

Uinta National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Amendment Number 2

Effective with the Decision for Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for
National Forest System Lands in Utah, November 2008

POSTING NOTICE:

There are 21 pages with this posting notice. Replace the 21 pages listed below.

EXPLANATION:

A 1998 study found 4 rivers on the Forest eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). The *2003 Uinta National Forest Land and Resource Plan* provided interim protection for these rivers until a suitability analysis and determination could be made. In 2008, a suitability analysis (*EIS for the Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah*, November 2008) was completed and a suitability determination rendered. Based on this analysis, it was determined that a portion of one (Little Provo Deer Creek) of the four eligible river segments was suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS. The decision for this EIS amended the *2003 Forest Plan*. This amendment is a non-significant amendment to the Uinta Forest Plan that amends management direction completed for the eligible wild and scenic rivers on the Uinta Forest Plan.

Page(s)	Change
2-24	Adds clarification to Sub-goal 9-3 that this goal applies to suitable rivers identified in the above-referenced decision, and adds notation that this decision completed Objective 9-1.
3-7	Deletes references in Table 3-1 to management prescriptions (Rx) 2.1 and 2.2 which are no longer applicable.
3-20	Deletes reference in Standard "Timber-2" to Rx 2.1 which is no longer applicable.
3-23	Deletes reference in Guideline "Timber-14" to Rx 2.2 which is no longer applicable.
3-25	Deletes reference in Standard "Graze-1" to Rx 2.1 which is no longer applicable.
3-39 to 3-40	Deletes standards and guidelines for Rx 2.1 and Rx 2.2 as these no longer apply to any lands on the Forest.
4-2 to 4-3	Deletes descriptions for "wild" (Rx 2.1) and "scenic" (Rx 2.2) management prescriptions as these no longer apply to any lands on the Forest.
5-11 to 5-12	Updates the acreages in Table 5-1 and management area description noting South Fork American Fork River is not suitable, and deletes the "maintain eligibility" provision in the "desired future condition" description.
5-23	Removes Rx 2.1 and 2.3 designations from the map for South Fork American Fork.
5-48 to 5-49	Updates the acreages in Table 5-13 and management area description noting Fifth Water Creek is not suitable, and deletes the "maintain eligibility" provision in the "desired future condition" description.
5-59	Removes Rx 2.2 designations from the map for Fifth Water Creek.
5-74 to 5-75	Updates acreage figures in Table 3-21 and description of "desired future condition" to reflect elimination of interim protection for North Fork Provo River and part of Little Provo Deer Creek, and suitability determination for part of Little Provo Deer Creek.
5-85	Removes Rx 2.1 and 2.3 designations from the map for river segments found not suitable.
D-2	Deletes reference to Rx 2.1 and 2.2 as they are no longer applicable.
F-8	Adds a note to a response to a comment documenting that the 2003 Forest Plan incorporated interim protection for the 4 eligible segments, but the interim protection was dropped through this amendment for segments not determined to be suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
F-14	Same as for page F-8.

(Amendment No. 2, 2008)

- Sub-goal-9-3 (G-9-3)** Eligible Wild and Scenic River corridors are managed to preserve their free-flowing character and outstandingly remarkable values until suitability can be determined.
- a. Protection of suitable segments remains in effect until Congress acts to add the proposed segments to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and a River Management Plan can be adopted. *(Interim protection as potential wild and scenic rivers is removed for river segments not recommended for inclusion in the national system in the Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah Record of Decision, 2008.)*
 - b. If Congress determines that a suitable segment will not be designated, management reverts to the management prescription in effect for adjoining areas.
- Sub-goal-9-4 (G-9-4)** The Jumpoff Research Natural Area (RNA) maintains the subalpine fir, climax aspen, mountain brush, and sagebrush steppe ecosystems for which it was designated.
- Sub-goal-9-5 (G-9-5)** The Diamond Fork Youth Forest provides an area for youth to investigate, study, interact with natural resource managers, and engage in management of our natural resources.
- Sub-goal-9-6 (G-9-6)** Interpretation and education opportunities are provided at strategic locations throughout the Forest including visitor centers, scenic byways and backways, campgrounds, trailheads, day-use areas, and the Diamond Fork Youth Forest. Themes include Leave No Trace, Tread Lightly, forest health, fire ecology, heritage resources, and unique features at specific sites. Through these opportunities, visitors gain an awareness and understanding of natural resources, natural resource management, and personal stewardship.

