4
GENERAL ADMIN.	M \$	424.6
NON-F.S. COSTS	M \$	4766.6
RETURNS TO TRES.	M \$	9629.1

- 1/ BOARD FOOT/CUBIC FOOT RATIOS: SAWTIMBER 5 TO 1, FUELWOOD 4 TO 1.
2/ DOES NOT INCLUDE NON-F.S. PURCHASER CREDIT ROADS NOR HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS.
3/ DOES NOT INCLUDE ROAD COSTS.
4/ INCLUDES F.S. ENGINEERING COSTS.

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The management requirements in this Forest Direction Section set the baseline conditions that must be maintained throughout the Forest in carrying out this Forest Plan. They establish the environmental quality requirements, natural and depletable resource requirements, and mitigating measures that apply to all areas of the Forest. Any necessary additions to them are included in the management requirement for the individual management areas. The management requirements listed in the Management Area Direction section are applied in addition to those in this section. Substantive changes which alter the intent of these management requirements may not be made without amending or revising the Forest Plan. Editorial and other minor modifications to these management requirements which do not alter their intent may be made without amending or revising the Forest Plan.

Management requirements are presented in three columns: Management Activities, General Direction Statements, and Standards and Guidelines.

Management Activities are work processes that are conducted to produce, enhance, or maintain levels of outputs, or to achieve administrative and environmental quality objectives. Management Activities are identified by a code number and title defined in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11) dated July, 1980. In some cases, management activities were grouped under one activity when it was not appropriate to develop separate requirements. National Forest System lands will be managed to comply with Laws, Regulations, Executive Orders, direction in the Forest Service Manual, and Regional Acceptable Work Standards.

General Direction Statements specify the actions, measures, or treatments (management practices) to be done when implementing the management activity or the condition expected to exist after the general direction is implemented.

Standards and Guidelines are quantifications of the acceptable limits within which the general direction is implemented.

Management requirements included in overall Forest Direction are detailed on the following pages.

C. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

DIVERSITY ON
NATIONAL FORESTS
(A00)

1. MAINTAIN STRUCTURAL DIVERSITY OF VEGETATION ON
MANAGEMENT AREAS DOMINATED BY FORESTED ECOSYSTEMS.

a. MAINTAIN OR ESTABLISH A MINIMUM
OF 20 PERCENT OF THE FORESTED AREA
WITHIN A UNIT TO PROVIDE
VERTICAL DIVERSITY.

b. MAINTAIN OR ESTABLISH A MINIMUM
OF 30 PERCENT OF THE FORESTED AREA
WITHIN A UNIT TO PROVIDE
HORIZONTAL DIVERSITY.

c. IN FORESTED AREAS OF A UNIT,
5 PERCENT OR MORE SHOULD BE IN
OLD-GROWTH AND 5 PERCENT OR MORE
SHOULD BE IN GRASS/FORB STAGES.

d. IN FORESTED UNITS, CREATE
OR MODIFY CREATED OPENINGS
SO THEY HAVE A PATTON EDGE-
SHAPE INDEX OF AT LEAST 1.4 AND
HAVE AT LEAST A MEDIUM-EDGE
CONTRAST.

2. MANAGE MEDIUM-CONTRAST EDGES CREATED IN MANAGEMENT
AREAS DOMINATED BY GRASSLAND OR SHRUBLAND.

a. CREATE OPENINGS WITH PATTON
EDGE-SHAPE INDEX OF AT LEAST 1.4.

3. IN FORESTED ECOSYSTEMS, MAINTAIN SNAGS WELL
DISTRIBUTED OVER THE ECOSYSTEM.

a. FSM 2631, FISHLAKE SUPPLEMENT
NO. 1, FOR SNAG MANAGEMENT.

b. FOLLOW DIRECTION IN FSM 2631,
R-4 SUPPLEMENT 26, FOR DOWN-DEAD
LOGS.

4. MANAGE ASPEN FOR RETENTION WHERE NEEDED FOR WILDLIFE,
WATERSHED OR ESTHETIC PURPOSES

FOREST DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:

5. MANAGE SERAL ASPEN STANDS FOR A DIVERSITY OF AGE CLASSES.

6. ASSIST IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS.

CULTURAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A02)

1. PROTECT, FIND AN ADAPTIVE USE FOR, OR ENHANCE ALL CULTURAL RESOURCES ON NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM (NFS) LANDS WHICH ARE LISTED ON OR ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

2. NOMINATE SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

3. PROTECT ALL NATIONAL FOREST CULTURAL RESOURCES.

A. COMPLETE CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS PRIOR TO ANY FEDERAL UNDERTAKING WHICH COULD EFFECT SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCES.

B. AVOID DISTURBANCE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES UNTIL EVALUATED AND UNTIL APPROPRIATE ADVERSE EFFECT MITIGATION PROCEDURES ARE EFFECTED FOR SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES.

4. ENCOURAGE RESEARCH AND INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL PROPERTIES.

a. FOLLOW DIRECTION IN FOREST SERVICE MANUAL (FSM) 2360.

a. COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PLANS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF A SITE BEING PLACED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

a. FOLLOW DIRECTION IN FOREST SERVICE MANUAL (FSM) 2360.

a. FOLLOW DIRECTION IN FOREST SERVICE MANUAL (FSM) 2360.

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. APPLY THE VISUAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO ALL NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM (NFS) LANDS.

TRAVEL ROUTES, USE AREAS AND WATER BODIES DETERMINED TO BE OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ARE SENSITIVITY LEVEL 1 AND APPROPRIATE VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES ARE ESTABLISHED ACCORDING TO THE VISUAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

a. FOLLOW DIRECTION PROVIDED IN FSM 2380 AND FSH 2309.16 THROUGH FSH 2309.25.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

2. REHABILITATE ALL EXISTING PROJECTS AND AREAS WHICH DO NOT MEET THE ADOPTED VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE(S) (VQO) SPECIFIED FOR EACH MANAGEMENT AREA. SET PRIORITIES FOR REHABILITATION, CONSIDERING THE FOLLOWING:
 - A. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE AREA AND THE AMOUNT OF DEVIATION FROM THE ADOPTED VQO. FOREGROUND AREAS HAVE HIGHEST PRIORITY;
 - B. BENEFITS TO OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES TO ACCOMPLISH REHABILITATION.
 - C. LENGTH OF TIME IT WILL TAKE NATURAL PROCESSES TO REDUCE THE VISUAL IMPACTS SO THAT THEY MEET THE ADOPTED VQO; AND
 - D. LENGTH OF TIME IT WILL TAKE REHABILITATION MEASURES TO MEET THE ADOPTED VQO.
3. ACHIEVE ENHANCEMENT OF LANDSCAPES THROUGH ADDITION, SUBTRACTION OR ALTERATION OF ELEMENTS OF THE LANDSCAPE SUCH AS VEGETATION, ROCKFORM, WATER FEATURES OR STRUCTURES. EXAMPLES OF THESE INCLUDE:
 - A. ADDITION OF VEGETATION SPECIES TO INTRODUCE UNIQUE FORM, COLOR OR TEXTURE TO EXISTING VEGETATION
 - B. VEGETATION MANIPULATION TO OPEN UP VISTAS OR SCREEN OUT UNDESIRABLE VIEWS.
4. PLAN, DESIGN AND LOCATE VEGETATION MANIPULATION IN A SCALE WHICH RETAINS THE COLOR AND TEXTURE OF THE CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE, BORROWING DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS OF FORM AND LINE FROM NATURAL FEATURES.

a. MEET THE VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES OF RETENTION AND PARTIAL RETENTION ONE FULL GROWING SEASON AFTER COMPLETION OF A PROJECT. MEET MODIFICATION AND MAXIMUM MODIFICATION OBJECTIVES THREE FULL GROWING SEASONS AFTER COMPLETION OF A PROJECT.

b. DETERMINE SENSITIVITY LEVELS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FSH 2309.16, AGRICULTURE HANDBOOK NO. 462, VOL. 2, CHAPTER 1; SENSITIVITY LEVELS.

FOREST DIRECTION

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GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

5. BLEND SOIL DISTURBANCE INTO NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY TO ACHIEVE A NATURAL APPEARANCE, REDUCE EROSION AND REHABILITATE GROUND COVER.

6. REVEGETATE DISTURBED SOILS. IN LARGE PROJECTS THIS MAY HAVE TO BE DONE IN STAGES.

7. CHOOSE FACILITY AND STRUCTURE DESIGN, COLOR OF MATERIALS, LOCATION AND ORIENTATION TO MEET THE ADOPTED VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE(S) FOR THE MANAGEMENT AREA.

a. REVEGETATE DISTURBED SOILS BY THE GROWING SEASON FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.

RECREATION
FACILITY
AND SITE
CONSTRUCTION AND
RECONSTRUCTION
(A05 AND 06)

1. PROVIDE APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES WHERE THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS NOT MEETING THE DEMAND.

2. PROVIDE COST-EFFECTIVE DEVELOPED RECREATION FACILITIES WHICH COMPLEMENT NON-FOREST SERVICE DEVELOPMENTS.

3. PROVIDE FACILITIES WHICH ARE ACCESSIBLE TO HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

4. FACILITIES PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION WHICH LIE WITHIN IDENTIFIED 100-YEAR FLOODPLAINS WILL BE EVALUATED AS TO THE SPECIFIC FLOOD HAZARDS AND VALUES INVOLVED WITH THE SITE. VIABLE ALTERNATIVES WILL BE THOROUGHLY EVALUATED.

5. PAST AND PROBABLE FLOOD HEIGHTS IN INVENTORIED 100-YEAR FLOODPLAINS WILL BE POSTED TO PROVIDE VISIBLE WARNINGS TO THE USING PUBLIC ABOUT POSSIBLE PERIODIC FLOODING.

a. FOLLOW PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES IN FSM 2527.04C.

a. FOLLOW PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES IN FSM 2527.6.

RECREATION
FACILITY AND
SITE MANAGEMENT
(A08, 09, 11 &
13)

1. CONSTRUCT, RECONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN DEVELOPED SITES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ESTABLISHED RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS) CLASSIFICATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT AREA.

a. STANDARDS AND GUIDLINES
- - - - -
SITE DEVELOPMENT
ROS CLASS* SCALE**
- - - - -

P NOT TO EXCEED 1

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
FACILITY AND
SITE MANAGEMENT
(A08, 09, 11 &
13)

SPNM NOT TO EXCEED 2
SPM NOT TO EXCEED 2
RN CLASS 3 OR 4
R CLASS 3 OR 4
U CLASS 5

• P = PRIMITIVE
SPNM = SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-
MOTORIZED
SPM = SEMI-PRIMITIVE
MOTORIZED
RN = ROADED NATURAL
R = RURAL
U = URBAN
** FSM 2331.47

2. MANAGE DEVELOPMENT SCALE 3 AND 4 SITES FOR
FULL SERVICE WHEN AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING
ARE MET:

a. FSM 2331.47

- A. A CAMPGROUND IS DESIGNATED AS A FEE SITE;
- B. MORE THAN 20 PERCENT OF THEORETICAL CAPACITY
IS BEING UTILIZED;
- C. A GROUP CAMPGROUND OR PICNIC GROUND HAS A
RESERVATION SYSTEM AND/OR USER FEE; OR
- D. THE SITE IS A SWIMMING SITE, A BOATING SITE
WITH A CONSTRUCTED RAMP, OR A STAFFED VISITOR
INFORMATION CENTER.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. PROVIDE RECREATION OPPORTUNITES IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE ESTABLISHED RECREATION OPPORTUNITY
SPECTRUM (ROS) CLASSIFICATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT AREA.

2. CLOSE OR REHABILITATE DISPERSED SITES WHERE
UNACCEPTABLE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE IS OCCURRING.

a. CLOSE SITES THAT CANNOT BE
MAINTAINED IN FRISSELL CONDITION
CLASS 1, 2, OR 3 (FRISSELL, S.S.
1978).

b. REHABILITATE SITES THAT
ARE IN FRISSELL CONDITION
CLASS 4.

FOREST DIRECTION

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CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

3. MANAGE SOCIAL SETTING SO AS TO NOT EXCEED
THE ESTABLISHED ROS PAOT/ACRE CAPACITY.
MANAGE USE OF TRAILS TO NOT EXCEED THE
ESTABLISHED PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL GUIDELINES.

a. STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.

RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY
RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE
PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):

TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE
(PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):

USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE *			
	VERY LOW	LOW	MODER- ATE	HIGH
ROS CLASS - PRIMITIVE				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0
AREA WIDE PAOT/ACRE				
	.001	.002	.007	.025
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE				
	.004	.008	.05	.08
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE				
	.004	.008	.05	.08
ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE				
	.04	.08	1.2	2.5

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CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ROS CLASS - RURAL

DO NOT EXCEED DESIGNED CAPACITY

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL CO-
EFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT
USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND
GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE
SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS
DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE,
CHAPTER 25.

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE
UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-
PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

- VERY LOW APPLIES TO ALPINE.
LOW APPLIES TO ROCK, MTN. GRASS,
AND CLEARCUTS 1-20 YEARS OLD.
MODERATE APPLIES TO
MTN. GRASS, PP SIZE
CLASS 9,8 AND 7, DF SIZE CLASS
9,8 AND 7, ASPEN SIZE CLASS 9,
SF SIZE CLASS 7, SHELTERWOOD
CUTS 90-120 YEARS OLD, SELECT-
ION CUTS 1-20 YEARS OLD AND
CLEARCUTS 80-120 YEARS OLD.
HIGH APPLIES TO SF SIZE CLASS
9 AND 8,
ASPEN SIZE CLASS 8 AND 7 AND
CLEARCUTS 20-80 YEARS OLD.

4. LIMIT USE WITHIN A MINIMUM OF 100 FEET FROM
LAKES AND STREAMS WHERE RESOURCE DEGRADATION IS
OCCURRING.

a. CLOSE AREAS THAT CANNOT BE
MAINTAINED IN FRISSELL CONDITION
CLASS 1 AND 2. FRISSELL, SS 1978.

RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(PRIVATE AND
OTHER PUBLIC
SECTOR)
(A16)

1. ISSUE PERMITS FOR RECREATIONAL SITES OR ACTIVITIES
WHEN IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
PROCESS WILL BE UTILIZED TO DETERMINE PUBLIC INTEREST
AND NEED. APPLICATIONS WILL BE DENIED OR PERMITS
ELIMINATED IF THE PUBLIC INTEREST IS COMPROMISED.

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2. MANAGE OUTFITTER-GUIDE OPERATIONS IN THE SAME MANNER AS OTHER VISITORS. PERMIT CAMPING ONLY IN SITES SPECIFIED IN OUTFITTER-GUIDE PERMITS. KEEP OUTFITTER-GUIDE ACTIVITIES HARMONIOUS WITH ACTIVITIES OF NON-GUIDED VISITORS. INCLUDE OUTFITTER-GUIDE OPERATIONS IN CALCULATIONS OF LEVEL-OF-USE CAPACITIES.

1. THE FOLLOWING SPECIES ARE THE FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES:

MIS	INDICATOR HABITAT
MACROINVERTEBRATES	STREAMS
RESIDENT TROUT	PONDS & STREAMS
BONNEVILLE CUTTHROAT TROUT	STREAMS
ELK	GENERAL
MULE DEER	GENERAL
SAGE NESTERS	SAGEBRUSH
RIPARIAN GUILD	RIPARIAN COMMUNITIES
GOSHAWK	CONIFER (OLD GROWTH)
CAVITY NESTERS	CONIFER-ASPEN (SNAGS)
RYDBERG MILKVETCH	MID TO UPPER ELEVATION HARSH SITES

2. MAINTAIN HABITAT FOR VIABLE POPULATIONS OF EXISTING VERTEBRATE WILDLIFE SPECIES.

a. HABITAT FOR EACH SPECIES ON THE FOREST WILL BE MAINTAINED BY PROTECTING AT LEAST 40 PERCENT OF THE ECOSYSTEMS FOR EXISTING SPECIES. PROPER JUXTAPOSITION OF ECOSYSTEMS MUST BE CONSIDERED.

3. ALLOW FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ELK AND OTHER DESIRABLE SPECIES ON SITES THAT CAN SUPPLY THE HABITAT NEEDS OF THE SPECIES.

4. MANAGE WATERS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING SELF-SUSTAINING TROUT POPULATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THOSE POPULATIONS.

a. MAINTAIN 40% OR MORE OF OVERHANGING GRASSES, FORBS, SEDGES, AND SHRUBS ALONG BANKS OF STREAMS.
B. MAINTAIN 50% OR MORE OF TOTAL STREAMBANK LENGTH IN STABLE CONDITION WHERE NATURAL CONDITIONS ALLOW.
SEE PFANKUCH, 1978, FOR STABILITY

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RATING.
C. NO MORE THAN 25% OF STREAM
SUBSTRATE SHOULD BE COVERED BY
INORGANIC SEDIMENT LESS THAN
3.2 MM IN SIZE WHERE NATURAL
CONDITIONS ALLOW. USE R-4 GAWS
AQUATIC HABITAT SURVEYS HANDBOOK,
OR R-1 COWFISH HABITAT CAPABILITY
MODEL.
D. MAINTAIN A BIOLOGIC CONDITION
INDEX (BCI) OF 75 OR GREATER.

5. MANAGE AND PROVIDE HABITAT FOR RECOVERY OF
ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES.

6. DO NOT ALLOW ACTIVITIES OR PRACTICES THAT WOULD
NEGATIVELY IMPACT ENDANGERED, THREATENED, OR SENSITIVE
PLANT OR ANIMAL SPECIES.

a. FOLLOW DIRECTION IN RECOVERY
PLANS.

1. USE BOTH COMMERCIAL AND NONCOMMERCIAL SILVICULTURAL
PRACTICES TO ACCOMPLISH WILDLIFE HABITAT OBJECTIVES.

a. IN FORESTED AREAS, MAINTAIN
DEER OR ELK HIDING COVER ON 60
PERCENT OR MORE OF THE PERIMETER
OF ALL NATURAL OPENINGS, ALL
CREATED OPENINGS AND ALONG AT
LEAST 75 PERCENT OF THE EDGE
OF ARTERIAL AND COLLECTOR ROADS
AND 40 PERCENT ALONG STREAMS
AND RIVERS.

b. IN MANAGEMENT AREAS DOMINATED
BY FORESTED ECOSYSTEMS, MAINTAIN A
MINIMUM OF 40 PERCENT OF THE
VEGETATION IN DEER OR ELK
HIDING COVER. THIS HIDING COVER
SHOULD BE WELL DISTRIBUTED OVER
THE UNIT. ONE HALF OF THE
HIDING COVER SHOULD ALSO BE
THERMAL COVER WHERE BIOLOGICALLY
FEASIBLE.

c. IN MANAGEMENT AREAS DOMI-
NATED BY NON-FORESTED ECO-
SYSTEMS, MAINTAIN DEER AND

WILDLIFE
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ELK HIDING COVER AS FOLLOWS:

% OF UNIT FORESTED	% OF FORESTED AREA IN COVER
35-50	AT LEAST 50%
20-34	AT LEAST 60%
LESS THAN 20	AT LEAST 75%

THESE LEVELS MAY BE EXCEEDED TEMPORARILY DURING PERIODS WHEN STANDS ARE BEING REGENERATED TO MEET THE COVER STANDARD, OR TO CORRECT TREE DISEASE PROBLEMS, IN ASPEN STANDS, OR WHERE WINDTHROW OR WILDFIRE OCCURRED. MAINTAIN HIDING COVER ALONG AT LEAST 75 PERCENT OF THE EDGE OF ARTERIAL AND COLLECTOR ROADS, AND AT LEAST 60 PERCENT ALONG STREAMS AND RIVERS, WHERE TREES OCCUR.

d. ALTER AGE CLASSES OF BROWSE STANDS IN A MANAGEMENT AREA, NO MORE THAN 30 PERCENT WITHIN A TEN-YEAR PERIOD.

2. IMPROVE HABITAT CAPABILITY THROUGH DIRECT TREATMENTS OF VEGETATION, SOIL, AND WATERS.

3. COORDINATE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS WITH OTHER AGENCIES AS NEEDED.

4. MAINTAIN EDGE CONTRAST OF AT LEAST MEDIUM OR HIGH BETWEEN TREE STANDS CREATED BY EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT.

a. CONTRAST BY AGE CLASS IS:

		CONTRAST**							
AGE CLASS* O		G	M	P	S	F	R	A	
OG	-	L	M	H	H	M	H		
M	L	-	M	M	H	M	H		

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P	M	M	-	M	H	M	H
SSS	H	M	M	-	L	L	L
GF	H	H	H	L	-	M	L
SHR	M	M	M	L	M	-	M
GRA	H	H	H	L	L	M	-

• OG = OLD GROWTH
M = MATURE
P = POLES
SSS = SHRUB-SEEDLING-
SAPLING
GF = GRASS-FORB
SHR = SHRUBLAND
GRA = GRASSLAND
** H = HIGH CONTRAST
M = MEDIUM CONTRAST
L = LOW CONTRAST

5. FOLLOW FISHLAKE SNAG POLICY AS STATED IN FOREST
SUPPLIMENT TO FSM 2630.

WILDLIFE AND
FISH COOPERATION
WITH OTHER
AGENCIES
(C12)

1. MANAGE ANIMAL DAMAGE IN COOPERATION WITH THE DIVISION
OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES, THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
OTHER APPROPRIATE AGENCIES, AND COOPERATORS.

a. FOLLOW DIRECTION IN THE
INTERAGENCY GUIDELINES FOR ANIMAL
DAMAGE CONTROL. FSM 2651,
SUPPLEMENT 32.

2. COORDINATE WITH U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ON ALL MATTERS DEALING WITH DIVERSION OR MODIFICATION
OF WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

a. FOLLOW REQUIREMENTS OF THE
FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION
ACT, AND CLEAN WATER ACT.

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

1. PROVIDE FORAGE FOR LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE WITHIN
RANGE CAPACITY TO SUSTAIN LOCAL DEPENDENT LIVESTOCK
INDUSTRY, AND WILDLIFE NUMBERS.

2. MANAGE LIVESTOCK AND WILD HERBIVORES FORAGE USE
BY IMPLEMENTING PROPER USE GUIDES.

a. LIVESTOCK AND WILD HERBIVORES
PROPER USE GUIDES BY GRAZING
SYSTEM ARE:
1. REST ROTATION SYSTEM:
A. UTILIZATION:
-UP TO 55 PERCENT UTIL-
IZATION OF TOTAL FORAGE (80
PERCENT UTILIZATION OF KEY
SPECIES) ON LATE USE

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(D02)

- PASTURES.
-UP TO 45 PERCENT UTIL-
IZATION OF TOTAL FORAGE (70
PERCENT UTILIZATION OF KEY
SPECIES) ON EARLY USE
PASTURES.
-WILD HERBIVORES USE DURING
SPRING IN REST-PASTURES
WILL NOT EXCEED 25% UTIL-
IZATION OF KEY SPECIES.
- B. TREND OF SOIL AND
VEGETATION:
SOIL AND VEGETATION CONDI-
TION MUST HAVE A STABLE OR
UPWARD TREND EXCEPT WHERE
CONDITION IS POOR AND
AN UPWARD TREND MUST
BE MAINTAINED.
2. DEFERRED ROTATION SYSTEM/
DEFERRED SYSTEM:
A. UTILIZATION:
-UP TO 27 PERCENT
UTILIZATION OF TOTAL
FORAGE ON ALL PASTURES
GRAZED BEFORE SEED RIPE
(50 PERCENT OF KEY SPECIES)
UP TO 37 PERCENT OF TOTAL
FORAGE GRAZED AFTER SEED
RIPE (60 PERCENT OF KEY
SPECIES).
B. TREND OF SOIL AND
VEGETATION:
SAME AS REST ROTATION
SYSTEM ABOVE.
3. ROTATION SYSTEM (HIGH IN-
TENSITY/LOW FREQUENCY)
A. UTILIZATION:
UP TO 55 PERCENT UTIL-
IZATION OF TOTAL
FORAGE (80 PERCENT OF
KEY SPECIES).
B. TREND OF SOIL AND
VEGETATION:
SAME AS REST ROTATION
SYSTEM ABOVE.
4. CONTINUOUS SYSTEM (GRAZING SAME

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RANGE RESOURCE
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TIME AND PLACE EVERY YEAR):

A. UTILIZATION:

UTILIZATION OF KEY SPECIES (TOTAL FORAGE) BY CONDITION CLASS		
GOOD & EXCELLENT	FAIR	POOR AND VERY POOR
50% (27%)	40% (22%)	30% (15%)

B. TREND OF SOIL
AND VEGETATION:
SAME AS REST ROTATION
SYSTEM ABOVE.

5. ALTERNATE YEARS SYSTEM:

A. UTILIZATION:

KEY SPECIES USE (TOTAL FORAGE) USE BY CONDITION CLASS	
CONDITION CLASS	USE
GOOD-EXCELLENT	75% (50%)
FAIR	65% (40%)
POOR/VERY POOR	52% (30%)

B. TRENDS OF SOIL
AND VEGETATION:
SAME AS REST ROTATION
SYSTEM ABOVE.

3. ACHIEVE OR MAINTAIN FAIR OR BETTER RANGE CON-
DITIONS ON ALL RANGELANDS USED BY LIVESTOCK.

4. TREAT NOXIOUS WEEDS IN THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY:

- A. INVASION OF NEW PLANT SPECIES CLASSIFIED AS NOXIOUS WEEDS;
- B. INFESTATION IN NEW AREAS;
- C. EXPANSION OF EXISTING INFESTATIONS; AND
- D. REDUCE ACREAGE OF CURRENT INFESTATION.

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RANGE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(D03, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENT SHOULD BE DESIGNED
TO BENEFIT WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK.

a. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND
MAINTENANCE WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE
WITH FSH 2209.22-R4.

b. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS
WILL NOT ADVERSLY AFFECT BIG
GAME MOVEMENT (FSH 2209.22).

c. WATER DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE
MODIFIED OR CONSTRUCTED TO ALLOW
SAFE ACCESS FOR WILDLIFE.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. PROVIDE FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND ENHANCE-
MENT OF OTHER RENEWABLE RESOURCES IN SALE AREA IMPROVEMENT
PLANS.

2. APPLY A VARIETY OF SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS AND HARVEST
METHODS WHICH BEST MEET RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES.

a. THE APPROPRIATE HARVEST METHOD
BY FOREST COVER TYPE ARE:

	:	APPROPRIATE	
	:	HARVEST METHODS*	
	:		
FOREST COVER	:	EVEN-	UNEVEN
TYPE	:	AGED	AGED

PONDEROSA PINE	:	SW,CC &S:	GS & ST
MIXED CONIFER **	:	SW & CC	:GS & ST
ASPEN	:	CC	:--
ENGELMANN SPRUCE-	:		:
SUBALPINE FIR	:	SW & CC	:GS & ST

* THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE
USED FOR HARVEST METHODS:

SW = SHELTERWOOD
CC = CLEARCUT
GS = GROUP SELECTION
ST = SINGLE TREE SELECTION
S = SEED TREE

** MIXED CONIFER INCLUDES
DOUGLAS FIR AND WHITE FIR.

b. UTILIZATION STANDARDS FOR

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FOR LIVE AND DEAD MATERIAL ARE:

PRODUCTS	MIN. DBH	MIN. TOP DIA.	LENGTH (FEET)	% NET OF GROS
LIVE TIMBER				
ALL SPECIES				
LOGS	8.0	6.0	8	33-1/3
SPECIAL PRODUCTS				
ALL SPECIES				
LIVE AND DEAD				
PROPS	7.0	6	6	NONE
POSTS	5.0	4	6.5	NONE
CORDWOOD	4.0	-	-	NONE
DEAD TIMBER				
ALL SPECIES				
LOGS	8.0	6.0	8	33-1/3*

*PERCENT OF DEFECT FOR UTILIZATION WILL BE BASED ON SCRIBNER D.C. LOG RULE DEDUCTION EXCEPT DEDUCTIONS FOR WEATHER CHECKS WILL BE LIMITED TO PROMINENT OPEN CHECKS. DEAD MATERIAL PRESENTED FOR SCALING WILL BE SCALED AS PRESENTED AND CHARGED ON THE BASIS OF GROSS SCALE SCRIBNER DECIMAL C LOG RULE.

c. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS BY HARVEST METHOD:

1. CLEARCUT:

FOREST COVER TYPE	ROTATION AGE	THINNING CYCLE
ENGELMANN SPRUCE	90 TO	20 TO
SUBALPINE FIR	180 YRS	50 YRS
ASPEN	80 TO 120 YRS.	NA
OTHER	80 OR	10 TO

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	MORE YRS.	40 YRS.
2. TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD:		
> > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >		
FOREST COVER TYPE	ROTATION AGE	THINNING CYCLE
PP, MC, AND SF	90 TO 180 YRS.	20 TO 50 YRS.
FIRST CUT (SEED CUT):		
REMOVE 40 TO 70 PERCENT OF THE BASAL AREA OR CUT TO BASAL AREA (BA)		
BA 25-60 PONDEROSA PINE, MIXED CONIFER, AND SPRUCE-FIR;		
> > > > > > > > > > > > > > >		
SECOND CUT (REMOVAL CUT):		
REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN REGENERATED STAND MEETS MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS.		
3. THREE-STEP SHELTERWOOD:		
ROTATION AGE AND THINNING CYCLE IS THE SAME AS TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD.		
FIRST CUT (PREPARATORY CUT):		
REMOVE 10 TO 40 PERCENT OF THE BASAL AREA OR CUT TO BA 60-80 FOR PONDEROSA PINE AND MIXED CONIFER. CUT TO BA 50-80 FOR SPRUCE-FIR		
SECOND CUT (SEED CUT):		
REMOVE 40 TO 50 PERCENT OF THE REMAINING BASAL AREA OR CUT TO BA 25-50, 10 TO 20 YEARS AFTER PREPARATORY CUT FOR PONDEROSA PINE, MIXED CONIFER, AND SPRUCE-FIR,		
THIRD CUT (REMOVAL CUT):		

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REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN
REGENERATED STAND MEETS MINIMUM
STOCKING STANDARDS.

4. SELECTION:

FOREST COVER TYPE	RESIDUAL BA	CUTTING CYCLE
SF AND MC	80 TO 120	20 TO 50 YRS.
OTHER	80 TO 120	20 TO 50 YRS.

d. TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF
SOIL EROSION WITHIN ACCEPTABLE
TOLERANCE:

1. ALLOW CONVENTIONAL LOGGING
EQUIPMENT ON SLOPES UP TO
40 PERCENT WHERE SOIL SURVEYS
OR SITE-SPECIFIC SOIL DATA
ARE AVAILABLE TO DESIGN
EROSION MITIGATION NEEDS.
2. UTILIZE CABLE AND AERIAL
SYSTEMS ON SLOPES OVER
40 PERCENT.

3. CLEARCUTS MAY BE APPLIED TO DWARF MISTLETOE INFECTED
STANDS OF ANY FOREST COVER TYPE.

4. ASSURE THAT ALL EVEN-AGED STANDS SCHEDULED TO BE
HARVESTED DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD WILL GENERALLY HAVE
REACHED THE CULMINATION OF MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT OF GROWTH.

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5. THE MAXIMUM SIZE OF OPENINGS CREATED BY THE APPLICATION OF EVEN-AGED SILVICULTURE WILL BE 40 ACRES. EXCEPTIONS ARE:
- A. PROPOSALS FOR LARGER OPENINGS ARE SUBJECT TO A 60-DAY PUBLIC REVIEW AND ARE APPROVED BY THE REGIONAL FORESTER;
 - B. LARGER OPENINGS ARE THE RESULT OF NATURAL CATASTROPHIC CONDITIONS OF FIRE, INSECT OR DISEASE ATTACK, WINDSTORM; OR
 - C. THE AREA DOES NOT MEET THE DEFINITION OF CREATED OPENINGS.
 - D. ASPEN COVER TYPE WHERE DESIRABLE TO ASSURE REGENERATION OR MANAGE INDIVIDUAL CLONES.

6. FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES, A CUT-OVER AREA IS CONSIDERED AN OPENING UNTIL SUCH TIME AS:
- INCREASED WATER YIELD DROPS BELOW 50 PERCENT OF THE POTENTIAL INCREASE;
 - FORAGE AND/OR BROWSE PRODUCTION DROPS BELOW 40 PERCENT OF POTENTIAL PRODUCTION;
 - DEER AND ELK HIDING COVER REACHES 60 PERCENT OF POTENTIAL;
 - MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS BY FOREST COVER TYPE AND SITE PRODUCTIVITY ARE MET; AND
 - THE AREA APPEARS AS A YOUNG FOREST RATHER THAN A RESTOCKED OPENING, AND TAKES ON THE APPEARANCE OF THE ADJOINING CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE.

- a. SIZE OF OPENINGS:
PATCH CLEARCUTS: 1-10 ACRES
CLEARCUTS : 10-40 ACRES

a. WHEN THE VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE OF AN AREA IS PARTIAL RETENTION, THE REGENERATED STAND SHALL MEET OR EXCEED ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS BEFORE A CUT-OVER AREA IS NO LONGER CONSIDERED AN OPENING:

FOREST COVER TYPE	MINIMUM STOCKING LEVEL (TREES/ACRE)	TREE HEIGHT 1/ (% OF THE ADJACENT MATURE STAND HEIGHT)
-------------------	-------------------------------------	--

PONDEROSA PINE MIXED CONIFERS	190	25
ENGELMANN SPRUCE - SUB-ALPINE FIR	150	25
ASPEN	300	25

FOREST COVER TYPE	CROWN CLOSURE (PERCENT)	DISTRI-BUTION 2/
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PONDEROSA PINE MIXED	30	70%
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CONIFERS	30	75%
ENGELMANN SPRUCE-		
SUBALPINE	30	75%
FIR		
ASPEN	30	75%

- 1/ APPLIES TO TREES SPECIFIED AS
MINIMUM STOCKING LEVEL.
2/ PERCENT OF PLOTS OR TRANSECTS
THAT ARE STOCKED.

7. DEAD AND DEFECTIVE TREES WILL BE HARVESTED CONCURRENT
WITH TIMBER SALES AND FIREWOOD POLICY. TREES NEEDED FOR
WILDLIFE HABITAT WILL BE PROTECTED.

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8. ACCEPTABLE MANAGEMENT INTENSITY ACTIVITIES TO DETERMINE
HARVEST LEVELS ARE:

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY*	ENGEL- MANN SPRUCE- SUBAL- PINE FIR	PONDEROSA PINE	DOUGLAS- FIR AND WHITE FIR	AS- PEN PINES	OTHER PINES	HARD- WOODS
TREE IMPROVEMENT	X	X	X	N	N	N
SITE PREPARATION	X	X	X	N	N	N
REFORESTATION PLANTING	X	X	X	O'	N	N
SEEDING	O	O	O	O	O	N
NATURAL REGENERATION	X	N	X	X	X	X
PROTECTION	X	X	X	N	X	X
STOCKING CONTROL (THINNING): PRE- COMMERCIAL	X	X	X	O	N	N
COMMERCIAL	X	X	X	O	N	X
SALVAGE OF DEAD MATERIAL	X	X	X	X	N	X
CUTTING METHODS: CLEARCUT	X	X	X	X	N	X
SHELTERWOOD	X	X	X	O	N	X
SELECTION	X	X	X	O	X	X

*VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF THESE ACTIVITIES PROVIDE THE
ACCEPTABLE RANGE OF MANAGEMENT INTENSITY FOR TIMBER PRO-
DUCTION (36 CFR 291.2(B)(2)).

X = APPROPRIATE PRACTICE.

O = NOT AN APPROPRIATE PRACTICE.

N = APPROPRIATE, BUT NOT A STANDARD PRACTICE.
MAY BE ACCEPTABLE WHERE JUSTIFIED.

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9. IDENTIFY AND MANAGE SELECTED AREAS FOR CHRISTMAS TREE PRODUCTION, PARTICULARLY IN THE WHITE FIR TYPE.

10. MAKE CHRISTMAS TREES AVAILABLE IN AREAS WHERE OTHER RESOURCE OBJECTIVES CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH COMMERCIAL OR PERSONAL USE CHRISTMAS TREE SALES.

11. TIMBER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES MAY BE CARRIED OUT ON UNSUITABLE LANDS ONLY WHEN COMPATIBLE WITH OTHER RESOURCE OBJECTIVES AND WHEN THEY MEET ONE OF THE ATTACHED GUIDELINES.

a. A. SALVAGE OR SANITATION HARVESTING OF TREES OR STANDS THAT ARE SUBSTANTIALLY DAMAGED BY FIRE, WINDTHROW, OR OTHER CATASTROPHE, OR WHICH ARE IN IMMINENT DANGER FROM INSECT OR DISEASE ATTACK.

B. CUTTING OF INDIVIDUAL TREES OR STANDS TO TEST LOGGING SYSTEMS, TO CONDUCT EXPERIMENTS, OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT TREE GROWTH, INSECT OR DISEASE ORGANISMS, OR DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF SUCH HARVESTING ON OTHER RESOURCES.

C. CUTTING OF TREES TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY OF FOREST USERS, SUCH AS HAZARD-TREE REMOVAL IN CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC GROUNDS, ADMINISTRATIVE SITES, AND ALONG ROADS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

D. HARVESTING TO MEET HABITAT OBJECTIVES FOR THREATENED OR ENDANGERED ANIMAL OR PLANT SPECIES, OR TO MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE HABITAT FOR OTHER WILDLIFE OR FISH MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES.

E. HARVESTING TO MEET FORAGE PRODUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR LIVESTOCK.

F. HARVESTING TO IMPROVE THE SCENIC RESOURCE BY OPENING SCENIC VISTAS OR BY IMPROVING VISUAL VARIETY.

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G. HARVESTING OF FUELWOOD
AND CHRISTMAS TREES.
H. HARVESTING TO PROVIDE
FOR ACCESS, SUCH AS ROAD CON-
STRUCTION.

REFORESTATION
(E04)

1. ESTABLISH A SATISFACTORY STAND ON CUTOVER AREAS, EM-
PHASIZING NATURAL REGENERATION WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER
FINAL HARVEST EXCEPT:

- A. FOR PERMANENT OPENINGS THAT SERVE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES;
- B. WHEN OTHER RESOURCE OBJECTIVES DICTATE A DIFFERENT PERIOD SUCH AS HIGH INTENSITY MANAGED AREAS;
- C. WHEN PROVIDED FOR OTHERWISE IN SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS.

a. MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS
BY PRODUCTIVITY AND FOREST
COVER TYPE:

FOREST COVER TYPE	SITE PROD. (CU.FT. /A/YR)	PLANTING 1/ DENSITIES (TREES/A)
SPRUCE-FIR	85+	360-680
	50-84	360-540
	20-49	300
ASPEN	ALL	---
MIXED	85+	435-680
CONIFER	50-84	435-550
	20-49	300-360
PONDEROSA	85+	435-680
PINE	50-84	435-550
	20-49	300-360

FOREST COVER TYPE	SEEDLING PER ACRE MIN. 2/	STOCKING DESIR. 3/
SPRUCE-FIR	200	340
	200	280
	150	155
ASPEN	300	600
MIXED CONIFER	205	310
	205	255
	190	240
PONDEROSA	205	310
PINE	205	255
	190	240

FOREST COVER TYPE	SEEDLING HEIGHT (INCHES) MINIMUM	DESIRED
SPRUCE-FIR	5>	18>

FOREST DIRECTION

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CONTINUATION OF:
REFORESTATION
(E04)

ASPEN	12>	45>
MIXED CONIFER	5>	18>
PONDEROSA PINE	6>	18>

- 1/ LOWER DENSITIES ARE RECOMMENDED TO MEET MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS. HIGHER DENSITIES ARE RECOMMENDED TO MEET DESIRED STOCKING STANDARDS, WITH AMPLE STOCK FOR SELECTING GENETICALLY SUPERIOR TREES.
- 2/ MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS ARE TO BE USED WHERE NO PRECOMMERCIAL CUTTING WILL BE DONE, AND ONLY ONE HARVEST WILL BE MADE TO REGENERATE THE STAND.
- 3/ DESIRED STOCKING STANDARDS ARE TO BE USED WHERE AT LEAST ONE PRECOMMERCIAL CUT WILL BE DONE FOLLOWED BY TWO SAWLOG HARVESTS BEFORE THE FINAL CUT IS DONE. (ASPEN WILL HAVE ONLY ONE FINAL CUT.)

2. DO NOT APPLY FINAL SHELTERWOOD REMOVAL CUT UNTIL THE DESIRED NUMBER (AS SPECIFIED IN MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS) OF WELL-ESTABLISHED SEEDLINGS PER ACRE ARE EXPECTED TO REMAIN FOLLOWING OVERWOOD REMOVAL.

3. USE TREES OF THE BEST GENETIC QUALITY AVAILABLE WHICH ARE ADAPTED TO THE PLANTING SITE WHEN SUPPLEMENTAL PLANTING. (REFERENCE FSM 2475)

TIMBER STAND
IMPROVEMENT
(E05)

1. UTILIZE CHRISTMAS TREE SALES FOR STOCKING CONTROLS WHERE THE OPPORTUNITY EXISTS.

RIPARIAN
AREA
MANAGEMENT
(F03)

1. SPECIAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO FLOODPLAINS, WETLANDS, AND ALL LAND AND VEGETATION FOR A MINIMUM OF 100 FEET FROM THE EDGES OF ALL PERENNIAL STREAMS, LAKES AND OTHER BODIES OF WATER OR TO THE OUTER MARGIN OF THE RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM IF WIDER THAN 100 FEET.

a. FOLLOW DIRECTION IN FSM 2526 AND 2527.

b. MAINTAIN RIPARIAN DEPENDENT RESOURCE VALUES INCLUDING WILDLIFE, FISH, VEGETATION, WATERSHED, AND RECREATION IN A

FOREST DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RIPARIAN
AREA
MANAGEMENT
(FO3)

STABLE OR UPWARD TREND.

2. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT ACTIVITIES IN MANAGEMENT AREAS TO PROTECT AND MANAGE THE RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM.

3. PRESCRIBE LIVESTOCK GRAZING SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE RIPARIAN AREA OBJECTIVES ALONG STREAMS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING SELF-SUSTAINING FISHERIES.

a. ALLOW A MAXIMUM OF 50% USE (SEASON-LONG SYSTEM), 60% USE (DEFERRED ROTATION SYSTEM) 65% USE (REST ROTATION SYSTEM) OF TOTAL FORAGE PRODUCTION IN RIPARIAN AREAS.

ALLOW A MAXIMUM OF 50% USE OF CURRENT YEARS GROWTH ON BROWSE SPECIES IN RIPARIAN AREAS.

MAINTAIN GROUND COVER OF AT LEAST 70 PERCENT WITHIN RIPARIAN AREAS.

4. PRESCRIBE SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE RIPARIAN AREA OBJECTIVES.

A. PROHIBIT THE OPERATION OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA EXCEPT AT CONSTRUCTED STREAM CROSSINGS.

B. LOCATE SKID TRAILS, LANDING AND DECKING SITES AND OTHER HARVEST FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE RIPARIAN AREA.

a. MAINTAIN SHADE, BANK STABILITY AND SEDIMENT STANDARDS AS SPECIFIED UNDER WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.

5. LOCATE AND CONSTRUCT ARTERIAL AND COLLECTOR ROADS TO MAINTAIN THE BASIC NATURAL CONDITION AND CHARACTER OF RIPARIAN AREAS.

A. LOCATE ROADS OUTSIDE OF RIPARIAN AREA EXCEPT FOR STREAM CROSSINGS OR WHERE OTHER FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES DO NOT EXIST.

B. SELECT STREAM CROSSING POINTS TO MINIMIZE BANK AND CHANNEL DISTURBANCE.

a. MAINTAIN FISH PASSAGE DURING ALL FLOW LEVELS EXCEPT PEAK FLOW EVENTS. FOLLOW GUIDELINES IN EVANS AND JOHNSTON, 1980.

WATER USES
MANAGEMENT
(FO4)

1. DETERMINE AND OBTAIN RIGHTS TO INSTREAM FLOW VOLUMES TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN STREAM CHANNEL STABILITY AND CAPACITY AND TO MEET MULTIPLE USE REQUIREMENTS.

FOREST DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
WATER USES
MANAGEMENT
(FO4)

2. PROTEST WATER RIGHT APPLICATIONS OF OTHERS WHEN SUCH USES WILL LOWER STREAMFLOWS BELOW LEVELS ACCEPTABLE FOR NATIONAL FOREST USES AND PURPOSES.

3. SPECIAL USE PERMITS, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND SIMILAR AUTHORIZATIONS FOR USE OF NFS LANDS SHALL CONTAIN CONDITIONS AND STIPULATIONS TO MAINTAIN INSTREAM OR BY-PASS FLOWS NECESSARY TO FULFILL ALL NATIONAL FOREST USES AND PURPOSES.

4. DETERMINE AND OBTAIN RIGHTS TO OTHER SURFACE AND GROUND WATERS TO MEET MULTIPLE USE REQUIREMENTS.

5. FOLLOW UTAH WATER LAW PROCEEDURES FOR WATER FILINGS AND FOR CHANGES IN POINT OF DIVERSION, PLACE, PURPOSE, OR PERIOD OF USE.

WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(FO5 AND O6)

1. MAINTAIN INSTREAM FLOWS AND PROTECT PUBLIC PROPERTY AND RESOURCES.

2. IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY TO MEET STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. HOWEVER, WHERE THE NATURAL BACKGROUND WATER POLLUTANTS CAUSE DEGRADATION, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACTIONS. SHORT-TERM OR TEMPORARY EXCEEDANCE OF SOME PARAMETERS OF THE STATE STANDARD, SUCH AS INCREASED SEDIMENT FROM ROAD CROSSING CONSTRUCTION OR WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT MAY BE PERMITTED IN SPECIAL CASES.

3. COORDINATE WITH THE STATE AT THE LOCAL AND STATE LEVELS IN ASSESSING WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS.

4. REHABILITATE DISTURBED AREAS THAT ARE CONTRIBUTING SEDIMENT DIRECTLY TO PERENNIAL STREAMS AS A RESULT OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY AND RE-ESTABLISH VEGETATION COVER.

a. FOLLOW REQUIREMENTS OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT, AND CLEAN WATER ACT.

a. REDUCE TO NATURAL RATE ANY EROSION DUE TO MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY THROUGH NECESSARY MITIGATION MEASURES SUCH AS WATER-BARRING AND REVEGETATION. REHABILITATION MEASURES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE ACTIVITY.

FOREST DIRECTION

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CONTINUATION OF:
WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(F05 AND 06)

5. LIMIT USE OF HERBICIDES, INSECTICIDES, RODENTICIDES,
OR OTHER CHEMICAL AGENTS AS PART OF TERRESTRIAL MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES TO TIMES AND PLACES WHERE POSSIBLE TRANSPORT TO
OR BY SURFACE WATER HAS A LOW PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE.
FOLLOW ALL LABEL REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING WATER QUALITY
PROTECTION.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
GENERAL
(G00)

1. ADMINISTER AREAS WITH PRODUCING SITES AND KNOWN
RESERVES WITH CONSIDERATION OF ONGOING AND POTENTIAL
MINERAL ACTIVITIES.

2. AVOID OR MINIMIZE SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
INVESTMENTS IN AND NEAR AREAS WHERE MINERAL ACTIVITIES
CAN BE EXPECTED IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. THIS
INCLUDES CONSIDERATION FOR RESERVED AND OUTSTANDING
RIGHTS.

3. ON UNCLASSIFIED (REMAINING) LANDS, PROVIDE FOR
RECLAMATION OF DISTURBED LANDS TO ACHIEVE THE PLANNED
USE SPECIFIED IN THE FOREST PLAN, WHEN THOSE LANDS ARE
NO LONGER NEEDED FOR MINING OPERATIONS.