OBJECTIVES

- Objective-9-1 (O-9-1)** By 2013, complete a suitability analysis for eligible wild and scenic river segments. *(Completed - Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah, 2008)*
- Objective-9-2 (O-9-2)** By 2005, develop a management plan for the Jumpoff Research Natural Area (RNA).
- Objective-9-3 (O-9-3)** By 2008, make approximately 2,500 conservation education contacts with students K-12 through the Diamond Fork Youth Forest.

**Table 3-1. Leasing Stipulations by Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)
Class and Management Prescription**

Management Prescription	Stipulation by Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Class					
	Primitive	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	Semi-Primitive Motorized	Roaded Natural	Roaded Modified	Rural
1.4	NA					
1.5		NSO	NSO			
¹ 2.1	NL Not Applicable ³	NSO Not Applicable ³				
¹ 2.2	NSO Not Applicable ³	CSU Not Applicable ³	CSU Not Applicable ³	CSU Not Applicable ³	CSU Not Applicable ³	
¹ 2.3		CSU	CSU	CSU	CSU	
2.4	NSO					
2.5		NSO	CSU	CSU	CSU	CSU
2.6		NSO	NSO	NSO	NSO	NSO
3.1		NSO	CSU	CSU	CSU	CSU
3.2		NSO	CSU	CSU	CSU	CSU
3.3		NSO	TL & CSU	TL & CSU	TL & CSU	TL & CSU
4.4		NSO	TL & CSU	TL & CSU	TL & CSU	TL & CSU
4.5		NSO	NSO	NSO	NSO	NSO
5.1		NSO	CSU	CSU	CSU	
5.2		CSU	SLT	SLT	SLT	
6.1		NSO	CSU	SLT	SLT	SLT
² 7.0						
8.1				SLT	SLT	SLT
8.2			CSU	CSU	CSU	CSU
8.3			NSO	NSO	NSO	
8.4			CSU	CSU	CSU	
All RHCAs	NL	NSO	NSO	NSO	NSO	NSO

Note: Blank cells indicate there is no acreage within that particular management prescription/ROS class combination. Stipulation abbreviations:

CSU	Controlled Surface Use	NSO	No Surface Occupancy
LN	Lease Notice	TL	Timing Limitation
NA	Not available for lease (e.g., withdrawn)	SLT	Standard Lease Terms
NL	No Lease		

¹ Areas with a management prescription of ~~2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Wild~~, ~~2.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Scenic~~, or 2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers - Recreational have an underlying prescription. The most restrictive stipulation of the two prescriptions will apply in these areas.

² Areas with a management prescription of 7.0 Wildland Urban Interface have an underlying prescription that will dictate the stipulation to be applied.

³ With the 2008 decision for the *Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah*, this management prescription/ROS class combination no longer applies to any lands on the Forest.

- Timber-2** **Standard:** The suitable timber base is derived only from management prescription 5.2 Forested Ecosystems – Vegetation Management. Timber harvest for stewardship purposes is allowed in all other management prescriptions **except:**
- 1.4 Wilderness,
 - ~~2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Wild Classification,~~
 - 2.4 Research Natural Areas, or
 - 2.6 Undeveloped.
- Timber-3** **Guideline:** On lands not identified as suited for timber production, cut or remove timber to enhance or protect other resource values or as required for public safety or insect and disease control.
- Timber-4** **Guideline:** Provide wood products and collection areas that are consistent with overall vegetative resource objectives and that ensure retention of snags and down woody debris appropriate to the collection area.
- Timber-5** **Guideline:** Permits may be issued for fuelwood gathering and Christmas tree harvest where such activities are consistent with resource management objectives.
- Timber-6** **Guideline:** Conifer snags 18 inches Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) or greater should not be removed for personal use fuelwood.
- Timber-7** **Guideline:** The following minimum number and size of snags should be provided. If the minimum number of snags is unavailable, use the largest trees available on site. It is desirable to have snags represented in all size classes above the minimum where they are available, distributed across each 100 acres. (This guideline applies only to forested cover types.)