4. OTHER CLASSIFIED LANDS NOT WITHDRAWN FROM OPERATIONS
UNDER THE GENERAL MINING LAWS: SUCH LANDS MAY INCLUDE
RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS, NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS,
NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS, SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS SUCH
AS SCENIC AND GEOLOGIC, AREAS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES,
OR SOME OTHER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION: THE STATUS OF THE
WITHDRAWAL MUST BE DETERMINED BEFORE AN OPERATING PLAN
IS PROCESSED. PROVIDE REASONABLE PROTECTION FOR THE
PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE LANDS WERE CLASSIFIED AND FOR
REASONABLE RECLAMATION OF DISTURBED LANDS TO A
CONDITION SUITABLE FOR THOSE PURPOSES. -

MINING LAW
COMPLIANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
(LOCATABLES)
(G01)

1. MINIMIZE OR, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENT ADVERSE IMPACTS
ON SURFACE RESOURCES.

MANAGEMENT
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GENERAL
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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
MINING LAW
COMPLIANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
(LOCATABLES)
(G01)

2. REVIEW CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE OF THE MINING LAWS SUCH AS OCCUPANCY OF THE LAND FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN PROSPECTING, MINING, AND RELATED ACTIVITIES. INITIATE APPROPRIATE ACTION TO RESOLVE.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
LEASABLES
(G02 TO G07)

1. LEASING, PERMITTING, OR LICENSING OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS WILL BE BASED ON SITE SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS USING APPROPRIATE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT UNIT CONCERNED. CRITERIA FOR THESE ACTIONS SHOULD MINIMIZE IMPACTS ON, OR CONFLICTS WITH, OTHER RESOURCE USES AND SHOULD RETURN DISTURBED LANDS TO PLANNED SURFACE RESOURCES OR USES.

A. FOREST SERVICE AUTHORIZATION OF GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING WILL INCLUDE TERMS AND CONDITIONS (SEE STIPULATION IN APPENDIX H) CONTROLLING OPERATING METHODS AND TIMES TO PREVENT OR CONTROL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON SURFACE RESOURCES AND USES.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONSENT TO BLM FOR ISSUANCE OF LEASES AND PERMITS WILL INCLUDE ALL CURRENT STANDARD STIPULATIONS AND THE REGIONALLY APPROVED SPECIAL STIPULATIONS THAT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR ADDITIONAL PROTECTION OF SPECIFIC SURFACE RESOURCES AND USES. THESE STANDARD AND CURRENT REGIONALLY APPROVED SPECIAL STIPULATIONS ARE IN APPENDIX H TO THE FOREST PLAN.

C. RECOMMEND AGAINST OR DENY CONSENT OR CONCURRENCE TO BLM FOR ISSUANCE OF LEASES, PERMITS, OR LICENSES WHERE OPERATIONAL DAMAGES ON SURFACE RESOURCES, INCLUDING THE IMPACTS OF SURFACE-BASED ACCESS, PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION AND ANCILLARY FACILITIES NECESSARY TO PRODUCTION AND RELATED OPERATIONS, WOULD BE EITHER 1) IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE, OR 2) WITH LOW POTENTIAL FOR RECLAMATION. NEGATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS OR CONCENT DENIALS WILL BE BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION USING THE APPROPRIATE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.

a. ALL LEASABLE AND SALABLE MINERALS: ACTIVITIES MAY BE DENIED OR LIMITED WHERE THE CURRENT USES OR ACTIVITIES EXCEED, OR THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES MAY RESULT IN EXCEEDING THE STANDARDS OUTLINED IN THE STIPULATIONS PROVIDED IN APPENDIX H.

b. OIL AND GAS, GEOTHERMAL, COAL, AND CO2 ACTIVITIES MAY BE LIMITED WHERE:

1. SLOPES ARE STEEPER THAN 40 PERCENT,
2. EROSION HAZARD RATING IS HIGH, OR
3. GEOLOGICAL HAZARD RATING IS HIGH.

c. COAL AND LEASABLE URANIUM AND NONENERGY MINERALS ACTIVITIES MAY BE LIMITED WHERE:

1. TERRAIN DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE WASTE DUMPS AND TAILINGS DISPOSAL, LEAVING THEM UNSTABLE OR UNRECLAIMABLE.
2. SURFACE-BASED ACCESS, PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION AND ANCILLARY FACILITIES NECESSARY TO OPERATIONS ARE ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 40 PERCENT WITH HIGH EROSION HAZARD, OR WITH HIGH GEOLOGIC HAZARD.
3. NATIONAL SCENIC TRAILS AND EXISTING OR PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS OCCUR. (MINING IN THESE AREAS IS PROHIBITED BY THE COAL

FOREST DIRECTION

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CONTINUATION OF:
MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
LEASABLES
(G02 TO G07)

LEASING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1975.
COAL LEASING AND COAL EXPLORATION
LICENSES WILL NOT BE AUTHORIZED
ON ANY OF THE FOREGOING DESCRIBED
LANDS, UNLESS MINING CAN OCCUR
WITHOUT CONFLICTING WITH THE
PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE AREA WAS
ESTABLISHED.)

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
SALEABLES
(G02 TO G07)

1. THE FOREST SERVICE AUTHORIZES COMMON VARIETY
EXPLORATION AND DISPOSAL UNDER TERMS AND CONDITIONS
TO PREVENT, MINIMIZE, OR MITIGATE ADVERSE IMPACTS ON
SURFACE RESOURCES AND USES. THE OBJECTIVE OF
RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS WILL BE TO RETURN DISTURBED
LAND TO THE PLANNED USES.

a. SEE THE STANDARDS AND GUIDE-
LINES FOR LEASABLE MINERALS.

SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT (NON
-RECREATION)
(J01)

1. ACT ON SPECIAL USE APPLICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOW-
ING PRIORITIES:
- A. LAND AND LAND USE ACTIVITY REQUESTS RELATING TO PUBLIC
SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE, E.G., HIGHWAYS, POWERLINES
HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS AND PUBLIC SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS.
 - B. LAND AND LAND USE ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO INCREASED
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH NATIONAL FOREST
RESOURCES, E.G., OIL AND GAS, AND ENERGY MINERALS.
 - C. LAND AND LAND USE ACTIVITIES THAT BENEFIT ONLY PRIVATE
USERS, E.G., ROAD PERMITS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR POWER-
LINES, TELEPHONES, WATERLINES, ETC.
2. DO NOT APPROVE ANY SPECIAL USE APPLICATIONS THAT CAN BE
REASONABLY MET ON PRIVATE OR OTHER FEDERAL LANDS UNLESS IT
IS CLEARLY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.
3. BURY NEW OR RECONSTRUCTED ELECTRICAL UTILITY LINES OF
33 KV OR LESS AND TELEPHONE LINES EXCEPT WHEN:
- A. VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES OF THE AREA CAN BE MET USING
AN OVERHEAD LINE.
 - B. BURIAL IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO GEOLOGIC HAZARD OR UN-
FAVORABLE GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS.
 - C. IT IS NOT ECONOMICAL AS DETERMINED BY A COST ANALYSIS.
 - D. GREATER LONG-TERM SITE DISTURBANCE WOULD RESULT.
 - E. IT IS NOT TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT (NON
-RECREATION)
(J01)

4. DO NOT APPROVE SPECIAL USE APPLICATIONS FOR AREAS
ADJACENT TO DEVELOPED SITES UNLESS THE PROPOSED USE IS
COMPATIBLE WITH THE PURPOSE AND USE OF THE DEVELOPED SITE.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY
AND LAND
ADJUSTMENTS
(J02, 13, 15,
16, 17, AND 18)

1. ACQUIRE RIGHTS-OF-WAY ON EXISTING FOREST SYSTEM ROADS
AND TRAILS THAT CROSS PRIVATE LAND.

2. INSURE FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND VALUES ARE APPROXI-
MATELY EQUAL ON BOTH OFFERED AND SELECTED TRACTS IN
PROPOSED LAND EXCHANGES OR THAT VALUES ARE IN FAVOR OF
THE UNITED STATES.

3. CLASSIFY LANDS OR INTEREST IN LANDS FOR ACQUI-
TION WHERE LANDS ARE VALUABLE FOR NATIONAL FOREST
SYSTEM PURPOSES ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:

- A. CONGRESSIONALLY CLASSIFIED AREAS SUCH AS DESIGNATED
WILDERNESS.
- B. LANDS OR RIGHTS-OF-WAY NEEDED TO MEET RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.
- C. LANDS WHICH PROVIDE HABITAT FOR THREATENED AND EN-
DANGERED SPECIES OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.
- D. LANDS WHICH INCLUDE FLOODPLAIN OR WETLANDS.
- E. LANDS HAVING HISTORICAL OR CULTURAL RESOURCES,
OUTSTANDING SCENIC VALUES OR CRITICAL ECOSYSTEMS,
WHEN THESE RESOURCES ARE THREATENED BY CHANGE OF USE
OR WHEN MANAGEMENT MAY BE ENHANCED BY PUBLIC OWNER-
SHIP.

FOREST DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
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STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RIGHTS-OF-WAY
AND LAND
ADJUSTMENTS
(J02, 13, 15,
16, 17, AND 18)

4. CLASSIFY LANDS FOR DISPOSAL ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:
- A. TO STATES, COUNTIES, CITIES, OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES WHEN DISPOSAL WILL SERVE A GREATER PUBLIC INTEREST.
 - B. IN SMALL PARCELS INTERMINGLED WITH MINERAL OR HOMESTEAD PATENTS.
 - C. WHEN SUITABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR, IF DEVELOPMENT (RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, RECREATIONAL, ETC.) IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.
 - D. WHEN CRITICAL OR UNIQUE RESOURCE (WETLANDS, FLOODPLAINS, ESSENTIAL BIG GAME WINTER RANGE, THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT, HISTORICAL OR CULTURAL RESOURCES, CRITICAL ECOSYSTEMS, ETC.) EFFECTS ARE MITIGATED BY RESERVING INTERESTS TO PROTECT THE RESOURCE, OR BY EXCHANGE WHERE OTHER CRITICAL RESOURCES TO BE ACQUIRED ARE CONSIDERED TO BE OF EQUAL OR GREATER VALUE.

5. EFFECT JURISDICTIONAL TRANSFERS WHICH ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES:
- A. REDUCE DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS BY USERS AND AGENCIES IN TERMS OF TIME, COST, AND COORDINATION.
 - B. IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN USER ACCESS TO THE ADMINISTERING AGENCY.
 - C. DECREASE TRAVEL AND ENHANCE MANAGEMENT.
 - D. IMPROVE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES.
 - E. DEVELOP MORE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT WORK UNITS.
 - F. REDUCE ADMINISTRATIVE COST.

WITHDRAWALS,
MODIFICATIONS
AND REVOCATIONS
(J04)

1. WITHDRAWALS MUST BE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING SPECIFIC EXISTING PROPOSED USES. INITIATE ACTION FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM ENTRY WHEN OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS WILL NOT PROVIDE THE CAPABILITY FOR PROTECTION OF THE SURFACE RESOURCES AND USES.

a. WITHDRAWALS FROM ENTRY UNDER THE GENERAL MINING LAWS WILL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH SECTION 204 OF THE FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (P.L. 94-579).

b. WITHDRAWALS UNDER THE MINERALS LEASING ACT WILL BE IN EXCEPTIONAL SITUATIONS BECAUSE OF THE DISCRETION ALLOWED IN EACH CASE FOR DISPOSAL.

MANAGEMENT
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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
WITHDRAWALS,
MODIFICATIONS
AND REVOCATIONS
(J04)

PROPERTY
BOUNDARY
LOCATION
(J06)

1. LOCATE, MARK, AND POST LANDLINES ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:
 - A. LINES NEEDED TO MEET PLANNED ACTIVITIES;
 - B. LINES NEEDED TO PROTECT NFS LANDS FROM ENCROACHMENT,
AND
 - C. ALL OTHER LINES.

c. COMMON VARIETY MINERALS WITH-
DRAWALS ARE UNNECESSARY SINCE
FULL AUTHORITY FOR DISPOSAL IS
HELD BY THE FOREST SERVICE.

FOREST DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

SOIL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(KA1)

1. MAINTAIN SOIL PRODUCTIVITY, MINIMIZE MAN-CAUSED SOIL EROSION, AND MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEMS.
 - A. USE SITE PREPARATION METHODS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO KEEP FERTILE, FRIABLE TOPSOIL ESSENTIALLY INTACT.
 - B. GIVE ROADS AND TRAILS SPECIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS TO PREVENT RESOURCE DAMAGE ON CAPABILITY AREAS CONTAINING SOILS WITH HIGH SHRINK-SWELL CAPACITY.
 - C. PROVIDE ADEQUATE ROAD AND TRAIL CROSS DRAINAGE TO REDUCE SEDIMENT TRANSPORT ENERGY.
 - D. REVEGETATE ALL AREAS, CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING VEGETATION, DISTURBED DURING ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND/OR RECONSTRUCTION TO STABILIZE THE AREA AND REDUCE SOIL EROSION. WHERE PRACTICABLE USE LESS PALATABLE PLANT SPECIES ON CUTS, FILLS, AND OTHER AREAS SUBJECT TO TRAMPLING DAMAGE BY DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK AND BIG GAME TO DISCOURAGE GRAZING.
 - E. PREVENT LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE GRAZING WHICH REDUCES THE PERCENT OF PLANT COVER TO LESS THAN THE AMOUNT NEEDED FOR WATERSHED PROTECTION AND PLANT HEALTH.
 - F. PLACE TRACTOR-BUILT FIRELINES ON THE CONTOUR, WHERE POSSIBLE, AND AVOID USE OF TRACTORS ON HIGHLY ERODIBLE SITES.
 - G. PROVIDE PERMANENT DRAINAGE AND ESTABLISH PROTECTIVE VEGETATIVE COVER ON ALL NEW TEMPORARY ROADS OR EQUIPMENT WAYS, AND ALL EXISTING ROADS WHICH ARE BEING REMOVED FROM THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.
 - H. MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION BY REDUCING VEHICLE PASSES, SKIDDING ON SNOW, FROZEN OR DRY SOIL CONDITIONS, OR BY OFF-GROUND LOGGING SYSTEMS.
 - I. RESTORE SOIL DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY HUMAN USE TO SOIL LOSS TOLERANCE LEVELS COMMENSURATE WITH THE NATURAL ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES FOR THE TREATMENT AREAS.

- a. USE THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES UNLESS MORE SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ARE DEVELOPED DURING PROJECT DESIGN.
 1. LIMIT INTENSIVE GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ON UNSTABLE SLOPES AND HIGHLY ERODIBLE SITES.
 2. APPLY GUIDE DEVELOPED BY PACKER, (19) IN THE DESIGN FOR CROSS DRAIN SPACING AND BUFFERS.

MANAGEMENT
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STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SOIL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(KA1)

2. IDENTIFY AT THE PROJECT LEVEL, UPLAND AREAS THAT ARE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO RIPARIAN (PRESCRIPTION 9A) MANAGEMENT AREAS. ADJACENT UPLAND AREAS ARE THOSE PORTIONS OF A MANAGEMENT AREA WHICH, WHEN SUBJECTED TO MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, HAVE A POTENTIAL FOR DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE CONDITION OF THE ADJACENT RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREA. THE MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS IS DEPENDENT UPON SLOPE STEEPNESS, AND THE KIND, AMOUNT, AND LOCATION OF SURFACE AND VEGETATION DISTURBANCE WITHIN THE ADJACENT UPLAND UNIT.

a. THE FOLLOWING IS A GUIDE TO IDENTIFY THE APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF ADJACENT UPLAND AREAS:

SLOPE GRADIENT OF UPLAND AREAS ADJACENT TO RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREA.	UPSLOPE DISTANCE FROM BOUNDARY OF RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREA.
% SLOPE RANGE	FEET
0-20	100
20-30	180
30-40	280
40-50	400
50-60	520
60-70	640
70-80	760
80-90	880
90-100	1000
100-150	1000-1300

3. REDUCE PROJECT CAUSED, ON SITE, EROSION RATES THROUGH DESIGNED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND APPROPRIATE EROSION MITIGATION, VEGETATION, OR RESTORATION MEASURES.

a. REDUCE EROSION BY 75% WITHIN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER DISTURBANCE. REDUCE PROJECT CAUSED ON-SITE EROSION BY 95% WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER INITIAL DISTURBANCE. CALCULATE EROSION WITH APPROPRIATE UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS EQUATION METHODOLOGY.

4. DESIGN CONTINUING MITIGATION AND RESTORATION PRACTICES, AND FOLLOW-UP MAINTANCE ACTIVITIES.

a. INSURE THAT 80% ORIGINAL GROUND COVER (VEGETATION) RECOVERY OCCURS WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER DISTURBANCE.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(LO1 & 20)

1. CLASSIFY AREAS AS TO WHETHER OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE IS PERMITTED.

a. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

FOREST DIRECTION

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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

2. MANAGE ROAD USE BY SEASONAL OR PERMANENT CLOSURE IF:
 - A. USE CAUSES UNACCEPTABLE DAMAGE TO SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES DUE TO WEATHER OR SEASONAL CONDITIONS
 - B. USE CONFLICTS WITH THE ROS CLASS ESTABLISHED FOR THE AREA;
 - C. USE CAUSES UNACCEPTABLE WILDLIFE CONFLICT OR HABITAT DEGRADATION,
 - D. USE RESULTS IN UNSAFE CONDITIONS.
 - E. THE ROAD DOES NOT SERVE AN IDENTIFIED PUBLIC OR ADMINISTRATIVE NEED;
 - F. AREA ACCESSED HAS SEASONAL NEED FOR PROTECTION OR NONUSE; OR
 - G. FINANCING IS NOT AVAILABLE TO MAINTAIN THE FACILITY OR MANAGE THE ASSOCIATED USE OF ADJACENT LANDS.

3. CLOSED OR RESTRICTED ROADS MAY BE USED FOR AND TO ACCOMPLISH ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES WHEN:
 - A. PRESCRIBED IN MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION STATEMENTS;
 - B. AUTHORIZED BY THE FOREST SUPERVISOR; AND
 - C. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

ARTERIAL AND
COLLECTOR ROAD
CONSTRUCTION AND
RECONSTRUCTION
(L02 THRU L09,
L16 THRU L18)

1. CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT ARTERIAL AND COLLECTOR ROADS TO MEET MULTIPLE RESOURCE NEEDS.

a. CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR ARTERIAL AND COLLECTOR ROADS ARE:

STANDARD	ARTERIAL	COLLECTOR
TRAVEL SPEED	AVERAGE 30-55 MPH	AVERAGE 10-30 MPH
LANES	GENERALLY 2 LANES	GENERALLY 1 LANE
SURFACE	ALL WEATHER, GENERALLY ASPHALT OR GRAVEL	GENERALLY GRAVEL OR NATIVE SURFACE, SOMETIMES ASPHALT
WIDTH	TYPICALLY 20 TO 24 FEET, BUT SOME SINGLE	TYPICALLY 12 TO 16 FEET, WITH

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
ROAD
MAINTENANCE
(L19)

2. MAINTAIN STRUCTURES, BRIDGES, CATTLEGUARDS, ETC., TO BE STRUCTURALLY SOUND AND SAFE FOR USE.

TRAIL
CONSTRUCTION AND
RECONSTRUCTION
(L22)

1. CONSTRUCT OR RECONSTRUCT TRAILS WHEN NEEDED AS PART OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

a. MAINTAIN TRAILS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS IN THE TRAIL HANDBOOK (FSH 7709.12).

b. CROSS DRAINS AND CONVEYANCE STRUCTURES ARE PLANNED ACCORDING TO FOREST DESIGN STANDARDS.

2. USE CORDUROY AND/OR PUNCHEON TREADS ACROSS BOGS WHERE NO SAFE AND FEASIBLE BYPASS OPPORTUNITY EXISTS.

TRAIL
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L23)

1. MAINTAIN ALL TRAILS TO MEET STANDARD OF USE DESIGNATED IN TRAVEL PLAN.

2. MAINTAIN ALL TRAILS TO THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:
 - A. STRUCTURES (BRIDGES, CORDUROY, ETC.) ARE STRUCTURALLY SOUND AND SAFE FOR SPECIFIED CLASS OF USER,
 - B. MAINTAIN DRAINAGE STRUCTURES TO PREVENT UNACCEPTABLE RESOURCE DAMAGE, AND
 - C. REMOVE HAZARDS FROM TRAILS TO ALLOW SAFE PASSAGE FOR SPECIFIED CLASS OF USERS. A SAFETY HAZARD IS DEFINED HERE AS A PHYSICAL CONDITION OF A TRAIL WHICH MAY CAUSE INJURY, IS UNUSUAL OR UNEXPECTED, AND NOT READILY IDENTIFIABLE BY THE TRAIL USER. A HAZARD IS A ROTTEN BRIDGE DECKING. A STREAM CROSSING WHERE NO BRIDGE IS PROVIDED AND THE USER WOULD EXPECT NONE IS NOT A HAZARD.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
TRAIL
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L23)
TELECOMMUNICA-
TIONS SYSTEM

3. PROVIDE A FULL RANGE OF TRAIL OPPORTUNITIES IN
COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL
JURISDICTIONS AND PRIVATE INDUSTRIES BOTH ON AND OFF
NFS LANDS.

1. MAINTAIN A COST EFFECTIVE, RELIABLE TELE-
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS BOTH ON AND OFF
FOREST COMMUNICATIONS FOR DATA, RADIO, AND TELEPHONE.

a. R-4 AND FOREST TELECOMMUNICA-
TIONS PLAN.

ADMINISTRATIVE
SITES

1. DEVELOP A PLAN TO MANAGE FOREST ADMINISTRATIVE SITES
THAT RECOGNIZES NEED AND LOCATION OF PERMANENT AND
TEMPORARY HOUSING AND STORAGE.

a. MEET HEALTH, SAFETY, AND
SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

FIRE PLANNING
AND
SUPPRESSION
(P01)

1. PROVIDE A LEVEL OF PROTECTION FROM WILDFIRE THAT IS
COST EFFICIENT AND THAT WILL MEET MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
FOR THE AREA CONSIDERING THE FOLLOWING:
A. THE VALUES OF THE RESOURCES THAT ARE THREATENED BY
FIRE.
B. THE PROBABILITY OF FIRE OCCURRENCE.
C. THE PROBABLE FUELBED.
D. THE WEATHER CONDITIONS LIKELY TO INFLUENCE FIRES
THAT OCCUR.
E. THE COSTS OF FIRE PROTECTION PROGRAMS (FFP AND FFF).
F. THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, CULTURAL, ENVIRON-
MENTAL, LIFE AND PROPERTY CONCERNS.
G. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR THE AREA. USE THE FIRE
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS PROCESS (FSH 5109.19) FOR THIS
ANALYSIS.
H. AIRSHEDS AND SMOKE MANAGEMENT IN SENSITIVE AREAS.

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

ESCAPED FIRE
SUPPRESSION
(P09)

1. TAKE SUPPRESSION ACTION ON ALL ESCAPED FIRES CONSIDERING THE FOLLOWING:
 - A. THE VALUES OF THE RESOURCES THREATENED BY THE FIRE (BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE).
 - B. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR THE THREATENED AREA(S).
 - C. THE TYPE OF FUELBED.
 - D. THE CURRENT AND PROJECTED WEATHER CONDITIONS THAT WILL INFLUENCE FIRE BEHAVIOR.
 - E. NATURAL BARRIERS AND FUEL BREAKS.
 - F. SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, CULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS.
 - G. PUBLIC SAFETY.
 - H. FIREFIGHTER SAFETY.
 - I. COSTS OF ALTERNATIVE SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES. USE THE ESCAPED FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS TO MAKE THIS DETERMINATION (FSM 5130.31).

FUEL TREATMENT
(P11 THRU 14)

1. MAINTAIN FUEL CONDITIONS WHICH PERMIT FIRE SUPPRESSION FORCES TO MEET FIRE PROTECTION OBJECTIVES FOR THE AREA.

a. REDUCE OR OTHERWISE TREAT ALL ACTIVITY FUELS SO THAT THE TOTAL LOADING OF MATERIALS LESS THAN 6 INCHES IN DIAMETER IS LESS THAN 25 TONS/ACRE,
OR
BREAK UP CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY FUEL CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING THE ABOVE STANDARD INTO MANAGEABLE UNITS WITH FUEL BREAKS OR FIRE LANES,
OR
PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION FOR ACTIVITY FUEL AREAS EXCEEDING THE ABOVE STANDARD WHEN SUCH PROTECTION WILL NOT BE REQUIRED FOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

VEGETATION
TREATED BY
BURNING
(P15)

1. USE PRESCRIBED FIRE FROM PLANNED AND UNPLANNED IGNITIONS TO ACCOMPLISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, SUCH AS REDUCING FUEL LOAD BUILDUP, WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT, ETC.

a. MANAGE ALL PRESCRIBED FIRES FROM UNPLANNED IGNITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES IN APPENDIX L. ALL UNPLANNED IGNITIONS OCCURRING IN SPECIAL SITUATION ZONE 4 (TOTAL SUPPRESSION ZONE) WILL BE SUPPRESSED IMMEDIATELY.

b. SEE APPENDIX AND MAP.

FOREST DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
VEGETATION
TREATED BY
BURNING
(P15)

2. LIMIT USE OF PRESCRIBED FIRES ON AREAS ADJACENT TO
RIPARIAN AREAS TO PROTECT RIPARIAN AND AQUATIC VALUES.

3. USE UNPLANNED IGNITION ON AREAS IDENTIFIED
IN THIS PLAN TO ACHIEVE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES.

AIR RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(P16)

1. COMPLY WITH STATE AND FEDERAL AIR QUALITY STANDARDS.
(SEE FSM 2120)

a. MEET APPLICABLE STATE AIR
QUALITY STANDARDS.

INSECT AND DIS-
EASE MANAGEMENT/
SUPPRESSION
(P35)

1. PREVENT OR SUPPRESS EPIDEMIC OR THREATENING INSECT
AND DISEASE POPULATIONS WITH AN INTEGRATED PEST
MANAGEMENT (IPM) APPROACH CONSISTENT WITH RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES.

LAW ENFORCEMENT
(P24 THRU 27)

1. PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE,
FOREST VALUES, AND PROPERTY.

a. PROVIDE ROUTINE PATROLS OF
HEAVILY USED CAMPGROUNDS AND
PATROLS OF OTHER AREAS AS
NEEDED. DEVELOP ACTION PLANS
TO COORDINATE RESPONSES TO
EMERGENCIES, REPORTED LAW
VIOLATIONS AND INCIDENTS WITH
LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES.

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FOREST DIRECTION

D. MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

The management area prescriptions included in this section represent the Management Area Direction applicable to specific areas of land. These management area prescriptions in various combinations were used as the basis for developing the alternatives analyzed in the accompanying Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

A management area prescription number was assigned to each management area in order to link the prescription to the land area. The location of management areas is illustrated on the Management Area Map inserted inside the back cover of this document.

The prescription for each management area consists of a summary and a set of management requirements. The prescription summary identifies the primary emphasis of the prescription. All prescriptions are multiple use prescriptions but each has a primary emphasis.

Management requirements are presented in three columns: Management Activities, General Direction Statements, and Standards and Guidelines.

Management Activities are work processes that are conducted to produce, enhance, or maintain levels of outputs or to achieve administrative and environmental quality objectives. Management Activities are identified by a code number and title defined in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11) dated July, 1980. In some cases, management activities were grouped under one activity when it was not appropriate to develop separate requirements. Not all management activities need management requirements. When there are no management requirements listed for an activity, the Forest Direction or direction in laws, regulations or executive orders of Forest Service directives adequately covers the activity.

General Direction Statements specify the actions, measures, or treatments (management practices) to be done when implementing the management activity or the condition expected to exist after the general direction is implemented.

Standards and Guidelines are quantifications of the acceptable limits within which the general direction is implemented.

The following Management Area Summary (Table IV-2) lists the management emphasis and shows the acreage allocations for each management area. The pages following contain prescriptions for the management areas. They are in the same order as listed in the Summary.

MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARY

TABLE IV-2
MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARY

Management Area	Emphasis	Acres
1A	Developed Recreation Sites	299
1D	Utility Corridors	(71,084) 1/
2A	Semi-Primitive Motorized Recreation	6,626
2B	Rural/Roaded Natural Recreation	27,855
3A	Non Motorized Recreation with Devel. of Other Resources	69,237
3B	Non motorized Recreation without Devel. of Other Resources	17,691
3C	Management of Fish Lake Mountain	19,044
4A	Fish Habitat Improvement	2,474
4B	Habitat for Management Indicator Species	354,732
5A	Big Game Winter Range in Non Forested Areas	66,720
6B	Livestock Grazing	658,704
7A	Wood-Fiber Production and Utilization	44,104
7B	Wood-Fiber Prod. and Util. Through Selected Planting Stock	6,061
7C	Management of Forested Areas on Steep Slopes	2/
7D	Wood-Fiber Prod. and Util. for Products Other Than Sawtimber	8,564
9A	Riparian Area Management	1,038
9F	Improved Watershed Condition	135,842
10A	Research Natural Areas	4,300
10E	Municipal Watershed	<u>1,179</u>
	Total	1,424,479

1/ Excluded from total because it is applied in conjunction with another prescription.

2/ No acres given since this prescription is to be used in Management Areas 7A and 7B where the slope is over 40 percent.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 1A

(Provides for existing and proposed developed recreation sites)

299 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for developed recreation in existing and proposed campgrounds, picnic grounds, trailheads, visitor information centers, summer home groups, and water-based support facilities. Proposed sites (sites scheduled for development in the plan) are managed to maintain the site attractiveness until they are developed.

Facilities such as roads, trails, toilets, signs, etc., may be dominant but harmonize and blend with the natural setting. Livestock grazing is generally excluded from developed sites. Existing and proposed sites are withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	1. EMPHASIZE VISUALLY APPEALING LANDSCAPES (VISTA OPENINGS, ROCK OUTCROPPINGS, DIVERSITY OF VEGETATION, ETC.)	a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE: -PARTIAL RETENTION IN DEVELOPMENT LEVEL 2 SITES. -MODIFICATION IN DEVELOPMENT LEVEL 3, 4 AND 5 SITES. b. SENSITIVITY LEVEL: DEVELOPMENT LEVEL 3, 4, AND 5 SITES ARE SENSITIVITY LEVEL ONE. c. APPLY REHABILITATION PRACTICES WHERE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING MET.
	2. FACILITIES MAY DOMINATE, BUT WILL HARMONIZE AND BLEND WITH THE NATURAL FOREGROUND AND MIDDLE-GROUND LANDSCAPE.	
RECREATION FACILITY AND SITE CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION (A05 AND 06)	1. DESIGN FACILITIES AND ACCESS TO PROVIDE SITE PROTECTION, EFFICIENT MAINTENANCE, AND USER CONVENIENCE. DESIGN AND DEVELOP SITES TO ENSURE THAT DEVELOPED CAPACITY DOES NOT EXCEED SEASON-LONG CARRYING CAPACITY. 2. PROVIDE AT LEAST 10 PERCENT OF THE UNITS IN LEVEL 3 AND 4 CAMP AND PICNIC SITES TO ACCOMMODATE TWO OR MORE FAMILY GROUPS.	a. CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT EXISTING AND NEW DEVELOPED SITES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES IN FSM 2331.
RECREATION FACILITY AND SITE MANAGEMENT (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	1. MAINTAIN ALL DEVELOPED SITES IN ACCORDANCE WITH FOREST'S ACCEPTABLE WORK STANDARDS (FSM 2330 FISHLAKE SUPPLEMENT) 2. MAINTAIN FACILITIES IN A SAFE CONDITION. REPLACE FACILITIES WHEN REHABILITATION COSTS 50 PERCENT OR MORE OF REPLACEMENT COSTS OR WHEN EXISTING FACILITIES ARE NO LONGER COMPATIBLE WITH SITE DESIGN OR ROS CLASSIFICATION.	a. SEE FSH 2309.11, SEC. 122.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

1. MANAGE LIVESTOCK GRAZING TO ENHANCE RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES IN EXISTING AND PROPOSED RECREATION SITES.

a. CONSTRUCT FENCES OF MATER-
IAL OTHER THAN BARBED WIRE
AROUND DEVELOPED SITES.

2. EXCLUDE GRAZING OF RECREATIONAL STOCK AND LIVESTOCK IN
DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES DURING THE MANAGED RECREATION USE
SEASON.

a. MAINTAIN VEGETATION IN
FAIR OR BETTER RANGE CONDITION.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. MANAGE TREE STANDS TO ENHANCE VISUAL QUALITY AND
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES ON EXISTING AND PROPOSED
RECREATION SITES.

2. REMOVE UNSAFE AND/OR DEAD TREES IN DEVELOPED SITES.
PLANT NEW TREES TO PROVIDE DESIRED TREE COVER WHEN NATURAL
REGENERATION IS INSUFFICIENT.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 1D

(Provides for utility corridors)

71,084 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for major oil and gas pipelines, major water transmission and slurry pipelines, electrical transmission lines, and transcontinental telephone lines. Management activities within these linear corridors strive to be compatible with the management goals of the management areas through which they pass.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	1. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT UTILITIES TO HARMONIZE WITH THE LANDSCAPE.	a. USE NATIONAL FOREST LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT, VOLUME 2-UTILITIES FOR PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS.
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)	1. MANAGE DISPERSED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN A MANNER CONSISTENT OR COMPATIBLE WITH ADJACENT MANAGEMENT AREAS. 2. CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE PLANS FOR UTILITIES WILL PROVIDE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MITIGATION MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO FEDERAL AGENCY COMMENTS.	
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05 AND 06)	1. MANAGE WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT IN A MANNER CONSISTENT OR COMPATIBLE WITH ADJACENT MANAGEMENT AREAS. 2. CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE PLANS FOR UTILITIES WILL PROVIDE FOR WILDLIFE AND FISH MITIGATION MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCY COMMENTS.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	1. MANAGE THE RANGE RESOURCE IN A MANNER CONSISTENT OR COMPATIBLE WITH ADJACENT MANAGEMENT AREAS.	
SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS (E03, 06 & 07)	1. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES IN A MANNER CONSISTENT OR COMPATIBLE WITH ADJACENT MANAGEMENT AREAS. PROVIDE REQUIRED ELECTRICAL CLEARANCES AND MINIMIZE THE VISUAL IMPACT OF THE UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAY. 2. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.	
SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NON-RECREATION) (J01)	1. CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE PLANS WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR ALL MAJOR UTILITY PROJECTS CROSSING NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.	

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

RIGHTS-OF-WAY
AND LAND
ADJUSTMENTS
(J02, 13, 15,
16, 17, AND 18)

1. DESIGNATE EXISTING TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY USES, IF THEY ORIGINATE ON OR CROSS NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS, AS RIGHTS-OF-WAY CORRIDORS, CONSISTENT WITH FOREST PLAN GOALS.

2. IDENTIFY AREAS WHERE DESIGNATION AS TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY CORRIDORS IN THE FUTURE ARE COMPATIBLE WITH MANAGEMENT AREA GOALS. FOLLOW THE PROCESS AND DEFINITIONS ESTABLISHED IN FSM 1922.51.

- a. DESIGNATE AS UTILITY CORRIDORS:

1. ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSIONS - 69 KILOVOLTS OR LARGER.
2. PIPELINES - 10 INCHES IN DIAMETER OR LARGER.
3. TELECOMMUNICATIONS - ALL MICROWAVE PATHS AND FIXED TELECOMMUNICATION ELECTRONIC SITES.
4. RAILWAYS - 10 MILES IN LENGTH OR LONGER.
5. HIGHWAYS - ALL INTERSTATE, FEDERAL, OR STATE HIGHWAYS.
6. TELEPHONE LINES - MAJOR TRANSCONTINENTAL SYSTEMS.

- a. FUTURE TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY CORRIDORS ARE EXCLUDED FROM RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (MANAGEMENT AREA 10A).

- b. AVOID THE FOLLOWING MANAGEMENT AREAS UNLESS STUDIES INDICATE THAT THE IMPACT OF THE CORRIDOR CAN BE MITIGATED:
 1. DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES AND WINTER SPORTS SITES (MANAGEMENT AREAS 1A AND 1B).
 2. MANAGEMENT AREA 3B EMPHASIZING SEMI-PRIMITIVE RECREATION.
 3. RIPARIAN AREAS.
 4. MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY AND MUNICIPAL WATERSHEDS (MANAGEMENT AREA 10E).

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RIGHTS-OF-WAY
AND LAND
ADJUSTMENTS
(J02, 13, 15,
16, 17, AND 18)

3. DESIGN, CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE (ANSI). UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED ON THE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWINGS, ALL CONSTRUCTION AND CLEARANCES OF THE TRANSMISSION LINE SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST EDITION OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE (ANSI) ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE.

4. ALL DESIGN, MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND TERMINATION PRACTICES EMPLOYED IN CONNECTION WITH OIL PIPELINES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAFE AND PROVEN ENGINEERING PRACTICES AND SHALL MEET OR EXCEED THE FOLLOWING:

- A. U.S.A. STANDARD CODE FOR PRESSURE PIPING, ANSI B 31.4, LIQUID PETROLEUM TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.
- B. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS, 49 CFR, PART 195, TRANSPORTATION OF LIQUIDS BY PIPELINE.

5. ALL DESIGN, MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND TERMINATION PRACTICES EMPLOYED IN CONNECTION WITH GAS PIPELINES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAFE AND PROVEN ENGINEERING PRACTICES AND SHALL MEET OR EXCEED THE FOLLOWING:

- A. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS, ASME GAS PIPING STANDARDS COMMITTEE, GUIDE FOR GAS TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PIPING SYSTEM (3RD EDITION, APRIL 1976).
- B. 49 CFR, PART 192, TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINES: MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2A

(Emphasis is on semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities)

6,626 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling both on and off roads and trails. Motorized travel may be restricted or seasonally prohibited to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources.

Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural process. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used.

The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen and shelterwood for all other forest cover types.

Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in management activities G00-G07 in Forest direction.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE A VISUALLY APPEALING LANDSCAPE. ENHANCE OR PROVIDE MORE VIEWING OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASE VEGETATION DIVERSITY IN SELECTED AREAS.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE PARTIAL RETENTION

b. FS SYSTEM TRAVEL ROUTES ARE SENSITIVITY LEVEL ONE.

c. APPLY REHABILITATION PRACTICES WHERE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING MET.

d. MANAGE VISUAL RESOURCES USING THE ABOVE STANDARDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FSM 2380.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. EMPHASIZE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIMITIVE ROAD AND MOTORIZED TRAIL USE. SPECIFIC LAND AREAS OR TRAVEL ROUTES MAY BE CLOSED SEASONALLY OR YEAR ROUND FOR COMPATIBILITY WITH ADJACENT AREA MANAGEMENT, TO PREVENT RESOURCE DAMAGE, FOR ECONOMIC REASONS, TO PREVENT CONFLICTS OF USE, AND FOR USER SAFETY.

2. MANAGE USE TO ALLOW LOW TO MODERATE CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS.

a. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:
-TRAIL AND CAMP ENCOUNTERS DURING PEAK USE DAYS ARE LESS THAN 30 PARTIES PER DAY.
-TRAIL AND AREA-WIDE USE CAPACITY:

ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE
MOTORIZED

USE VERY MODER- HIGH
LEVEL LOW LOW ATE

ON TRAILS
PAOT/
MILE 2.0 3.0 9.0 11.0

AREA-WIDE

09-AI

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

PAOT/
ACRE .004 .008 .05 .08

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL CO-
EFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO RE-
FLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF
USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS
OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA
TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS
USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS
WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO
THE BIOPHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL
OCCUR.

3. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

4. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION
CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

a. CAMPSITE CONDITION CLASS BASED
UPON FRISSELL, S.S.; JOURNAL OF
FORESTRY, MAY, 1978.

5. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

6. FACILITIES PROVIDED INCLUDE DEVELOPMENT LEVEL
1 AND 2 CAMPGROUNDS, TRAILS SUITABLE FOR MOTORIZED
TRAILBIKE USE, LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACE,
AND PARKING LOTS AT TRAIL HEADS. PROVIDE
SIGNING COMPATIBLE WITH INTENDED USE.

a. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732,
FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS
HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A
AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(PRIVATE AND
OTHER PUBLIC
SECTOR)
(A16)

1. ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR SERVICES
SUPPORTING RECREATION.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

TRAIL
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L23)

1. MAINTAIN EXISTING MOTORIZED ROUTES OR CONSTRUCT NEW ROUTES NEEDED AS PART OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. PROVIDE LOOP ROUTES OF ONE-HALF TO ONE DAY'S TRAVEL TIME WITH AT LEAST ONE-HALF THE TOTAL ROUTE LOCATED WITHIN THE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED ROS CLASS AND UTILIZING PRIMITIVE LOCAL ROADS AND/OR TRAILS SUITABLE FOR MOTORIZED TRAIL BIKE TRAVEL.

a. DO NOT EXCEED AN AVERAGE MOTORIZED TRAIL DENSITY OF 4 MILES PER SQUARE MILE ON FOURTH-ORDER WATERSHEDS.

b. DO NOT EXCEED AN AVERAGE MOTORIZED TRAIL DENSITY OF 2 MILES PER SQUARE MILE IN NONFORESTED AREAS OF FOURTH-ORDER WATERSHEDS.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2B

(Emphasis is on rural and roaded-natural recreation opportunities)

27,855 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for rural and roaded-natural recreation opportunities. Motorized and nonmotorized recreation activities such as driving for pleasure, viewing scenery, picnicking, fishing, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing are possible. Conventional use of high-way-type vehicles is provided for in design and construction of facilities. Motorized travel may be prohibited or restricted to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources. Visual resources are managed so that management activities maintain or improve the quality of recreation opportunities. Management activities are not evident, remain visually subordinate, or may be dominant, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used.

The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen, shelterwood in ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, and Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE A VISUALLY APPEALING LANDSCAPE. ENHANCE OR PROVIDE MORE VIEWING OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASE VEGETATION DIVERSITY IN SELECTED AREAS.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE PARTIAL RETENTION

b. ARTERIAL AND COLLECTOR ROADS AND TRAILS ARE SENSITIVITY LEVEL 1.

c. MANAGE VISUAL RESOURCES USING THE ABOVE STANDARDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FSM 2380.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL OR RURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES ALONG FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED TRAVEL. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO ALLOW MODERATE TO HIGH INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS.

WHERE ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR OR LOCAL ROADS OR AREAS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION WITH A MODERATE TO HIGH INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS IN A ROADED NATURAL OR RURAL SETTING.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:

-TRAIL AND CAMP ENCOUNTERS DURING PEAK USE DAYS MAY EXCEED 30 PARTIES PER DAY.

-TRAIL AND AREA-WIDE USE CAPACITY:

ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL

USE LEVEL	VERY LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2 2.5

ON TRAILS
PAOT/MILE - - - - -

AREA-WIDE
PAOT/ACRE .04 .08 1.2 2.5

ROS CLASS - RURAL

USE LEVEL	VERY LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.5	.8 5.0	7.5

ON TRAILS
PAOT/MILE - - - - -

AREA-WIDE
PAOT/ACRE .5 .8 5.0 7.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL CO-

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

EFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT
USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE,
AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE
SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS
DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE,
CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS
WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO
THE BIOPHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL
OCCUR.

- b. CLOSE LOCAL ROADS TO
PUBLIC USE. DESIGNATE
ROUTES AND AREAS WHICH
CAN BE PERIODICALLY OPEN-
ED TO:
- GATHERING FIREWOOD.
- OPERATING OVERSNOW VEHICLES.

2. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION
CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

3. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

4. FACILITIES PROVIDED INCLUDE DEVELOPMENT LEVEL
1 AND 2 CAMPGROUNDS, TRAILS SUITABLE FOR MOTORIZED
TRAILBIKE USE, LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACE,
AND PARKING LOTS AT TRAIL HEADS. PROVIDE
SIGNING COMPATIBLE WITH INTENDED USE.

a. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE
RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV
USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

b. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732,
FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS
HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A
AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

5. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF.
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

AGE		YRS
GROW- ING STOCK LEVEL	N/A	60 TO 120
THINNING CYCLE	N/A	20 TO 30 YRS
2. TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD:		
> > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >		
FOREST COVER TYPE		
	ENGELMANN SPRUCE-SUB- ALPINE FIR, PONDEROSA PINE & MIXED CONIFER	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	100-180 YRS	100 OR MORE YRS
GROWING STOCK LEVEL	80-160	60-120
THINNING CYCLE	20-30 YRS	20-30 YRS
FIRST CUT (SEED CUT): REMOVE 40 TO 70 PERCENT OF THE BASAL AREA OR CUT TO: BA 25-60 BA 20-60		
SECOND CUT (REMOVAL CUT): REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN REGENERATED STAND MEETS MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS.		
3. THREE-STEP SHELTERWOOD:		
> > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >		
FOREST COVER TYPE		

IV-70

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

	ENGLEMANN SPRUCE-SUB- ALPINE FIR, PONDEROSA PINE & MIXED CONIFER	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	100-180 YRS	100 OR MORE YRS
GROWING STOCK LEVEL	80-160	60-120
THINNING CYCLE	20-30 YRS	20-30 YRS
FIRST CUT (PREPARATORY CUT): REMOVE 10 TO 40 PERCENT OF THE BASAL AREA OR CUT TO: BA 60-80 BA 50-80		
SECOND CUT (SEED CUT): REMOVE 40 TO 50 PERCENT OF THE REMAINING BASAL AREA OR CUT TO: BA 25-50 BA 20-50 10-20 YRS 10-20 YRS AFTER PRE- AFTER PARATORY CUT PREPARA- TORY CUT TORY CUT		
THIRD CUT (REMOVAL CUT): REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN REGENERATED STAND MEETS MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS. > > > > > > > > > > > > >		

3. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING
STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.

4. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL
AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT (NON
-RECREATION)
(J01)

1. PERMIT SPECIAL USES WHICH ARE COMPLEMENTARY AND COMPAT-
IBLE WITH THE KIND AND DEVELOPMENT LEVEL OF THE ASSOCIATED
FOREST SERVICE FACILITIES WITHIN THE AREA.

a. REFERENCE THE ROS USERS GUIDE.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

1. MANAGE PUBLIC USE OF ROADS WITH TECHNIQUES SUCH AS:
SEASONAL CLOSURES, TIME OF DAY CLOSURES, ETC.

TRAIL
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L23)

1. MAINTAIN EXISTING MOTORIZED ROUTES OR CONSTRUCT
NEW ROUTES NEEDED AS PART OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.
DEVELOP LOOP ROUTES AND COORDINATE THEM TO COMPLEMENT
SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED OPPORTUNITIES IN ADJACENT
SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED ROS CLASS AREAS.

a. DO NOT EXCEED MOTORIZED
TRAIL AND LOCAL ROAD DENSITY OF
4 MILES PER SQUARE MILE ON
NONFORESTED AREAS.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 3A

(Emphasis is on providing nonmotorized recreation
with development of other resources)

69,237 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for nonmotorized recreation outside of wilderness. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting and cross-country skiing are available. Seasonal or permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide seclusion for wildlife such as nesting for raptorial birds, big game rearing areas, and mammals (mountain lion, elk) with large home ranges. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate.

Investments in compatible resource uses such as livestock grazing and mineral exploration and development occur; but roads are closed to public use. Commercial and noncommercial tree harvest occur. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen, shelterwood in ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, and mixed conifers.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE A VISUALLY APPEALING LANDSCAPE. ENHANCE OR PROVIDE MORE VIEWING OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASE VEGETATION DIVERSITY IN SELECTED AREAS.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQQ) SHALL BE PARTIAL RETENTION

b. FS SYSTEM TRAVEL ROUTES ARE SENSITIVITY LEVEL ONE.

c. APPLY REHABILITATION PRACTICES WHERE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING MET.

d. MANAGE VISUAL RESOURCES USING THE ABOVE STANDARDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FSM 2380.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. EMPHASIZE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. DO NOT ALLOW MOTORIZED RECREATION ACTIVITIES. MOTORIZED TRAVEL ALONG SPECIFIC TRAVEL ROUTES IS PERMITTED TO ACCOMPLISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

2. MANAGE USE TO ALLOW LOW TO MODERATE CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS.

a. PROHIBIT OR RESTRICT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE (R2 FSH 2309.26).

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY:
-TRAIL AND CAMP ENCOUNTERS DURING PEAK USE DAYS ARE LESS THAN 30 OTHER PARTIES PER DAY.
-TRAIL AND AREA-WIDE USE CAPACITY:

ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE
NONMOTORIZED

USE LEVEL	VERY LOW	MODER- LOW	HIGH ATE
--------------	-------------	---------------	-------------

ON TRAILS
PAOT/

MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
------	-----	-----	-----	------

AREA-WIDE
PAOT/

IV-74

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ACRE .004 .008 .05 .08

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL CO-
EFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO RE-
FLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF
USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS
OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA
TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS
USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS
WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO
THE BIOPHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL
OCCUR.

3. PROVIDE FACILITIES SUCH AS FOOT AND HORSE TRAILS, SINGLE
LANE LOCAL INTERMITTENT ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACE USED AS
TRAILS, DEVELOPMENT LEVEL 1 AND 2 CAMPGROUNDS, AND
NECESSARY SIGNING.

a. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732,
FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS
HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A
AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

4. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(PRIVATE AND
OTHER PUBLIC
SECTOR)
(A16)

1. ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR SERVICES
SUPPORTING RECREATION.

WILDLIFE
HABITAT
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(02, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. MAINTAIN WILDLIFE HABITAT EFFECTIVENESS. PERMANENT
OPENINGS MAY BE EMPLOYED. REDUCE DISTURBANCE TO WILDLIFE
SO THAT NO SIGNIFICANT LONG-TERM NEGATIVE WILDLIFE EFFECTS
RESULT.

2. PROVIDE DEER AND ELK COVER.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

1. KEEP LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION AND STOCKING RATES
COMPATIBLE WITH RECREATION USE. LOCATE STRUCTURAL
IMPROVEMENTS TO MEET VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. MANAGE TREE STANDS USING BOTH COMMERCIAL AND
NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS. ENHANCE VISUAL QUALITY,
DIVERSITY, AND INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL.

2. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING HARVEST
METHODS:
- CLEARCUT IN ASPEN.
- SELECTION AND SHELTERWOOD CUTS IN PONDEROSA PINE, MIXED
CONIFER AND ENGELMANN SPRUCE-SUBALPINE FIR.

a. APPLY HARVEST TREATMENTS TO
FOREST COVER TYPES AS SPECIFIED
BELOW ON AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF
THE FOREST COVER TYPE. UP TO
20 PERCENT OF THE TYPE MAY BE
TREATED USING OTHER HARVEST
METHODS SPECIFIED IN FOREST
DIRECTION..

b. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS:
(THESE STANDARDS MAY BE EXCEEDED
ON AREAS MANAGED FOR OLD GROWTH)

1. CLEARCUT:
>
FOREST COVER TYPE

	ASPEN	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	80-120 YRS	100 OR MORE YRS
GROW- ING STOCK LEVEL	N/A	60 TO 120
THINNING CYCLE	N/A	20 TO 30 YRS

2. TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD:
>
FOREST COVER TYPE

IV-76

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

LOCAL ROAD
CONSTRUCTION AND
RECONSTRUCTION
(L11, 12, & 13)

1. ALLOW CONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL ROADS FOR NON-RECREATION PURPOSES.
CLOSE LOCAL ROADS TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED USE, AND PROHIBIT OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV) USE.
MAINTAIN LOCAL ROADS TO LEVEL 1 DURING PERIODS WHEN ACCESS FOR RESOURCE UTILIZATION IS NOT REQUIRED.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 3B

(Emphasis is on providing nonmotorized recreation
without development of other resources)

17,691 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting and cross-country skiing are available. Seasonal or permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide seclusion for wildlife such as nesting for raptorial birds, big game rearing areas, and mammals (mountain lion, elk) with large home ranges. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate.

Investments in locatable mineral exploration and development occur, but roads are closed to public use. Mineral leasing is allowed with stipulation of no surface occupancy. Prescribed fires are employed to manage vegetation. Timber Harvest is not permitted. Permitted and recreational livestock grazing occurs, but new permanent structures other than corrals, fences, and water developments are not allowed.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES SO THAT THE IMPACT OF MAN IS NOT APPARENT AND THE AREA APPEARS IN A CONDITION AFFECTED ONLY BY NATURAL BIOTIC SUCCESSION.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE RETENTION.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. EMPHASIZE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. DO NOT ALLOW MOTORIZED RECREATION ACTIVITIES. MOTORIZED TRAVEL ALONG SPECIFIC TRAVEL ROUTES IS PERMITTED TO ACCOMPLISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

a. PROHIBIT OR RESTRICT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE (R2 FSH 2309.26).

2. MANAGE USE TO ALLOW LOW TO MODERATE CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY.

-TRAIL AND CAMP ENCOUNTERS DURING PEAK USE DAYS ARE LESS THAN 30 OTHER PARTIES PER DAY.

-TRAIL AND AREA-WIDE USE CAPACITY:

ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE
NONMOTORIZED

USE VERY MODER- HIGH
LEVEL LOW LOW ATE

ON TRAILS

PAOT/
MILE 2.0 3.0 9.0 11.0

AREA-WIDE

PAOT/
ACRE .004 .008 .05 .08

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL COEFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIOPHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

18-11

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)	<p>3. PROVIDE FACILITIES SUCH AS FOOT AND HORSE TRAILS, SINGLE LANE LOCAL INTERMITTENT ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACE USED AS TRAILS, DEVELOPMENT LEVEL 1 AND 2 CAMPGROUNDS, AND NECESSARY SIGNING.</p> <p>4. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.</p> <p>5. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITHIN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.</p>	<p>a. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).</p>
RECREATION MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE AND OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR) (A16)	<p>1. MANAGE OUTFITTER-GUIDE OPERATIONS IN THE SAME MANNER AS OTHER VISITORS. PERMIT CAMPING ONLY IN SITES SPECIFIED IN OUTFITTER-GUIDE PERMITS. KEEP OUTFITTER-GUIDE ACTIVITIES HARMONIOUS WITH ACTIVITIES OF NON-GUIDED VISITORS. INCLUDE OUTFITTER-GUIDE OPERATIONS IN CALCULATIONS OF LEVEL-OF-USE CAPACITIES.</p> <p>2. PROHIBIT COMPETITIVE CONTEST EVENTS, GROUP DEMONSTRATIONS, CEREMONIES, AND OTHER SIMILAR EVENTS.</p>	
WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)	<p>1. MANAGE HUMAN ACTIVITY SO THAT WILDLIFE AND PLANT SPECIES POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OCCURS NATURALLY.</p>	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (DQ2)	<p>1. FOLLOW FOREST DIRECTION FOR THIS MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTION: A. DO NOT PROVIDE FOR <u>HEAVY-USE</u> PASTURES.</p> <p>2. PROHIBIT NEW RANGE IMPROVEMENT STRUCTURES OTHER THAN CORRALS, FENCES OR WATER DEVELOPMENTS ESSENTIAL TO SUSTAIN CURRENT PERMITTED NUMBERS.</p> <p>3. PERMIT INCIDENTAL GRAZING BY RECREATION LIVESTOCK WITHIN ACCEPTABLE USE STANDARDS.</p>	<p>a. LIMIT UTILIZATION OF FORAGE TO 40 PERCENT AND TRAMPLING OF ALL CURRENT ANNUAL HERBACEOUS VEGETATION GROWTH TO 50 PERCENT.</p>

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

4. PROHIBIT RECREATIONAL STOCK WITHIN 100 FEET OF LAKE SHORES AND STREAMBANKS EXCEPT FOR WATERING AND THROUGH-TRAVEL.

1. DO NOT IMPLEMENT SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES (OTHER THAN PRESCRIBED FIRE) TO MANAGE FORESTED VEGETATION.

SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT (NON
-RECREATION)
(J01)

1. PROHIBIT MAN-MADE STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LOCATABLE MINERALS ACTIVITIES.

SOIL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(KA1)

1. RESTORE SOIL DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY HUMAN USE (PAST MINING, GRAZING, TRAIL CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CAMPING) TO SOIL LOSS TOLERANCE LEVELS COMMENSURATE WITH THE NATURAL ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES FOR THE TREATMENT AREA.

a. FOLLOW PROCEDURES SPECIFIED IN AGRICULTURAL HANDBOOK 537 FOR UTILIZING THE UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS EQUATION. (CAUTIONS CONTAINED IN WO 2550 LETTER DATED 5/28/82 SHOULD BE NOTED.) THE GUIDANCE FOR K AND T FACTORS ARE IN THE NATIONAL SOILS HANDBOOK 407.1 (A)(3) (XVII).

b. PROVIDE FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 AND 2 CAMPSITES ONLY.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

1. CONVERT ROADS TO TRAILS OR, IF THEY ARE NOT NEEDED AS PART OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, OBLITERATE THEM TO MEET THE VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE OF RETENTION.

FIRE PLANNING
AND
SUPPRESSION
(P01)

1. MAINTAIN FIRE-DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEMS USING PRESCRIBED FIRES FROM PLANNED AND UNPLANNED IGNITIONS. RECLAIM AREAS DISTURBED AS PART OF FIRE CONTROL ACTIVITIES TO MEET THE VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE OF RETENTION.

PROTECTION
(P40)

1. CONTROL PROBLEM PREDATORS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES (FSM 2610).

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
PROTECTION
(P40)

2. RECOMEND AGAINST OR DENY CONCENT TO BLM FOR ISSU-
ANCE OF LEASES OR PERMITS THAT ALLOW FOR SURFACE
OCCUPANCY.

IV-84

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 3C

(Provides management direction for Fish Lake Mountain)

19,044 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

This prescription directs the management of Fish Lake Mountain. Emphasis is on a diversity of dispersed recreation experiences. These vary from motorized recreation on the designated route at the south end of the area to non-motorized recreation at the north end and in the glacial canyons. Recreation opportunities such as driving for pleasure, sightseeing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and snowmobiling are available. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate.

Investments in compatible resource uses such as livestock grazing, timber harvest, and mineral exploration and development may occur; but roads, other than the designated route to Tasha Spring are closed to public use.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)
 1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE A VISUALLY APPEALING LANDSCAPE. ENHANCE OR PROVIDE MORE VIEWING OPPORTUNITIES.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE PARTIAL RETENTION

b. FS SYSTEM TRAVEL ROUTES ARE SENSITIVITY LEVEL ONE.

c. APPLY REHABILITATION PRACTICES WHERE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING MET.

d. MANAGE VISUAL RESOURCES USING THE ABOVE STANDARDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FSM 2380.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)

1. EMPHASIZE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED AND SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. ALLOW MOTORIZED RECREATION ACTIVITIES ON DESIGNATED ROUTES AND SNOWMOBILING. MOTORIZED TRAVEL ALONG SPECIFIC TRAVEL ROUTES IS PERMITTED TO ACCOMPLISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

a. MOTORIZED TRAVEL IS ALLOWED FOR WHEELED VEHICLES ALONG DESIGNATED ROUTE FROM THE VICINITY OF NA GAH FLAT TO TASHA SPRING. SNOWMOBILE USE IS PERMITTED ON ADEQUATE SNOW THROUGHOUT THE MANAGEMENT UNIT.

2. MANAGE USE TO ALLOW LOW TO MODERATE CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY:
 -TRAIL AND CAMP ENCOUNTERS DURING PEAK USE DAYS ARE LESS THAN 30 OTHER PARTIES PER DAY.

-TRAIL AND AREA-WIDE USE CAPACITY:

ROS CLASS	SEMI-PRIMITIVE	NONMOTORIZED
USE LEVEL	VERY LOW	Moderate
ON TRAILS PAOT/ MILE	2.0	3.0
	9.0	11.0

Amendment #1

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

AREA-WIDE

PAOT/
ACRE .004 .008 .05 .08

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL CO-
EFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO RE-
FLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF
USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS
OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA
TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS
USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS
WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO
THE BIOPHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL
OCCUR.

3. PROVIDE FACILITIES SUCH AS FOOT AND HORSE TRAILS, SINGLE
LANE LOCAL INTERMITTENT ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACE USED AS
TRAILS, DEVELOPMENT LEVEL 1 AND 2 CAMPGROUNDS, AND
NECESSARY SIGNING.

a. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732,
FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS
HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A
AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

4. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(PRIVATE AND
OTHER PUBLIC
SECTOR)
(A16)

1. ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR SERVICES
SUPPORTING DISPERSED RECREATION.

WILDLIFE
HABITAT
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(C02, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. MAINTAIN WILDLIFE HABITAT EFFECTIVENESS. PERMANENT
OPENINGS MAY BE EMPLOYED. REDUCE DISTURBANCE TO WILDLIFE
SO THAT NO SIGNIFICANT LONG-TERM NEGATIVE WILDLIFE EFFECTS
RESULT.

2. PROVIDE DEER AND ELK COVER.

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

1. KEEP LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION AND STOCKING RATES
COMPATIBLE WITH RECREATION USE. LOCATE STRUCTURAL
IMPROVEMENTS TO MEET VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

3. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL
AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(F05 AND 06)

1. PERMANENT OPENINGS MAY BE EMPLOYED TO ENHANCE
WATER PRODUCTION.

SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT (NON
-RECREATION)
(J01)

1. PERMIT SPECIAL USES WHICH ARE COMPLEMENTARY AND
COMPATIBLE WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT
AREA AND WHICH DO NOT CHANGE THE ROS CLASSIFICATION.

a. REFERENCE THE ROS USERS GUIDE.

LOCAL ROAD
CONSTRUCTION AND
RECONSTRUCTION
(L11, 12, & 13)

1. MAINTAIN THE ROAD TO TASHA SPRING TO LEVEL 2.

2. ALLOW CONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL ROADS FOR NON-RECREATION
PURPOSES.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ROAD TO TASHA SPRING CLOSE
LOCAL ROADS TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED USE, AND PROHIBIT
OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV) USE, EXCEPT SNOWMOBILING.
MAINTAIN LOCAL ROADS TO LEVEL 1 DURING PERIODS
WHEN ACCESS FOR RESOURCE UTILIZATION IS NOT REQUIRED.

Amendment #1

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4A

(Emphasis is on fish habitat improvement)

2,474 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Emphasis is on fish habitat improvement where aquatic habitat is below productive potential. Habitat enhancement techniques may be used on lake, reservoir, river or stream habitats and their adjacent riparian ecosystems.

The goals of management are to maintain or improve aquatic habitat condition for fish at or above a good habitat condition rating, maintain stable stream channels, meet water quality standards for cold water fisheries, provide healthy, self-perpetuating riparian plant communities and provide habitats for viable populations of wildlife.

Management techniques that may be used include fencing and planting in riparian ecosystems, drop structures, bank stabilization structures, boulder placement, pool blasting, removal of fish barriers, construction of fish barriers, selective tree removal, lake aeration, aquatic weed control, non-game fish control, dam rehabilitation and maintenance of instream flows and conservation pools.

Livestock grazing is at a level that will assure maintenance of the vigor and regenerative capacity of the riparian plant communities as well as maintaining shade and bank stability for streams. Vehicular travel is limited on roads and trails at times when excessive stream sedimentation would result. New road construction is restricted within riparian areas unless no feasible alternative exists. Developed recreation facility construction for overnight use is prohibited within the 100-year floodplain.

Forest riparian ecosystems are treated to improve wildlife and fish habitat diversity through specified silvicultural objectives.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES																																																																																																																																										
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES WHICH SUSTAIN INHERENT VISUAL VALUES OF RIPARIAN AREAS AND BLEND WITH THE SURROUNDING NATURAL LANDSCAPES.	a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE PARTIAL RETENTION OR MODIFICATION.																																																																																																																																										
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)	<p>1. SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED, SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED, ROADED NATURAL AND RURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES CAN BE PROVIDED.</p> <p>2. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASSES FROM RURAL TO SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED MAY BE PROVIDED IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA. PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WITH BETTER THAN PRIMITIVE SURFACES WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL. PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LOW TO MODERATE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DESIGNATED LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACES AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE. WHERE LOCAL ROADS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS CLASS. PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL AREAS MORE THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY FROM ROADS AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.</p>	<p>a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">CAPACITY RANGE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>USE LEVEL</th> <th></th> <th>VERY LOW</th> <th>LOW</th> <th>MODERATE</th> <th>HIGH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">ON TRAILS</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAOT/MILE</td> <td></td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">AREA-WIDE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAOT/ACRE</td> <td></td> <td>.004</td> <td>.008</td> <td>.05</td> <td>.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">ON TRAILS</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAOT/MILE</td> <td></td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">AREA-WIDE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAOT/ACRE</td> <td></td> <td>.004</td> <td>.008</td> <td>.05</td> <td>.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			CAPACITY RANGE				USE LEVEL		VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):						-----						TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):						-----						ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED						-----						ON TRAILS						PAOT/MILE		2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0	-----						AREA-WIDE						PAOT/ACRE		.004	.008	.05	.08	-----						ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED						-----						ON TRAILS						PAOT/MILE		2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0	-----						AREA-WIDE						PAOT/ACRE		.004	.008	.05	.08	-----						ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL					
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98-VI

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
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CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ON TRAILS				
PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE				
PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2	2.5
ROS CLASS	- RURAL			
ON TRAILS				
PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE				
PAOT/ACRE	.5	.8	5.0	7.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL COEFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

3. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 04A

MANAGEMENT
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GENERAL
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STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

4. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

5. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

WILDLIFE
HABITAT
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(02, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. PROVIDE HABITAT DIVERSITY TO MEET OR EXCEED UTAH
DWR POPULATION GOALS FOR ALL AQUATIC VERTEBRATE
SPECIES.

2. COORDINATE LAKE AND STREAM HABITAT IMPROVEMENT
PROJECTS WITH THE UTAH DWR, WHERE AQUATIC HABITATS
ARE BELOW PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL.

3. MAINTAIN A CURRENT FISH HABITAT INVENTORY IN CO-
OPERATION WITH UTAH DWR.

4. MAINTAIN INSTREAM FLOWS IN COOPERATION WITH UTAH
DWR TO SUPPORT A SUSTAINED YIELD OF NATURAL FISHERIES
RESOURCES.

a. MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE OVERALL
STREAM HABITAT CONDITON AT OR ABOVE
70 PERCENT OF OPTIMUM (USE R-4 GAWS
AQUATIC HABITAT SURVEYS HANDBOOK,
OR R-1 COWFISH HABITAT CAPABILITY
MODEL).

a. INSTREAM FLOWS WILL BE DETER-
MINED BY R-4 GAWS AQUATIC HABITAT
SURVEYS PROCEDURES OR OTHER
ACCEPTED METHODOLOGY.

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

1. MAINTAIN PROPER STOCKING AND LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
TO PROTECT RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS.

a. LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN RIPARIAN
AREAS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE
FOLLOWING LEVELS OF UTILIZATION:

GRAZING SYSTEM	VEGETATION CONDITION CLASS	TOTAL FORAGE UTILIZATION BY WEIGHT
-------------------	----------------------------------	--

1. GRASS/GRASSLIKE FORB
VEGETATIVE TYPE:

CONTINUOUS	GOOD	40%
	FAIR	30%
	POOR	20%
REST-	HEAVY USE	

MANAGEMENT
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CONTINUATION OF
RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

ROTATION	PASTURE (1)	60%
	LIGHT USE	
	PASTURE	40%
DEFERRED- ROTATION	HEAVY USE	
	PASTURE (2)	50%
	LIGHT USE	
	PASTURE	35%
2. WILLOW/GRASS/GRASSLIKE		
	VEGETATIVE TYPE:	
CONTINUOUS	GOOD	55%
	FAIR	40%
	POOR	30%
3. WILLOW-FOREST		
	VEGETATIVE TYPE:	
REST- ROTATION	HEAVY USE	
	PASTURE (1)	70%
	LIGHT USE	
	PASTURE	50%
DEFERRED- ROTATION	HEAVY USE	
	PASTURE (2)	60%
	LIGHT USE	
	PASTURE	40%

(1) TRAMPLED AREAS AND STREAMBANK
DAMAGE CAUSED DURING HEAVY USE
YEAR SHOULD BE HEALED OR STABILIZED
WITHIN THE FOLLOWING REST YEAR.

(2) BARE SOIL CAUSED BY DISTUR-
BANCE IN A HEAVY USE PASTURE
SHOULD BE STABILIZED OR HEALED
PRIOR TO USE THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

BROWSE UTILIZATION WITHIN THE
RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM WILL NOT EXCEED
50% OF NEW LEADER PRODUCTION.

THE LIMITING FACTOR ON A GIVEN
RIPARIAN AREA WILL BE WHICHEVER
UTILIZATION STANDARD IS REACHED
FIRST, EITHER TOTAL FORAGE OR
BROWSE.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES												
CONTINUATION OF: RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	2. PROHIBIT TRAILING OF LIVESTOCK ALONG THE LENGTH OF RIPARIAN AREAS EXCEPT WHERE EXISTING STOCK DRIVEWAYS OCCUR. REHABILITATE EXISTING STOCK DRIVEWAYS WHERE DAMAGE IS OCCURRING IN RIPARIAN AREAS. RELOCATE THEM OUTSIDE RIPARIAN AREAS IF POSSIBLE, AND IF NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE RIPARIAN AREA GOALS.													
SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS (E03, 06 & 07)	1. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES TO PERPETUATE TREE COVER AND PROVIDE HEALTHY STANDS, HIGH WATER QUALITY AND WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT. 2. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING HARVEST METHODS: - CLEARCUT IN ASPEN, AND - SELECTION CUTS, GROUP OR SINGLE TREE, IN ALL OTHER COVER TYPES.	a. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS: (THESE STANDARDS MAY BE EXCEEDED ON AREAS MANAGED FOR OLD GROWTH) ----- 1. CLEARCUT: ----- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">FOREST COVER TYPE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">ASPEN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ROTATION AGE</td> <td>80-120 YRS.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> ----- 2. SELECTION (GROUP OR SINGLE TREE): ----- <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">ALL OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ROTATION AGE</td> <td>90-160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUTTING CYCLE</td> <td>20-30 YRS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> ----- FOR GROUP SELECTION, SIZE OF OPENINGS ARE LESS THAN THREE ACRES.	FOREST COVER TYPE		ASPEN		ROTATION AGE	80-120 YRS.	ALL OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES		ROTATION AGE	90-160	CUTTING CYCLE	20-30 YRS
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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

3. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.
4. ADJUST STOCKING LEVELS BY SITE QUALITY. HIGHER STOCKING SHOULD OCCUR ON BETTER SITES.
5. ESTABLISH A SATISFACTORY STAND EITHER NATURALLY OR THROUGH ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION METHODS WITHIN A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD AFTER DISTURBANCE.
6. PROHIBIT LOG LANDING AND DECKING AREAS WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA.
7. CLEARCUTS MAY BE APPLIED TO DWARF MISTLETOE INFECTED STANDS OF ANY FOREST COVER TYPE.

WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(F05 AND 06)

1. PROPOSED NEW LAND-USE FACILITIES (ROADS, CAMPGROUNDS, BUILDINGS) WILL NOT NORMALLY BE LOCATED WITHIN FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARIES FOR THE 100-YEAR FLOOD. PROTECT PRESENT AND ALL NECESSARY FUTURE FACILITIES THAT CANNOT BE LOCATED OUT OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN BY STRUCTURAL MITIGATION (DEFLECTION STRUCTURES, RIPRAP, ETC.).
2. PREVENT STREAM CHANNEL INSTABILITY, LOSS OF CHANNEL CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS, AND LOSS OF WATER QUALITY RESULTING FROM ACTIVITIES THAT ALTER VEGETATIVE COVER.
3. DETERMINE THE EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND SEDIMENT YIELDS FROM VEGETATION MANIPULATION AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS THROUGH THE USE OF APPROPRIATE MODELING AND QUANTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

a. IMPLEMENT MITIGATION MEASURES WHEN PRESENT OR UNAVOIDABLE FUTURE FACILITIES ARE LOCATED IN THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN TO ENSURE THAT STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, BANK STABILITY CRITERIA, FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION, AND INSTREAM FLOW STANDARDS ARE MET DURING AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

a. LIMIT CHANGES IN CHANNEL RATING OR CLASSIFICATION SCORES TO AN INCREASE OF 10 PERCENT OR LESS. USE CHANNEL STABILITY CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY COOPER, 1978, AND PFANKUCH, 1975. USE CHANNEL CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY ROSGEN, 1980.

b. MAINTAIN AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF POTENTIAL GROUND COVER WITHIN 100 FEET FROM THE

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

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DIRECTION

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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(F05 AND 06)

EDGES OF ALL PERENNIAL STREAMS,
LAKES AND OTHER WATERBODIES, OR
TO THE OUTER MARGIN OF THE RIP-
ARIAN ECOSYSTEM, WHERE WIDER
THAN 100 FEET.

4. AVOID CHANNELIZATION OF NATURAL STREAMS. WHERE CHANNELIZATION IS NECESSARY FOR FLOOD CONTROL OR OTHER PURPOSES, USE STREAM GEOMETRY RELATIONSHIPS TO RE-ESTABLISH MEANDERS, WIDTH/DEPTH RATIOS, ETC. CONSISTENT WITH EACH MAJOR STREAM TYPE.
5. TREAT AREAS DISTURBED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO REDUCE EROSION TO NATURAL RATES.
6. STABILIZE STREAMBANKS, WHICH ARE DAMAGED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, WITH METHODS THAT EMPHASIZE REVEGETATION.
7. DESIGN AND LOCATE SETTLING PONDS TO REDUCE DOWN-STREAM SEDIMENT YIELD AND TO PREVENT WASHOUT DURING HIGH WATER. LOCATE SETTLING PONDS OUTSIDE OF THE ACTIVE CHANNEL. RESTORE ANY CHANNEL CHANGES TO HYDRAULIC GEOMETRY STANDARDS FOR EACH STREAM TYPE.
8. INCLUDE WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT, AESTHETIC, AND SAFETY GOALS WHEN PLANNING PROJECTS THAT RESULT IN VEGETATION TYPE CONVERSION.
9. REQUIRE CONCURRENT MONITORING TO ENSURE THAT MITIGATIVE MEASURES ARE EFFECTIVE AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.

SOIL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(KA1)

1. REHABILITATE DISTURBED SOILS AREAS WHERE ADVERSE IMPACTS WOULD OCCUR ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:
 - AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS;
 - RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS; AND
 - RIPARIAN AREAS OUTSIDE OF AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS.

MANAGEMENT
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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SOIL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(KA1)

2. PREVENT SOIL SURFACE COMPACTION AND DISTURBANCE IN RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS. ALLOW USE OF HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION, RESIDUE REMOVAL, ETC. ONLY DURING PERIODS WHEN THE SOIL IS LEAST SUSCEPTIBLE TO COMPACTION OR RUTTING.
3. MAINTAIN OR ENHANCE THE LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY OF SOILS WITHIN THE RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM.

MINING LAW
COMPLIANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
(LOCATABLES)
(G01)

1. MINIMIZE DETRIMENTAL DISTURBANCE TO THE RIPARIAN AREA BY MINERAL ACTIVITIES. INITIATE TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION OF DISTURBED AREAS AND RESTORE RIPARIAN AREAS TO A STATE OF PRODUCTIVITY COMPARABLE TO THAT BEFORE DISTURBANCE.

- a. PROHIBIT THE DEPOSITING OF SOIL MATERIAL FROM DRILLING, PROCESSING, OR SITE PREPARATION IN NATURAL DRAINAGEWAYS.
 - b. LOCATE THE LOWER EDGE OF DISTURBED OR DEPOSITED SOIL BANKS OUTSIDE THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN.
 - c. PROHIBIT STOCKPILING OF TOPSOIL OR ANY OTHER DISTURBED SOIL IN THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN.
 - d. PROHIBIT MINERAL PROCESSING (MILLING) ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN.
 - e. DISCONTINUE HEAVY EQUIPMENT USE WHEN SOIL COMPACTION, RUTTING, AND PUDDLING IS PRESENT.
- a. LOCATE DRILLING MUD PITS OUTSIDE THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN UNLESS ALTERNATE LOCATIONS ARE MORE ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING. IF LOCATION IS UNAVOIDABLE, SEAL AND DIKE ALL PITS TO PREVENT LEAKAGE.
 - b. DRAIN AND RESTORE ROADS, PADS, AND DRILL SITES IMMEDIATELY AFTER

2. LOCATE MINERAL REMOVAL ACTIVITIES AWAY FROM THE WATER'S EDGE OR OUTSIDE THE RIPARIAN AREA.

MANAGEMENT
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DIRECTION

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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
MINING LAW
COMPLIANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
(LOCATABLES)
(G01)

USE IS DISCONTINUED. REVEGETATE
TO 80 PERCENT GROUND COVER IN THE
FIRST YEAR. PROVIDE SURFACE
PROTECTION DURING STORMFLOW AND
SNOWMELT RUNOFF EVENTS.

3. DESIGN AND LOCATE PLACER MINE SETTLING PONDS TO
PREVENT WASHOUT DURING HIGH WATER. LOCATE SETTLING
PONDS OUTSIDE OF THE ACTIVE CHANNEL. RESTORE ANY
CHANNEL CHANGES TO HYDRAULIC GEOMETRY STANDARDS FOR
EACH STREAM TYPE.

a. PERMIT DIVERSION ACTIVITIES
WITHIN THE RIPARIAN ZONE WHERE
TECHNOLOGY IS AVAILABLE TO
MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY STANDARDS,
SEDIMENT THRESHOLD LIMITS, AND
INSTREAM FLOW STANDARDS.

4. CONFINE HEAVY EQUIPMENT USE TO AREAS NECESSARY FOR
MINERAL EXTRACTION.

5. LOCATE MINING CAMPS OUTSIDE THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN.

6. REQUIRE CONCURRENT MONITORING TO ENSURE THAT
MITIGATIVE MEASURES ARE EFFECTIVE AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH
STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

1. LOCATE ROADS AND TRAILS OUTSIDE RIPARIAN AREAS
UNLESS ALTERNATIVE ROUTES HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AND RE-
JECTED AS BEING MORE ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING.

a. DO NOT PARALLEL STREAMS WHEN
ROAD LOCATION MUST OCCUR IN RIPAR-
IAN AREAS EXCEPT WHERE ABSOLUTELY
NECESSARY. CROSS STREAMS AT RIGHT
ANGLES. LOCATE CROSSINGS AT
POINTS OF LOW BANK SLOPE AND
FIRM SURFACES.

2. CREATE ARTIFICIAL SEDIMENT TRAPS WITH BARRIERS
WHERE NATURAL VEGETATION IS INADEQUATE TO PROTECT
WATERWAYS OR LAKES FROM SIGNIFICANT ACCELERATED
SEDIMENTATION.

3. MINIMIZE DETRIMENTAL DISTURBANCE TO THE RIPARIAN
AREA BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. INITIATE TIMELY AND
EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION OF DISTURBED AREAS AND RESTORE
RIPARIAN AREAS SO THAT A VEGETATIVE GROUND COVER OR
SUITABLE SUBSTITUTE PROTECTS THE SOIL FROM EROSION
AND PREVENTS INCREASED SEDIMENT YIELD.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4B

(Emphasis is on habitat for management indicator species)

354,732 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on the habitat needs of one or more management indicator species. Species with compatible habitat needs are selected for an area. The prescription can be applied to emphasize groups of species, such as early succession dependent or late succession dependent, in order to increase species richness or diversity.

Vegetation characteristics and human activities are managed to provide optimum habitat for the selected species, or to meet population goals jointly agreed to with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Tree stands are managed for specific size, shape, interspersion, crown closure, age, structure, and edge contrast. Grass, forb, and browse vegetation characteristics are regulated. Rangeland vegetation is managed to provide needed vegetation species composition and interspersed grass, forb, and shrub sites or variety in age of browse plants. Fish habitat improvement treatments are applied to lakes and streams to enhance habitats and increase fish populations. Recreation and other human activities are regulated to favor the needs of the designated species. Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along forest arterial and collector roads. Local roads and trails are either open or closed to public motorized travel. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are provided on those local roads and trails that remain open. Semi-primitive nonmotorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed. A full range of tree harvest methods and rangeland vegetation treatment methods are available. Investments in other compatible resource uses may occur but will be secondary to habitat requirements. Management activities may dominate in foreground and middleground, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES																																												
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO BLEND WITH THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE.	a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE MODIFICATION.																																												
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)	1. MANAGE HUMAN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES SO THEY DO NOT CONFLICT WITH HABITAT NEEDS OF SELECTED INDICATOR SPECIES. 2. SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED, SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED, ROADED NATURAL AND RURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES CAN BE PROVIDED.	a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE: RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE): TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL): <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">USE LEVEL</th> <th colspan="4">CAPACITY RANGE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>VERY LOW</th> <th>LOW</th> <th>MODERATE</th> <th>HIGH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE</td> <td>.004</td> <td>.008</td> <td>.05</td> <td>.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE</td> <td>.004</td> <td>.008</td> <td>.05</td> <td>.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE				VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED					ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0	AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08	ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED					ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0	AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08	ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL				
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AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08																																										
ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL																																														

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2	2.5
ROS CLASS	- RURAL			
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.5	.8	5.0	7.5
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL CO- EFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25. REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO- PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.				

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE
RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV
USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732,
FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS
HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A
AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

3. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION
CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

4. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

5. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

WILDLIFE AND
FISH RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(C01)

1. MANAGE FOR HABITAT NEEDS OF MANAGEMENT
INDICATOR SPECIES.

a. MAINTAIN AT LEAST 80%
OF THE HABITAT REQUIREMENTS
FOR THESE SPECIES.

2. EMPHASIS ON SPECIES COMMONLY HUNTED, FISHED, OR
TRAPPED WILL FOLLOW SPECIES PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED
BY UDWR.

a. MAINTAIN AT LEAST 90 PERCENT
OF THE HABITAT NEEDED TO SUPPORT
POPULATION GOALS FOR EACH SPECIES.

3. MAINTAIN HIDING COVER FOR ELK AND DEER, WHERE PRESENT.

a. MAINTAIN, ALONG 75 PER-
CENT OF ALL ARTERIAL AND
COLLECTOR ROAD EDGES, COVER
THAT HIDES 90 PERCENT OF AN ADULT
STANDING DEER OR ELK FROM HUMAN
VIEW AT A DISTANCE OF 200 FEET
FROM THE ROAD.

b. IN MANAGEMENT AREAS DOMINATED
BY FORESTED ECOSYSTEMS, MAINTAIN
A MINIMUM OF 50 PERCENT OF THE
AREA IN DEER OR ELK
HIDING COVER. THIS HIDING COVER
SHOULD BE WELL DISTRIBUTED OVER
THE UNIT. MAINTAIN 30 PERCENT
OF THE MANGEMENT AREA IN THERMAL
COVER (WINTER OR SPRING-SUMMER).
HIDING COVER CAN BE USED TO MEET
THERMAL COVER REQUIREMENTS IF
THEY INDEED COINCIDE BIOLOG-
ICALLY.

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

1. IMPLEMENT ROTATION GRAZING SYSTEMS.

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

- 2. APPLY WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK FORAGE ALLOWABLE USE GUIDES SPECIFIED IN FOREST DIRECTION. MODIFY SPLIT BETWEEN WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK SO NEEDS OF MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES ARE MET.
- 3. STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENT SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO BENEFIT WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK.

- a. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS WILL NOT ADVERSLY AFFECT BIG GAME MOVEMENT (FSH 2209.22).
- b. WATER DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE MODIFIED OR CONSTRUCTED TO ALLOW SAFE ACCESS FOR WILDLIFE.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

- 1. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES TO PROVIDE VARIETY IN STAND SIZES, SHAPE, CROWN CLOSURE, EDGE CONTRAST, AGE STRUCTURE AND INTERSPERSION.
- 2. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING HARVEST METHODS:
 - CLEARCUT IN ASPEN,
 - SHELTERWOOD CUT IN PONDEROSA PINE AND MIXED CONIFER, AND
 - SELECTION CUT ,GROUP OR SINGLE TREE, IN ENGELMANN SPRUCE-SUBALPINE FIR.

a. APPLY HARVEST TREATMENTS TO FOREST COVER TYPES AS SPECIFIED BELOW ON AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF THE FOREST COVER TYPE. UP TO 20 PERCENT OF THE TYPE MAY BE TREATED USING OTHER HARVEST METHODS SPECIFIED IN FOREST DIRECTION.

b. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS:
(THESE STANDARDS MAY BE EXCEEDED ON AREAS MANAGED FOR OLD GROWTH)

1. CLEARCUT:
> > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >
FOREST COVER TYPE

	ASPEN	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA-TION AGE	80-120 YRS	100 OR MORE YRS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

3. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING
STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.

4. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL
AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

1. MANAGE ROAD USE TO PROVIDE FOR HABITAT NEEDS OF
MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES, INCLUDING ROAD CLOSURES
AND AREA CLOSURES, AND TO MAINTAIN HABITAT EFFECTIVENESS.

FUEL TREATMENT
(P11 THRU 14)

1. MAINTAIN FUEL CONDITIONS WHICH PERMIT FIRE
SUPPRESSION AND PRESCRIBED FIRE TO MAINTAIN HABITAT NEEDED
FOR SELECTED SPECIES OR SPECIES POPULATION LEVELS.

IV-102

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5A

(Emphasis is on big game winter range in nonforested areas)

66,720 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on winter range for deer, elk, and bighorn sheep if introduced. Treatments are applied to increase forage production of existing grass, forb, and browse species or to alter plant species composition. Prescribed burning, seeding, spraying, planting, and mechanical treatments may occur. Browse stands are regenerated to maintain a variety of age classes and species.

Investments in compatible resource activities occur. With the exception of bighorn sheep range, livestock grazing is compatible but is managed to favor wildlife habitat.

Structural range improvements benefit wildlife. Management activities are not evident, remain visually subordinate, or are dominant in the foreground or middleground but harmonize or blend with the natural setting.

New roads other than short-term (temporary) roads are located outside of the management area. Short term roads are obliterated within one season after intended use. Selected local roads are closed and motorized recreation use is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during the primary big game use season.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES																																																	
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO BLEND WITH THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE.	a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE MODIFICATION.																																																	
RECREATION FACILITY AND SITE MANAGEMENT (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	1. DESIGN, CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE ONLY THOSE DEVELOPED SITES WHICH ARE NEEDED TO MEET SUMMER SEASON MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, AND ARE APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS DESIGNATION. CLOSE ALL DEVELOPED SITES DURING THE WINTER MANAGEMENT SEASON.																																																		
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)	<p>1. MANAGE SUMMER USE SEASON FOR APPROPRIATE ROS OPPORTUNITIES.</p> <p>PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WITH BETTER THAN PRIMITIVE SURFACES WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED TRAVEL.</p> <p>PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LOW TO MODERATE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DESIGNATED LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACES AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.</p> <p>WHERE LOCAL ROADS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS CLASS.</p> <p>PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL AREAS MORE THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY FROM ROADS AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.</p>	<p>a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:</p> <p>RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):</p> <p>TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">USE LEVEL</th> <th colspan="4">CAPACITY RANGE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>VERY LOW</th> <th>LOW</th> <th>MODERATE</th> <th>HIGH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ROS CLASS - PRIMITIVE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AREA WIDE PAOT/ACRE</td> <td>.001</td> <td>.002</td> <td>.007</td> <td>.025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE</td> <td>.004</td> <td>.008</td> <td>.05</td> <td>.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ON TRAILS</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE				VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	ROS CLASS - PRIMITIVE					ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	AREA WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.001	.002	.007	.025	ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED					ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0	AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08	ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED					ON TRAILS				
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ON TRAILS																																																			

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
ROS CLASS - ROADED	NATURAL			
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2	2.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL COEFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

d. PROHIBIT OPEN FIRES WHEN THE OCCURRANCE OF FIRE RINGS EXCEEDS FRISSELL CLASS 1 SITE CONDITIONS ON 10 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE KNOWN CAMPSITES.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)	2. MANAGE WINTER USE FOR VERY LOW OR LOW DENSITIES. CLOSE AREAS TO HUMAN USE TO THE DEGREE NECESSARY IN WINTER TO PREVENT DISTURBANCE OF WILDLIFE.	a. CLOSE MANAGEMENT AREA TO CROSS-COUNTRY SKI TRAIL DE- VELOPMENT AND TO SNOWMOBILE USE. b. DO NOT PROVIDE PARKING OR TRAIL HEAD FACILITIES DURING WINTER.
WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)	1. PROVIDE BIG GAME FORAGE, COVER, AND HABITAT.	a. MAINTAIN AT LEAST 30 PERCENT OF SHRUB PLANTS IN MATURE STAGE, AND AT LEAST 10 PERCENT IN YOUNG STAGE. b. MAINTAIN AT LEAST TWO SHRUB SPECIES ON SHRUB LANDS CAPABLE OF GROWING TWO OR MORE SHRUB SPECIES. c. MAINTAIN HABITAT EFFECTIVENESS DURING WINTER OF AT LEAST 90 PERCENT. d. MAINTAIN HABITAT CAPABILITY AT A LEVEL AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF POTENTIAL FOR BIG GAME.
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	1. MANAGE GRAZING TO FAVOR BIG GAME AND TO ACHIEVE THE WILDLIFE POPULATIONS IDENTIFIED IN STATE-WIDE COMPREHENSIVE WILDLIFE PLANS.	a. MAINTAIN VEGETATION IN FAIR OR BETTER RANGE CON- DITION.
SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NON -RECREATION) (J01)	1. ELIMINATE SPECIAL USES THAT CONFLICT WITH WINTERING ANIMALS.	

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

RIGHTS-OF-WAY
AND LAND
ADJUSTMENTS
(J02, 13, 15,
16, 17, AND 18)

1. ACQUIRE PRIVATE LANDS NEEDED FOR BIG GAME
WINTER RANGE.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

1. DO NOT ALLOW ROAD TRAFFIC OR ROAD CUT AND FILL
SLOPES TO BLOCK BIG GAME MOVEMENT IN DELINEATED
MIGRATION ROUTES.

2. ALLOW NEW ROADS IN THE MANAGEMENT AREA ONLY IF
NEEDED TO MEET PRIORITY GOALS OUTSIDE THE MANAGEMENT
AREA OR TO MEET BIG GAME GOALS ON THE MANAGEMENT
AREA. OBLITERATE TEMPORARY ROADS WITHIN ONE SEASON
AFTER PLANNED USE ENDS.

a. NEW PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY
ROADS CONSTRUCTED IN THE MANAGE-
MENT AREA MUST MEET THE FOLLOW-
ING CRITERIA:
1) NO FEASIBLE LOCATION
EXISTS FOR THE ROAD OUTSIDE
THE AREA. THE ROAD IS
ESSENTIAL TO ACHIEVE GOALS
AND OBJECTIVES OF CONTIGUOUS
MANAGEMENT AREAS, OR TO PROVIDE
ACCESS TO LAND ADMINISTERED
BY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
OR CONTIGUOUS PRIVATE LAND.
2) THE UDWR IS FULLY INVOLVED
IN THE ROAD LOCATION, PLANNING
AND ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION.
3) PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF ROAD
USE DURING WINTER WILL PREVENT
OR MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE OF
WINTERING BIG GAME ANIMALS, OR
WILL ALLOW HUNTING AND OTHER
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES NEEDED TO
MEET WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT OBJEC-
TIVES.
4) ROADS ARE CONSTRUCTED TO THE
MINIMUM STANDARDS NECESSARY TO
PROVIDE SAFETY FOR THE ROAD USE
PURPOSE.
5) ROADS CROSS THE WINTER RANGE
IN THE MINIMUM DISTANCE FEASIBLE
TO FACILITATE THE NECESSARY
USE.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(LO1 & 20)

3. CLOSE SELECTED EXISTING ROADS, PROHIBIT OFF-ROAD
VEHICLE USE AND MANAGE NON-MOTORIZED USE TO PREVENT
STRESS ON BIG GAME ANIMALS.

a. OPENING OF EXISTING ROADS
DURING WINTER CAN BE APPROVED
IF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE
MET:
1) NO REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE
EXISTS FOR OWNERS OR MANAGERS
TO REACH CONTIGUOUS PRIVATE OR
PUBLIC LAND DURING WINTER.
2) ROAD USE, OFF-ROAD VEHICLE
USE, OR NON-MOTORIZED USE OF
THE AREA IS ESSENTIAL AND IS
THE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO MEET
PRIORITY RESOURCE MANAGE-
MENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.
3) THE UDWR IS INVOLVED
IN PLANNING HUMAN USE OF AREA
DURING WINTER.

4. WHEN ROAD CONSTRUCTION IS ALLOWED, LOST WILDLIFE
HABITAT WILL BE MITIGATED.

IV-108

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 6B

(Emphasis is on livestock grazing)

658,704 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Range resource management level D (intensive management) is applied. This involves use of structural and non-structural improvements with associated maintenance. Any grazing system can be applied which is consistent with maintaining the environment and providing for multiple use of the range. Condition is improved through use of vegetation and soil restoration practices, improved livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Investment in structural and non-structural improvements is moderate to high. Structural improvements benefit or at least do not adversely affect wildlife. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning, fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying, crushing, plowing, and chaining.

Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreational opportunities vary between semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO
BLEND WITH THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE MODIFICATION.

b. WHEN PROJECTS REQUIRE CLEARING OF VEGETATION AND (OR) SOIL DISTURBANCE, USE IRREGULAR CLEARING EDGES AND SHAPES TO BLEND WITH THE NATURAL LANDSCAPES.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASSES FROM RURAL TO SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED MAY BE PROVIDED IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA.

PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WITH BETTER THAN PRIMITIVE SURFACES WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL.

PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LOW TO MODERATE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DESIGNATED LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACES AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.

WHERE LOCAL ROADS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS CLASS.

PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL AREAS MORE THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY FROM ROADS AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:

RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):

TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):

USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE			
	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH

ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE
NONMOTORIZED

ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
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AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
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ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE
MOTORIZED

ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
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AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL

ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2	2.5

ROS CLASS - RURAL

ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.5	.8	5.0	7.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL COEFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

2. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 06B

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

3. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

4. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

WILDLIFE AND
FISH RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(C01)

1. MAINTAIN HABITAT CAPABILITY FOR MANAGEMENT
INDICATOR SPECIES.

a. MAINTAIN 60 PERCENT OR
MORE OF ECOSYSTEMS REQUIRED
FOR THESE SPECIES.

2. PROVIDE ADEQUATE FORAGE TO SUSTAIN BIG GAME
POPULATION LEVELS AGREED TO IN THE STATEWIDE
COMPREHENSIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN ON NFS
LANDS.

a. ALLOCATE 90 PERCENT OF
AVAILABLE FORAGE TO LIVESTOCK.

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

1. USE ONLY INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OR ADJUST
LIVESTOCK NUMBERS TO INDICATED CAPACITY WHEN RECOVERY OF
RANGE CONDITION CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY SUCH MANAGEMENT.

a. BASE RANGE CONDITION ON THE
STANDARDS IN RANGE ANALYSIS
HANDBOOK (FSH 2209.21).

2. INVEST IN COST-EFFECTIVE GRAZING MANAGEMENT AND
RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS. WHERE IMPROVE-
MENTS INCLUDE WATER DEVELOPMENTS, A WATER RIGHT IN THE
NAME OF THE UNITED STATES MUST BE OBTAINED.

a. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS
WILL BE CONSTRUCTED TO
STANDARDS IN FSH 2209.22.

b. BASE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ON
PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS
HANDBOOK (FSH 2209.11).

3. MANAGE UNDER LEVEL D, INTENSIVE (FSH 1909.11A), AND
COMPLETE NON-STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS WHERE NECESSARY.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. MAINTAIN AND MANAGE FORESTED INCLUSIONS TO PROVIDE
A HIGH LEVEL OF FORAGE PRODUCTION, WILDLIFE HABITAT,
AND DIVERSITY.

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

2. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING
HARVEST METHODS:
- CLEARCUT IN ASPEN,
- SHELTERWOOD CUT IN PONDEROSA PINE, AND
- SELECTION CUT IN ENGELMANN SPRUCE AND
MIXED CONIFERS.

a. APPLY HARVEST TREATMENTS TO
FOREST COVER TYPES AS SPECIFIED
BELOW ON AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF
THE FOREST COVER TYPE. UP TO
20 PERCENT OF THE TYPE MAY BE
TREATED USING OTHER HARVEST
METHODS SPECIFIED IN FOREST
DIRECTION.

b. SILVICULTURAL STANDARD:
> > > > > > > > > > > > > >

FOREST COVER TYPE	REGENERA- TION CUTTING METHOD	ROTATION AGE
ENGELMANN SPRUCE- SUBALPINE FIR	SELECTION	N/A
PONDEROSA PINE	SHELTER- WOOD	100-180 YRS.
MIXED CONIFER	SELECTION	N/A
ASPEN	CLEARCUT	80-120 YRS.

APPLY RELEASE AND WEEDING AS
NEEDED TO IMPROVE VISUAL QUALITY.

3. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL
AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7A

(Emphasis is on wood-fiber production and utilization)

44,104 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on wood-fiber production and utilization of large roundwood of a size and quality suitable for sawtimber. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen and Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir and shelterwood in ponderosa pine and mixed conifers.

The area generally will have a mosaic of fully stocked stands that follow natural patterns and avoid straight lines and geometric shapes. Management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate along forest arterial and collector roads and primary trails. In other portions of the area, management activities may dominate in foreground and middleground but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along forest arterial and collector roads. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are provided on those local roads and trails that remain open. Semi-primitive nonmotorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. MEET STATED VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES (VQO) SHALL BE: PARTIAL RETENTION WITHIN THE FOREGROUND OF ARTERIAL/COLLECTOR ROADS AND PRIMARY TRAILS. MODIFICATION ON ALL OTHER AREAS.

b. APPLY REHABILITATION PRACTICES WHERE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING MET.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASSES FROM RURAL TO SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED MAY BE PROVIDED IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA.

PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WITH BETTER THAN PRIMITIVE SURFACES WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL.

PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LOW TO MODERATE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DESIGNATED LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACES AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.

WHERE LOCAL ROADS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS CLASS.

PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL AREAS MORE THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY FROM ROADS AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:

RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):

TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):

USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE			
	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH

ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED

ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
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AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
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ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED

ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
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AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ROS CLASS	- ROADED NATURAL			
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2	2.5
ROS CLASS	- RURAL			
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.5	.8	5.0	7.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL COEFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

2. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

3. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

4. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

RANGE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(D03, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. UTILIZE TRANSITORY FORAGE THAT IS AVAILABLE
WHERE DEMAND EXISTS AND WHERE INVESTMENTS IN REGENERATION
CAN BE PROTECTED.

a. VARY UTILIZATION STANDARDS
WITH GRAZING SYSTEM AND ECOLOGICAL
CONDITION. SPECIFY STANDARDS IN
THE ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN.

b. MAXIMUM GRAZING USE ALLOWED ON
TRANSITORY RANGES RESULTING FROM
CLEARCUTS:

- KEY SHRUBS-20 PERCENT OF
CURRENT GROWTH.
- GRASSES-50 PERCENT OF
CURRENT GROWTH.
- FORBS-20 PERCENT OF TOTAL
PRODUCTION.

2. PROTECT REGENERATION FROM LIVESTOCK DAMAGE.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING
HARVEST METHODS:
- CLEARCUT IN ASPEN AND ENGELMANN SPRUCE-SUBALPINE
FIR.
- SHELTERWOOD CUT IN PONDEROSA PINE AND MIXED CONIFER.

a. APPLY HARVEST TREATMENTS TO
FOREST COVER TYPES AS SPECIFIED
BELOW ON AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF
THE FOREST COVER TYPE. UP TO
20 PERCENT OF THE TYPE MAY BE
TREATED USING OTHER HARVEST
METHODS SPECIFIED IN FOREST
DIRECTION.

b. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS
(THESE STANDARDS MAY BE EXCEEDED
ON AREAS MANAGED FOR OLD GROWTH)
1. CLEARCUT:

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

	FOREST COVER TYPE		
	ENGELMANN SPRUCE- SUBALPINE FIR	ASPEN	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	90-180 YRS	80-120 YRS	80 OR MORE YRS
GROW- ING STOCK LEVEL	80-120	N/A	60 TO 120
THINNING CYCLE	20-50 YRS	N/A	10 TO 40 YRS
2. TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD:			
	FOREST COVER TYPE		
	PONDEROSA PINE & ENGELMANN SPRUCE & MIXED CONIFER		OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	50-180 YRS		80 OR MORE YRS
GROWING STOCK LEVEL	80-160		60-120
THINNING CYCLE	20-50 YRS		20-40 YRS
FIRST CUT (SEED CUT), REMOVE 40 TO 70 PERCENT OF THE BASAL AREA OR CUT TO: BA 25-60			
SECOND CUT (REMOVAL CUT)			

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN
REGENERATED STAND MEETS
MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS.

3. THREE-STEP SHELTERWOOD:

	FOREST COVER TYPE	
	PONDEROSA PINE, ENGELMANN SPRUCE & MIXED CONIFER	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	50-180 YRS	80 OR MORE YRS
GROWING STOCK LEVEL	80-160	60-120
THINNING CYCLE	20-50 YRS	20-40 YR
FIRST CUT (PREPARATORY CUT), REMOVE 10 TO 40 PERCENT OF THE BASAL AREA OR CUT TO:	BA 60-80	BA 50-80
SECOND CUT (SEED CUT), REMOVE 40 TO 50 PERCENT OF THE REMAINING BASAL AREA OR CUT TO:	BA 25-50 10-20 YRS AFTER PRE- PARATORY CUT	
THIRD CUT (REMOVAL CUT): REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN REGENERATED STAND MEETS MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS.		

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

2. CLEARCUTS MAY BE APPLIED TO DWARF MISTLETOE INFECTED
STANDS OF ANY FOREST COVER TYPE.

3. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING
STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.

4. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL
AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

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MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7B

(Emphasis is on wood-fiber production and utilization through selected planting stock)

6,061 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on wood-fiber production and utilization of large roundwood of a size and quality suitable for sawtimber. Artificial regeneration methods using selected planting stock rather than natural regeneration is used to achieve increased wood fiber production. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir and shelterwood in ponderosa pine and mixed conifers. Rapid restocking will permit rotations to be 5 to 8 percent shorter than rotations in other wood fiber emphasis prescriptions.

The area generally will have a mosaic of fully stocked stands that follow natural patterns and avoid straight lines and geometric shapes. Management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate along forest arterial and collector roads and primary trails. In other portions of the area, management activities may dominate in foreground and middleground but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along forest arterial and collector roads. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are provided on those local roads and trails that remain open. Semi-primitive nonmotorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. MEET STATED VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES (VQO) SHALL BE: PARTIAL RETENTION WITHIN THE FOREGROUND OF ARTERIAL/COLLECTOR ROADS AND PRIMARY TRAILS. MODIFICATION ON ALL OTHER AREAS.

b. APPLY REHABILITATION PRACTICES WHERE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING MET.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASSES FROM RURAL TO SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED MAY BE PROVIDED IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA.
 PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WITH BETTER THAN PRIMITIVE SURFACES WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL.
 PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LOW TO MODERATE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DESIGNATED LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACES AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.
 WHERE LOCAL ROADS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS CLASS.
 PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL AREAS MORE THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY FROM ROADS AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:

RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE).				
TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):				
USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE			
	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ROD CLASS - ROADED NATURAL				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2	2.5
ROD CLASS - RURAL				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.5	.8	5.0	7.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL CO-EFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

2. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

3. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

4. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

RANGE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(D03, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. UTILIZE TRANSITORY FORAGE THAT IS AVAILABLE
WHERE DEMAND EXISTS AND WHERE INVESTMENTS IN REGENERATION
CAN BE PROTECTED.

a. VARY UTILIZATION STANDARDS
WITH GRAZING SYSTEM AND ECOLOGICAL
CONDITION. SPECIFY STANDARDS IN
THE ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN.

b. MAXIMUM GRAZING USE ALLOWED ON
TRANSITORY RANGES RESULTING FROM
CLEARCUTS:

- KEY SHRUBS-20 PERCENT OF
CURRENT GROWTH.
- GRASSES-50 PERCENT OF
CURRENT GROWTH.
- FORBS-20 PERCENT OF TOTAL
PRODUCTION.

2. PROTECT REGENERATION FROM LIVESTOCK DAMAGE.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING
HARVEST METHODS:
- CLEARCUT IN ENGELMANN SPRUCE-SUBALPINE FIR.
- SHELTERWOOD CUT IN PONDEROSA PINE AND MIXED CONIFER.

a. APPLY HARVEST TREATMENTS TO
FOREST COVER TYPES AS SPECIFIED
BELOW ON AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF
THE FOREST COVER TYPE. UP TO
20 PERCENT OF THE TYPE MAY BE
TREATED USING OTHER HARVEST
METHODS SPECIFIED IN FOREST
DIRECTION.

b. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS
(THESE STANDARDS MAY BE EXCEEDED
ON AREAS MANAGED FOR OLD GROWTH)

1. CLEARCUT:

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

FOREST COVER TYPE		
	ENGELMANN SPRUCE- SUBALPINE FIR	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	90-180 YRS	80 OR MORE YRS
GROW- ING STOCK LEVEL	80-120	60 TO 120
THINNING CYCLE	20-50 YRS	10 TO 40 YRS
2. TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD:		
FOREST COVER TYPE		
	PONDEROSA PINE & MIXED CONIFER	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	100-160 YRS	80 OR MORE YRS
GROWING STOCK LEVEL	80-160	60-120
THINNING CYCLE	20-50 YRS	20-40 YRS
FIRST CUT (SEED CUT), REMOVE 40 TO 70 PERCENT OF THE BASAL AREA OR CUT TO: BA 25-50 BA 20-60		
SECOND CUT (REMOVAL CUT): REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN		

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 07B

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

2. CLEARCUTS MAY BE APPLIED TO DWARF MISTLETOE INFECTED
STANDS OF ANY FOREST COVER TYPE.

3. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING
STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.

4. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL
AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

RAPID
ARTIFICIAL
REGENERATION
(E09)

1. PLANT TREES THAT ARE OF SELECTED PLANTING STOCK.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7C

(Emphasis is on management of forested areas on steep slopes)

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is to develop and maintain healthy tree cover on forested slopes greater than 40 percent. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcut for ponderosa pine and mixed conifer; group or strip clearcut for aspen and spruce-fir; or group selection in spruce-fir; or shelterwood for ponderosa-pine and mixed conifer. Management activities, although visually dominant, harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along forest arterial and collector roads. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are provided on those local roads and trails that remain open. Semiprimitive nonmotorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. MEET STATED VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES (VQO) SHALL BE: PARTIAL RETENTION WITHIN THE FOREGROUND OF ARTERIAL/COLLECTOR ROADS AND PRIMARY TRAILS. MODIFICATION ON ALL OTHER AREAS.

b. APPLY REHABILITATION PRACTICES WHERE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING MET.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASSES FROM RURAL TO SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED MAY BE PROVIDED IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA.
 PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WITH BETTER THAN PRIMITIVE SURFACES WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL.
 PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LOW TO MODERATE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DESIGNATED LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACES AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.
 WHERE LOCAL ROADS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS CLASS.
 PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL AREAS MORE THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY FROM ROADS AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:

RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):				
TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):				
USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE			
	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08

MANAGEMENT
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GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL

ON TRAILS
PAOT/MILE - - - -

AREA-WIDE
PAOT/ACRE .04 .08 1.2 2.5

ROS CLASS - RURAL

ON TRAILS
PAOT/MILE - - - -

AREA-WIDE
PAOT/ACRE .5 .8 5.0 7.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL CO-
EFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT
USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND
GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE
SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS
DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE,
CHAPTER 25.

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE
UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-
PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE
RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV
USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732,
FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS
HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A
AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

2. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION
CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

3. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

4. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

RANGE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(D03, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. UTILIZE TRANSITORY FORAGE THAT IS AVAILABLE
WHERE DEMAND EXISTS AND WHERE INVESTMENTS IN REGENERATION
CAN BE PROTECTED.

a. VARY UTILIZATION STANDARDS
WITH GRAZING SYSTEM AND ECOLOGICAL
CONDITION. SPECIFY STANDARDS IN
THE ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN.

b. MAXIMUM GRAZING USE ALLOWED ON
TRANSITORY RANGES RESULTING FROM
CLEARCUTS:

- KEY SHRUBS-20 PERCENT OF
CURRENT GROWTH.
- GRASSES-50 PERCENT OF
CURRENT GROWTH.
- FORBS-20 PERCENT OF TOTAL
PRODUCTION.

2. PROTECT REGENERATION FROM LIVESTOCK DAMAGE.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING
HARVEST METHODS:
- CLEARCUT IN PONDEROSA PINE AND MIXED CONIFER,
- GROUP AND STRIP CLEARCUT IN ASPEN AND SPRUCE-FIR,
- GROUP SELECTION CUT IN ENGELMANN SPRUCE-SUBALPINE
FIR, AND
- SHELTERWOOD CUT IN PONDEROSA PINE AND MIXED CONIFER.

a. APPLY HARVEST TREATMENTS TO
FOREST COVER TYPES AS SPECIFIED
BELOW ON AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF
THE FOREST COVER TYPE. UP TO
20 PERCENT OF THE TYPE MAY BE
TREATED USING OTHER HARVEST
METHODS SPECIFIED IN FOREST
DIRECTION.

b. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS:
(THESE STANDARDS MAY BE EXCEEDED
ON AREAS MANAGED FOR OLD GROWTH)

1. CLEARCUT (GROUP OR STRIP ONLY)

MANAGEMENT
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CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

IN ASPEN AND SPRUCE-FIR):

	FOREST COVER TYPES		
	ENGELMANN SPRUCE SUB- ALPINE FIR, PONDEROSA PINE, AND MIXED CONIFER	ASPEN	OTHER FOREST COVER TYPES
ROTA- TION AGE	90-180 YRS	80-120 YRS	80 OR MORE YRS
GROW- ING STOCK LEVEL	80-120	N/A	60 TO 120
THINNING CYCLE	20-50 YRS.	N/A	10 TO 40 YRS.

2. GROUP SELECTION:

	FOREST COVER TYPES
	ENGELMANN SPRUCE AND SUBALPINE FIR
RESIDUAL BA	80-120
CUTTING CYCLE	20-40 YRS.

3. TWO STEP SHELTERWOOD

	FOREST COVER TYPES
	PONDEROSA PINE AND MIXED CONIFER

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

ROTA- TION AGE	50-180 YRS.
GROW- ING STOCK LEVEL	80-160
THINNING CYCLE	50 YRS.

2. CLEARCUTS MAY BE APPLIED TO DWARF MISTLETOE INFECTED STANDS OF ANY FOREST COVER TYPE.
3. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.
4. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7D

(Emphasis is on wood fiber production and utilization for products other than sawtimber)

8,564 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on production and utilization of small roundwood of a size and quality suitable for products such as fuelwood, posts, poles and props. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen and selection and shelterwood in all other forest cover types.

Management activities, although they may be visually dominant, harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. MEET STATED VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES (VQO) SHALL BE: PARTIAL RETENTION WITHIN THE FOREGROUND OF ARTERIAL/COLLECTOR ROADS AND PRIMARY TRAILS. MODIFICATION ON ALL OTHER AREAS.

b. APPLY REHABILITATION PRACTICES WHERE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES ARE NOT CURRENTLY BEING MET.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASSES FROM RURAL TO SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED MAY BE PROVIDED IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA.
 PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WITH BETTER THAN PRIMITIVE SURFACES WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL.
 PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LOW TO MODERATE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DESIGNATED LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACES AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.
 WHERE LOCAL ROADS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS CLASS.
 PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL AREAS MORE THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY FROM ROADS AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:

RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):				
TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):				
USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE			
	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ROADED NATURAL				
ON TRAILS				
PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE				
PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2	2.5
RURAL				
ON TRAILS				
PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE				
PAOT/ACRE	.5	.8	5.0	7.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL COEFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

2. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

3. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITH-
IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR
DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND
RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

4. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM
ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON
SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR
SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

RANGE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(D03, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. UTILIZE TRANSITORY FORAGE THAT IS AVAILABLE
WHERE DEMAND EXISTS AND WHERE INVESTMENTS IN REGENERATION
CAN BE PROTECTED.

a. VARY UTILIZATION STANDARDS
WITH GRAZING SYSTEM AND ECOLOGICAL
CONDITION. SPECIFY STANDARDS IN
THE ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN.

b. MAXIMUM GRAZING USE ALLOWED ON
TRANSITORY RANGES RESULTING FROM
CLEARCUTS.

- KEY SHRUBS-20 PERCENT OF
CURRENT GROWTH.
- GRASSES-50 PERCENT OF
CURRENT GROWTH.
- FORBS-20 PERCENT OF TOTAL
PRODUCTION.

2. PROTECT REGENERATION FROM LIVESTOCK DAMAGE.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING HARVEST
METHODS:
- CLEARCUT IN ASPEN.
- SELECTION AND SHELTERWOOD CUTS IN PONDEROSA PINE, MIXED
CONIFER AND ENGELMANN SPRUCE-SUBALPINE FIR.

a. APPLY HARVEST TREATMENTS TO
FOREST COVER TYPES AS SPECIFIED
BELOW ON AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF
THE FOREST COVER TYPE. UP TO
20 PERCENT OF THE TYPE MAY BE
TREATED USING OTHER HARVEST
METHODS SPECIFIED IN FOREST
DIRECTION.

b. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS:
(THESE STANDARDS MAY BE EXCEEDED
ON AREAS MANAGED FOR OLD GROWTH)

1. CLEARCUT.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 07D

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

FOREST COVER TYPE	
ASPEN	
ROTA- TION AGE	60-80 YRS
GROW- ING STOCK LEVEL	N/A
THINNING CYCLE	N/A
2. TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD:	
FOREST COVER TYPE	
ENGELMANN SPRUCE- SUBALPINE FIR, PONDEROSA PINE & MIXED CONIFER	
ROTA- TION AGE	50-90 YRS
GROWING STOCK LEVEL	80-160
THINNING CYCLE	10-40 YRS
FIRST CUT (SEED CUT): REMOVE 40 TO 70 PERCENT OF THE BASAL AREA OR CUT TO: BA 25-60	
SECOND CUT (REMOVAL CUT): REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN	

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

REGENERATED STAND MEETS
MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS.

3. THREE-STEP SHELTERWOOD:

FOREST COVER TYPE

ENGELMANN
SPRUCE-
SUBALPINE
FIR,
PONDEROSA
PINE &
MIXED
CONIFER

ROTA- 50-90 YRS
TION
AGE

GROWING 80-160
STOCK
LEVEL

THINNING 10-40 YRS
CYCLE

FIRST CUT (PREPARATORY CUT):
REMOVE 10 TO 40 PERCENT OF THE
BASAL AREA OR CUT TO: BA 60-80.

SECOND CUT (SEED CUT),
REMOVE 40 TO 50 PERCENT OF THE
REMAINING BASAL AREA OR
CUT TO: BA 25-50
10-20 YRS
AFTER PRE-
PARATORY CUT

THIRD CUT (REMOVAL CUT):
REMOVE ALL OVERSTORY WHEN
REGENERATED STAND MEETS
MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS.

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

2. CLEARCUTS MAY BE APPLIED TO DWARF MISTLETOE INFECTED
STANDS OF ANY FOREST COVER TYPE.

3. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING
STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.

4. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL
AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

REFORESTATION
(E04)

1. DO NOT APPLY FINAL SHELTERWOOD REMOVAL CUT UNTIL THE
DESIRED NUMBER (AS SPECIFIED IN MINIMUM STOCKING STANDARDS)
OF WELL-ESTABLISHED SEEDLINGS PER ACRE ARE EXPECTED TO
REMAIN FOLLOWING OVERWOOD REMOVAL.

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MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 9A

(Emphasis is on riparian area management)

1,038 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Emphasis is on the management of all component ecosystems of riparian areas. These components include the aquatic ecosystem, the riparian ecosystem (characterized by distinctive vegetation), and adjacent ecosystems that are within 100 ft. measured horizontally from the edges of perennial streams or from shores of lakes and other still water bodies. All of the components are managed together as a land unit comprising an integrated riparian area and not as separate components.

The goals of management are to provide healthy, self-perpetuating plant communities, meet water quality standards, provide habitats for viable populations of wildlife and fish, and provide stable stream channels and still water-body shorelines. The aquatic ecosystem may contain fisheries habitat improvement and channel stabilizing facilities that harmonize with the visual setting and maintain or improve wildlife or fish habitat requirements. The linear nature of streamside riparian areas permits programming of management activities which are not visually evident or are visually subordinate.

Forested riparian ecosystems are treated to improve wildlife and fish habitat diversity through specified silvicultural objectives. Both commercial and noncommercial vegetation treatments are used to achieve multi-resource benefits. Clearcutting is used to regenerate aspen clones. Other forest cover types are treated with either small-group or single-tree selection methods.

Livestock grazing will be managed to assure maintenance of the vigor and regenerative capacity of the riparian plant communities. Vehicular travel is limited on roads and trails at times when the ecosystems would be unacceptably damaged. Developed recreation facility construction for overnight use is prohibited within the 100-year floodplain.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES WHICH SUSTAIN INHERENT VISUAL VALUES OF RIPARIAN AREAS AND BLEND WITH THE SURROUNDING NATURAL LANDSCAPES.

a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE PARTIAL RETENTION.

RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

1. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASSES FROM RURAL TO SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED MAY BE PROVIDED IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA.
 PROVIDE ROADED NATURAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF FOREST ARTERIAL, COLLECTOR AND LOCAL ROADS WITH BETTER THAN PRIMITIVE SURFACES WHICH ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL.
 PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES WITH A LOW TO MODERATE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DESIGNATED LOCAL ROADS WITH PRIMITIVE SURFACES AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.
 WHERE LOCAL ROADS ARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAVEL, PROVIDE FOR DISPERSED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. MANAGE RECREATION USE TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS APPROPRIATE FOR THE ESTABLISHED ROS CLASS.
 PROVIDE SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL AREAS MORE THAN 1/2 MILE AWAY FROM ROADS AND TRAILS OPEN TO MOTORIZED RECREATION USE.

a. MAXIMUM USE AND CAPACITY LEVELS ARE:

RECREATION USE AND CAPACITY RANGE DURING THE SNOW-FREE PERIOD (PAOT/ACRE):

TRAIL USE AND CAPACITY RANGE (PAOT/MILE OF TRAIL):

USE LEVEL	CAPACITY RANGE			
	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
ROS CLASS - SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.004	.008	.05	.08
ROS CLASS - ROADED NATURAL				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.04	.08	1.2	2.5

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RECREATION
OPPORTUNITIES
AND USE
ADMINISTRATION
(A14 AND 15)

ROS CLASS - RURAL				
ON TRAILS PAOT/MILE	-	-	-	-
AREA-WIDE PAOT/ACRE	.5	.8	5.0	7.5

REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVEL COEFFICIENTS AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT USABLE ACRES, PATTERNS OF USE, AND GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT AREA TYPE AS DESCRIBED IN THE ROS USERS GUIDE, CHAPTER 25.
REDUCE THE ABOVE USE LEVELS WHERE UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES TO THE BIO-PHYSICAL RESOURCES WILL OCCUR.

b. SPECIFY OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON ORV USE MANAGEMENT (FSM 2355).

c. SEE FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709.12 (TRAILS HANDBOOK), FSH 7109.11A AND 11B (SIGN HANDBOOK).

2. MAINTAIN UNDESIGNATED SITES IN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASS 1 THROUGH 3 WHERE UNRESTRICTED CAMPING IS ALLOWED.

3. MANAGE SITE USE AND OCCUPANCY TO MAINTAIN SITES WITHIN FRISSELL CONDITION CLASSES 1 THROUGH 3 EXCEPT FOR DESIGNATED SITES WHICH MAY BE CLASS 4. CLOSE AND RESTORE CLASS 5 SITES.

4. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 09A

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

WILDLIFE
HABITAT
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(C02, 04, 05
AND 06)

1. PROVIDE HABITAT DIVERSITY TO MEET OR EXCEED UTAH DWR POPULATION GOALS FOR ALL AQUATIC VERTEBRATE SPECIES.
2. PROVIDE HABITAT FOR VIABLE POPULATIONS OF ALL NATIVE VERTEBRATE SPECIES OF FISH AND WILDLIFE.
3. COORDINATE LAKE AND STREAM HABITAT IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS WITH THE UTAH DWR, WHERE AQUATIC HABITATS ARE BELOW PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL.
4. MAINTAIN INSTREAM FLOWS IN COOPERATION WITH UTAH DWR TO SUPPORT A SUSTAINED YIELD OF NATURAL FISHERIES RESOURCES.

- a. MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE OVERALL STREAM HABITAT CONDITION AT OR ABOVE 50 PERCENT OF OPTIMUM. USE R-4 GAWS AQUATIC HABITAT SURVEY HANDBOOK, OR R-1 COWFISH HABITAT CAPABILITY MODEL

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

1. MAINTAIN PROPER STOCKING AND LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION TO PROTECT RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS.

- a. LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN RIPARIAN AREAS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE FOLLOWING LEVELS OF UTILIZATION:
- | GRAZING SYSTEM | VEGETATION CONDITION CLASS | TOTAL FORAGE UTILIZATION BY WEIGHT |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. GRASS/GRASSLIKE FORB VEGETATIVE TYPE: | | |
| CONTINUOUS | GOOD | 40% |
| | FAIR | 30% |
| | POOR | 20% |
| REST-ROTATION | HEAVY USE PASTURE (1) | 60% |
| | LIGHT USE PASTURE | 40% |
| | DEFERRED-ROTATION | HEAVY USE PASTURE (2) |
| | LIGHT USE PASTURE | 35% |
| 2. WILLOW/GRASS/GRASSLIKE VEGETATIVE TYPE: | | |
| CONTINUOUS | GOOD | 55% |
| | FAIR | 40% |
| | POOR | 30% |
| 3. WILLOW-FOREST VEGETATIVE TYPE. | | |

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

REST- ROTATION	HEAVY USE PASTURE (1) LIGHT USE PASTURE	70%
DEFERRED- ROTATION	HEAVY USE PASTURE (2) LIGHT USE PASTURE	60% 40%

(1) TRAMPLED AREAS AND STREAMBANK
DAMAGE CAUSED DURING HEAVY USE
YEAR SHOULD BE HEALED OR STABILIZED
WITHIN THE FOLLOWING REST YEAR.

(2) BARE SOIL CAUSED BY DISTUR-
BANCE IN A HEAVY USE PASTURE
SHOULD BE STABILIZED OR HEALED
PRIOR TO USE THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

BROWSE UTILIZATION WITHIN THE
RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM WILL NOT EXCEED
50% OF NEW LEADER PRODUCTION.

THE LIMITING FACTOR ON A GIVEN
RIPARIAN AREA WILL BE WHICHEVER
UTILIZATION STANDARD IS REACHED
FIRST, EITHER TOTAL FORAGE OR
BROWSE.

2. PROHIBIT TRAILING OF LIVESTOCK ALONG THE LENGTH OF
RIPARIAN AREAS EXCEPT WHERE EXISTING STOCK DRIVEWAYS
OCCUR. REHABILITATE EXISTING STOCK DRIVEWAYS WHERE
DAMAGE IS OCCURRING IN RIPARIAN AREAS. RELOCATE
THEM OUTSIDE RIPARIAN AREAS IF POSSIBLE, AND IF
NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE RIPARIAN AREA GOALS.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

1. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES TO PERPETUATE TREE COVER
AND PROVIDE HEALTHY STANDS, HIGH WATER QUALITY AND
WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

2. MANAGE FOREST COVER TYPES USING THE FOLLOWING
HARVEST METHODS:
- CLEARCUT IN ASPEN, AND
- SELECTION CUTS, GROUP OR SINGLE TREE, IN ALL OTHER
COVER TYPES.

a. SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS:
(THESE STANDARDS MAY BE EXCEEDED
ON AREAS MANAGED FOR OLD
GROWTH)

1. CLEARCUT:

FOREST COVER TYPE

ASPEN

ROTATION 80-120
AGE YRS.

2. SELECTION (GROUP OR SINGLE
TREE):

ALL
OTHER
FOREST
COVER
TYPES

ROTATION
AGE 90-160

CUTTING
CYCLE 20-30 YRS

FOR GROUP SELECTION, SIZE OF OPEN-
INGS ARE LESS THAN THREE ACRES.

3. CLEARCUTS MAY BE APPLIED TO DWARF MISTLETOE INFECTED
STANDS OF ANY FOREST COVER TYPE.

4. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING
STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.

5. ADJUST STOCKING LEVELS BY SITE QUALITY. HIGHER
STOCKING SHOULD OCCUR ON BETTER SITES.

6. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL
AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

7. ESTABLISH A SATISFACTORY STAND EITHER NATURALLY OR THROUGH ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION METHODS WITHIN A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD AFTER DISTURBANCE.
8. PROHIBIT LOG LANDING AND DECKING AREAS WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA.

WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(F05 AND 06)

1. PROPOSED NEW LAND-USE FACILITIES (ROADS, CAMPGROUNDS, BUILDINGS) WILL NOT NORMALLY BE LOCATED WITHIN FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARIES FOR THE 100-YEAR FLOOD. PROTECT PRESENT AND ALL NECESSARY FUTURE FACILITIES THAT CANNOT BE LOCATED OUT OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN BY STRUCTURAL MITIGATION (DEFLECTION STRUCTURES, RIPRAP, ETC.).

2. PREVENT STREAM CHANNEL INSTABILITY, LOSS OF CHANNEL CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS, AND LOSS OF WATER QUALITY RESULTING FROM ACTIVITIES THAT ALTER VEGETATIVE COVER.

3. DETERMINE THE EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND SEDIMENT YIELDS FROM VEGETATION MANIPULATION AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS THROUGH THE USE OF APPROPRIATE MODELING AND QUANTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

a. IMPLEMENT MITIGATION MEASURES WHEN PRESENT OR UNAVOIDABLE FUTURE FACILITIES ARE LOCATED IN THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN TO ENSURE THAT STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, BANK STABILITY CRITERIA, FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION, AND INSTREAM FLOW STANDARDS ARE MET DURING AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

a. LIMIT CHANGES IN CHANNEL RATING OR CLASSIFICATION SCORES TO AN INCREASE OF 10 PERCENT OR LESS. USE CHANNEL STABILITY CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY COOPER, 1978, AND PFANKUCH, 1975. USE CHANNEL CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY ROSGEN, 1980.

b. MAINTAIN AT LEAST 80 PERCENT OF POTENTIAL GROUND COVER WITHIN 100 FEET FROM THE EDGES OF ALL PERENNIAL STREAMS, LAKES AND OTHER WATERBODIES, OR TO THE OUTER MARGIN OF THE RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM, WHERE WIDER THAN 100 FEET.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(F05 AND 06)

4. AVOID CHANNELIZATION OF NATURAL STREAMS. WHERE CHANNELIZATION IS NECESSARY FOR FLOOD CONTROL OR OTHER PURPOSES, USE STREAM GEOMETRY RELATIONSHIPS TO RE-ESTABLISH MEANDERS, WIDTH/DEPTH RATIOS, ETC. CONSISTENT WITH EACH MAJOR STREAM TYPE.
5. TREAT AREAS DISTURBED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO REDUCE EROSION TO NATURAL RATES.
6. STABILIZE STREAMBANKS, WHICH ARE DAMAGED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, WITH METHODS THAT EMPHASIZE REVEGETATION.
7. DESIGN AND LOCATE SETTLING PONDS TO REDUCE DOWN-STREAM SEDIMENT YIELD AND TO PREVENT WASHOUT DURING HIGH WATER. LOCATE SETTLING PONDS OUTSIDE OF THE ACTIVE CHANNEL. RESTORE ANY CHANNEL CHANGES TO HYDRAULIC GEOMETRY STANDARDS FOR EACH STREAM TYPE.
8. INCLUDE WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT, AESTHETIC, AND SAFETY GOALS WHEN PLANNING PROJECTS THAT RESULT IN VEGETATION TYPE CONVERSION.
9. REQUIRE CONCURRENT MONITORING TO ENSURE THAT MITIGATIVE MEASURES ARE EFFECTIVE AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.

SOIL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(KA1)

1. REHABILITATE DISTURBED SOILS AREAS WHERE ADVERSE IMPACTS WOULD OCCUR ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:
 - AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS;
 - RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS; AND
 - RIPARIAN AREAS OUTSIDE OF AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS.
2. PREVENT SOIL SURFACE COMPACTION AND DISTURBANCE IN RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS. ALLOW USE OF HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION, RESIDUE REMOVAL, ETC. ONLY DURING PERIODS WHEN THE SOIL IS LEAST SUSCEPTIBLE TO COMPACTION OR RUTTING.
3. MAINTAIN OR ENHANCE THE LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY OF SOILS WITHIN THE RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEM.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

MINING LAW
COMPLIANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
(LOCATABLES)
(GO1)

1. MINIMIZE DETRIMENTAL DISTURBANCE TO THE RIPARIAN AREA BY MINERAL ACTIVITIES. INITIATE TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION OF DISTURBED AREAS AND RESTORE RIPARIAN AREAS TO A STATE OF PRODUCTIVITY COMPARABLE TO THAT BEFORE DISTURBANCE.

a. PROHIBIT THE DEPOSITING OF SOIL MATERIAL FROM DRILLING, PROCESSING, OR SITE PREPARATION IN NATURAL DRAINAGEWAYS.

b. LOCATE THE LOWER EDGE OF DISTURBED OR DEPOSITED SOIL BANKS OUTSIDE THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN.

c. PROHIBIT STOCKPILING OF TOPSOIL OR ANY OTHER DISTURBED SOIL IN THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN.

d. PROHIBIT MINERAL PROCESSING (MILLING) ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN.

e. DISCONTINUE HEAVY EQUIPMENT USE WHEN SOIL COMPACTION, RUTTING, AND PUDDLING IS PRESENT.

2. LOCATE MINERAL REMOVAL ACTIVITIES AWAY FROM THE WATER'S EDGE OR OUTSIDE THE RIPARIAN AREA.

a. LOCATE DRILLING MUD PITS OUTSIDE THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN UNLESS ALTERNATE LOCATIONS ARE MORE ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING. IF LOCATION IS UNAVOIDABLE, SEAL AND DIKE ALL PITS TO PREVENT LEAKAGE.

b. DRAIN AND RESTORE ROADS, PADS, AND DRILL SITES IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE IS DISCONTINUED. REVEGETATE TO 80 PERCENT GROUND COVER IN THE FIRST YEAR. PROVIDE SURFACE PROTECTION DURING STORMFLOW AND SNOWMELT RUNOFF EVENTS.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
MINING LAW
COMPLIANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
(LOCATABLES)
(G01)

3. DESIGN AND LOCATE PLACER MINE SETTling PONDS TO PREVENT WASHOUT DURING HIGH WATER. LOCATE SETTling PONDS OUTSIDE OF THE ACTIVE CHANNEL. RESTORE ANY CHANNEL CHANGES TO HYDRAULIC GEOMETRY STANDARDS FOR EACH STREAM TYPE.

a. PERMIT DIVERSION ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE RIPARIAN ZONE WHERE TECHNOLOGY IS AVAILABLE TO MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, SEDIMENT THRESHOLD LIMITS, AND INSTREAM FLOW STANDARDS.

4. CONFINE HEAVY EQUIPMENT USE TO AREAS NECESSARY FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION.

5. LOCATE MINING CAMPS OUTSIDE THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN.

6. REQUIRE CONCURRENT MONITORING TO ENSURE THAT MITIGATIVE MEASURES ARE EFFECTIVE AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

1. LOCATE ROADS AND TRAILS OUTSIDE RIPARIAN AREAS UNLESS ALTERNATIVE ROUTES HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AND REJECTED AS BEING MORE ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING.

a. DO NOT PARALLEL STREAMS WHEN ROAD LOCATION MUST OCCUR IN RIPARIAN AREAS EXCEPT WHERE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. CROSS STREAMS AT RIGHT ANGLES. LOCATE CROSSINGS AT POINTS OF LOW BANK SLOPE AND FIRM SURFACES.

2. CREATE ARTIFICIAL SEDIMENT TRAPS WITH BARRIERS WHERE NATURAL VEGETATION IS INADEQUATE TO PROTECT WATERWAYS OR LAKES FROM SIGNIFICANT ACCELERATED SEDIMENTATION.

3. MINIMIZE DETRIMENTAL DISTURBANCE TO THE RIPARIAN AREA BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. INITIATE TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION OF DISTURBED AREAS AND RESTORE RIPARIAN AREAS SO THAT A VEGETATIVE GROUND COVER OR SUITABLE SUBSTITUTE PROTECTS THE SOIL FROM EROSION AND PREVENTS INCREASED SEDIMENT YIELD.

IV-150

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 9F

(Emphasis is on improved watershed condition)

135,842 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on improving watershed condition and thus eliminating the watershed improvement needs backlog. Emphasis is also on maintenance of projects already completed. This will be achieved by protection, seeding, cultural treatment or any combination of other methods that will accomplish the objectives. Management activities in the foreground, middleground, and background may dominate, but should be designed to harmonize and blend with the natural setting to the extent possible.

Livestock grazing on the treated areas is eliminated until the area can be grazed without causing decreased watershed condition or damage to cultural treatments. Motorized travel is prohibited except for over-snow machines and for designated routes.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED OPPORTUNITIES CAN BE PROVIDED. 2. PROHIBIT MOTORIZED VEHICLE USE OFF FOREST SYSTEM ROADS AND TRAILS (EXCEPT SNOWMOBILES OPERATING ON SNOW) WHERE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS, VEGETATION, OR SPECIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT. 	
WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MAINTAIN HABITAT CAPABILITY FOR MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES. 2. PROVIDE ADEQUATE FORAGE TO SUSTAIN BIG GAME POPULATION LEVELS AGREED TO IN THE STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN ON NFS LANDS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. MAINTAIN HABITAT NEEDED TO SUPPORT STATE POPULATION GOALS FOR BIG GAME AND EXCEED HABITAT REQUIREMENTS FOR MINIMUM VIABLE POPULATION LEVELS FOR OTHER MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES.
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. STABILIZE AND/OR REGENERATE SUITABLE AREAS THAT ARE IN LESS THAN GOOD RANGE OR WATERSHED CONDITION. 2. EXCLUDE GRAZING OF ALL LIVESTOCK UNTIL RECOVERY ON AREAS TREATED FOR RESTORATION OF WATERSHED CONDITION. 3. USE ONLY INTENSIVE GRAZING SYSTEMS OR REMOVE LIVESTOCK WHEN RECOVERY OF RANGE CONDITIONS CAN NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY INTENSIVE GRAZING SYSTEMS. 4. INVEST IN COST-EFFECTIVE ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT AND ASSOCIATED RANGE IMPROVEMENTS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. BASE RANGE AND WATERSHED CONDITION ON STANDARDS IN RANGE ANALYSIS HANDBOOK (FSH 2209.21). a. REFER TO FOREST SUPPLEMENT ON OPENING OF CLOSED AREAS TO GRAZING. a. BASE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ON PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS HANDBOOK (FSH 2209.11).

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MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

5. INVEST IN COST-EFFECTIVE GRAZING MANAGEMENT AND RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS. WHERE IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDE WATER DEVELOPMENTS, A WATER RIGHT IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES MUST BE OBTAINED.

a. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT BIG GAME MOVEMENT.

SOIL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(KA1)

1. RESTORE SOIL DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY HUMAN USE (PAST MINING, GRAZING, TRAIL CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CAMPING) TO SOIL LOSS TOLERANCE LEVELS COMMENSURATE WITH THE NATURAL ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES FOR THE TREATMENT AREA.

a. FOLLOW PRELIMINARY THRESHOLD RATES ESTABLISHED FOR THE FOREST, CONTAINED IN THE SOIL MONITORING PLAN.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

1. MANAGE ROAD USE BY SEASONAL OR PERMANENT CLOSURE IF:
A. USE CAUSES UNACCEPTABLE DAMAGE TO SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES DUE TO WEATHER OR SEASONAL CONDITIONS
B. USE CONFLICTS WITH THE ROS CLASS ESTABLISHED FOR THE AREA;
C. USE CAUSES UNACCEPTABLE WILDLIFE CONFLICT OR HABITAT DEGRADATION;
D. USE RESULTS IN UNSAFE CONDITIONS.
E. THE ROAD DOES NOT SERVE AN IDENTIFIED PUBLIC OR ADMINISTRATIVE NEED;
F. AREA ACCESSED HAS SEASONAL NEED FOR PROTECTION OR NONUSE; OR
G. FINANCING IS NOT AVAILABLE TO MAINTAIN THE FACILITY OR MANAGE THE ASSOCIATED USE OF ADJACENT LANDS.

LAW ENFORCEMENT
(P24 THRU 27)

1. USE SPECIAL CLOSURES WHEN NECESSARY TO PROTECT FROM ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL DAMAGE FROM PUBLIC USE.

a. ISSUE CLOSURE ORDER UNDER PROVISIONS OF 36 CRF 261.50 (FSM 4063.3).

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 10A

(Provides for research natural areas)

4,300 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Emphasis is on research, study, observations, monitoring, and educational activities that are nondestructive, nonmanipulative, and that maintain unmodified conditions.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	1. MEET STATED VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE.	a. MINIMUM VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) SHALL BE RETENTION.
RECREATION FACILITY AND SITE CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION (A05 AND 06)	1. PROHIBIT CONSTRUCTION OF DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES.	
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND USE ADMINISTRATION (A14 AND 15)	1. DISCOURAGE OR PROHIBIT ANY PUBLIC USE WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO IMPAIRMENT OF RESEARCH OR EDUCATIONAL VALUES.	a. REFERENCE FSM 4063.36.
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05 AND 06)	2. PERMIT AND ENCOURAGE USE BY SCIENTISTS AND EDUCATORS.	
	1. PROHIBIT ANY DIRECT HABITAT MANIPULATION.	
	2. PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF EXOTIC OR NON-NATIVE PLANT OR ANIMAL SPECIES.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	1. RESTRICT GRAZING BY LIVESTOCK TO THAT ESSENTIAL FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF A SPECIFIC VEGETATION TYPE.	
	2. PROHIBIT RANGE IMPROVEMENTS.	
SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS (E03, 06 & 07)	1. PROHIBIT ANY LOGGING ACTIVITY.	
	2. CLOSE TO FIREWOOD OR CHRISTMAS TREE GATHERING.	

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT (NON
-RECREATION)
(J01)

1. USE SPECIAL USE PERMITS OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS
TO AUTHORIZE AND DOCUMENT SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY.

a. REFERENCE FSM 4063.37.

WITHDRAWALS,
MODIFICATIONS
AND REVOCATIONS
(J04)

1. WITHDRAW FROM MINERAL ENTRY IN CONFORMANCE WITH
SECTION 204 OF FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT
ACT OF 1976 (PL 94-579).

2. UNTIL THE AREA IS WITHDRAWN, USE NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY
STIPULATIONS IN ANY NEW LEASES COVERING THE RNA'S.

PROPERTY
BOUNDARY
LOCATION
(J06)

1. MONUMENT ALL CORNERS OR TURNING POINTS AND
DOCUMENT AND RECORD THE MONUMENTATION IN THE
ESTABLISHMENT REPORT. MARK BOUNDARIES IN THE
FIELD WHEN APPROPRIATE TO ENSURE INTEGRITY
OF THE AREA.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 & 20)

1. IN GENERAL DO NOT PERMIT IMPROVEMENTS SUCH AS
ROADS.

TRAIL
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L23)

1. LIMIT TRAILS TO THOSE NEEDED FOR ACCESS TO
CONDUCT RESEARCH AND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

FIRE PLANNING
AND
SUPPRESSION
(P01)

1. EXTINGUISH WILDFIRES ENDANGERING RESEARCH
NATURAL AREAS (RNA'S). ALLOW FIRES WITHIN THE
RNA'S TO BURN UNDISTURBED UNLESS THEY THREATEN
PEOPLE OR PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE AREA, OR THE
UNIQUENESS OF THE RNA.

a. LEAVE FIRE-CAUSED DEBRIS
FOR NATURAL DECAY.

2. DO NOT REDUCE FIRE HAZARD WITHIN THE RNA.

LAW ENFORCEMENT
(P24 THRU 27)

1. CLOSE RNA'S WHEN NECESSARY TO PROTECT THEM
FROM ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL DAMAGE FROM PUBLIC USE.

a. ISSUE CLOSURE ORDER UNDER
PROVISIONS OF 36 CRF 261.50
(FSM 4063.3).

PROTECTION
(P40)

1. TAKE NO ACTION AGAINST ENDEMIC INSECTS, DISEASES
OR WILD ANIMALS.

IV-156

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 10E

(Provides for municipal watershed and municipal
water supply watershed)

1,179 Acres

A. Management Prescription Summary

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is to protect or improve the quality and quantity of municipal water supplies. Management practices vary from use restrictions to water resource improvement practices, with the primary objective of meeting water quality standards established for the individual watershed. A secondary objective is to manage the watersheds to improve the yield and timing of water flows, consistent with water quality requirements.

* Note: This prescription applies to existing and proposed Research Natural Areas. If all or a part of a proposed area is rejected, it shall be managed according to the Prescription assigned to the adjacent management area.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06 & 07)

ROTATION AGE	90-180 YRS.	80-120 YRS.	100 OR MORE YRS.
GROWING STOCK LEVEL	80-160	N/A	60-120
THINNING CYCLE	20-30 YRS.	N/A	20-40 YRS.

THE LARGEST INCREASE IN WATER AVAILABLE FOR STREAM FLOW RESULTS WHEN 30 TO 40 PERCENT OF A DRAINAGE IS HARVESTED IN CLEARCUT PATCHES (3 TO 10 ACRES) DISPERSED THROUGHOUT THE AREA OF A WATERSHED (LEAF AND ALEXANDER FS RES. PAP. RM 133).

2. APPLY INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS TO MAINTAIN GROWING STOCK LEVEL STANDARDS.

3. UTILIZE FIREWOOD MATERIAL USING BOTH COMMERCIAL AND NONCOMMERCIAL METHODS.

REFORESTATION
(E04)

1. PLANT TREES OF KNOWN GENETIC QUALITIES TO ESTABLISH NEW STANDS.

WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(F05 AND 06)

1. PREVENT OR REDUCE DEBRIS ACCUMULATIONS IN RIPARIAN AREAS THAT REDUCE STREAM CHANNEL STABILITY AND CAPACITY.

2. PREVENT SOIL SURFACE COMPACTION AND DISTURBANCE IN RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS. ALLOW USE OF HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION, RESIDUE REMOVAL, ETC. ONLY DURING PERIODS WHEN THE SOIL IS LEAST SUSCEPTIBLE TO COMPACTION OR RUTTING.

a. PROPOSED LAND-USE FACILITIES (ROADS, CAMPGROUNDS, BUILDINGS) SHOULD NOT BE LOCATED WITHIN FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARIES FOR THE 100-YEAR FLOOD. PROTECT PRESENT AND FUTURE FACILITIES THAT CANNOT BE LOCATED OUT OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN BY STRUCTURAL MITIGATION (DEFLECTION STRUCTURES,

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
WATER RESOURCE
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(F05 AND 06)

RIPRAP, ETC.)

3. PREVENT STREAM CHANNEL INSTABILITY, LOSS OF CHANNEL
CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS, AND LOSS OF WATER QUALITY
RESULTING FROM ACTIVITIES THAT ALTER VEGETATIVE COVER.

a. LIMIT CHANGES IN CHANNEL RATING
OR CLASSIFICATION SCORES TO AN
INCREASE OF 10 PERCENT OR LESS.
USE CHANNEL STABILITY CRITERIA
ESTABLISHED BY COOPER, 1978, AND
PFANKUCH, 1975. USE CHANNEL
CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA ESTAB-
LISHED BY ROSGEN, 1980.

4. MANAGE NON-FORESTED AREAS TO IMPROVE STREAMFLOW
THROUGH INCREASED ON-SITE WATER YIELDS AND TO MEET STATE
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. USE AVAILABLE SNOWDRIFT
TECHNOLOGY, SUCH AS SNOW FENCES, WINDROWED BRUSH PILES,
LINEAR CONVERSION OF UNBROKEN BRUSH TO GRASS, LOW EARTHEN
RIDGES, ETC., TO CAPTURE AND STABILIZE BLOWING SNOW.

a. STRUCTURES ARE DESIGNED IN
TERMS OF THE SIZE OF AND SNOW
VOLUMES AVAILABLE FROM THE UP-
WIND SOURCE AREAS, LOCAL AND
DOWNWIND TERRAIN FEATURES, PRE-
VAILING WINDS, AND DEPOSITION
AREA CONDITIONS, ETC., AS RE-
FERENCED IN 'STUDYING SNOW-
DRIFTING PROBLEMS WITH SMALL-
SCALE MODELS OUTDOORS' BY TABLER,
R. D. AND JAIVELL, R. S.,
PROCEEDINGS WESTERN SNOW CON-
FERENCE, APRIL 15-17, 1980.

SOIL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(KA1)

1. IMMEDIATELY REHABILITATE MAN-CAUSED DISTURBANCES AND
RESTORE BURNED AREAS. INSPECT REHABILITATED AREAS
ANNUALLY AND PROVIDE MAINTENANCE NECESSARY TO PROTECT
THE WATERSHED.