Table 3-1. Minimum Number of Snags by Cover Type

Cover Type	Minimum Snags per 100 Acres	Minimum Preferred Size	
		Diameter at Breast Height in Inches	Feet Tall
Douglas-fir and white fir	300	18	30
Mixed conifer and spruce/fir	300	18	30
Aspen	200	8	15
Lodgepole pine and aspen/conifer	300	8	15

Timber-14 **Guideline:** Timber management activities within the visual scene area of the following management prescriptions should be managed in a manner that provides special emphasis on visual quality:

- ~~2.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Scenic Classification,~~
- 2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Recreational Classification, and
- 2.5 Scenic Byways.

- C&S-6** **Guideline:** New hydroelectric ancillary facilities should be located outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs). If hydroelectric facilities must be located in RHCAs, they should be located, operated, and maintained to avoid effects that would retard or prevent attainment of aquatic Forest Plan management direction and to avoid significant adverse effects on populations of native aquatic organisms.

Grazing Management

- Graze-1** **Standard:** Term livestock grazing may not be permitted in the following management prescriptions:
- ~~2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers—Wild Classification,~~
 - 2.4 Research Natural Areas,
 - 3.2 Watershed Emphasis,
 - 4.5 Developed Recreation,
 - 8.1 Mineral Development,
 - 8.3 Administrative Sites (except as allowed for administrative purposes per guideline MP-8.3-3 on page 3-51), or
 - 8.4 Recreation Residences.
- Graze-2** **Guideline:** Livestock grazing may continue in designated dispersed recreation areas.
- Graze-3** **Standard:** Limit grazing to meet the following utilization levels within Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs) based on the average current year's growth.

MP-1.5-9 **Guideline:** Prescribed fire is allowed.

MP-1.5-10 **Standard:** Lands are not available for the collection of forest products, except as provided for in MP-1.5-11, MP-1.5-12, and MP-1.5-13.

MP-1.5-11 **Guideline:** Incidental recreational collection of plant materials is allowed as long as plant survival is not impaired (e.g., no removal of tree bark or uprooting of plants).

MP-1.5-12 **Guideline:** No collection of seeds or plants is permitted except for Forest Service approved scientific projects, restoration projects, or cultural uses.

MP-1.5-13 **Standard:** Incidental recreational rock collecting is allowed as long as geologic features are not defaced.

2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Wild Classification (With the 2008 Decision for the *Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah*, MP 2.1 direction is no longer applicable on the Forest)

~~**MP-2.1-1** **Standard:** A few minor existing structures are allowed to remain if such structures are not incompatible with the essentially primitive and natural values of the viewshed. No new structures are allowed.~~

~~**MP-2.1-2** **Standard:** No major public use areas, such as campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters, may be constructed.~~

~~**MP-2.1-3** **Guideline:** Trails may be constructed and/or maintained in accordance with standards applied to wilderness areas.~~

~~**MP-2.1-4** **Standard:** All direction applicable to management prescription 1.4 Wilderness is also applicable to management prescription 2.1.~~

2.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Scenic Classification (With the 2008 Decision for the *Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah*, MP 2.2 direction is no longer applicable on the Forest)

~~**MP-2.2-1** **Standard:** Subject to regulations (36 CFR 228) that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior may prescribe to protect the values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases may be allowed and existing operations allowed to continue. However, mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment.~~

~~**MP-2.2-2** **Standard:** Water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited.~~

~~**MP-2.2-3** **Standard:** Development of hydroelectric power facilities is prohibited.~~

- ~~MP-2.2-4 — **Standard:** Flood control dams and levees are prohibited.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-5 — **Standard:** A wide range of silvicultural practices are allowed in scenic river corridors, but must be designed to maintain a near natural environment. Ensure there are no substantial adverse effects on the river and its immediate environment.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-6 — **Guideline:** Vegetation management activities are allowed only if they maintain or enhance the scenic setting.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-7 — **Guideline:** New transmission, gas, and water lines, etc., are discouraged.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-8 — **Guideline:** Livestock grazing within existing allotments, and recreational grazing (e.g., by llamas or horses), is allowed to the degree it does not compromise the outstandingly remarkable values of the area.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-9 — **Standard:** Large scale public use facilities, such as moderately sized campgrounds, visitor information stations, and administrative headquarters, are allowed if such structures are screened from the river, maintaining a near natural environment.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-10 — **Guideline:** Recreation and non-recreation developments may be considered.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-11 — **Guideline:** Additional motorized and/or non-motorized trails may be constructed.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-12 — **Guideline:** Roads may occasionally bridge the river area and short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads may be allowed if consistent with the area's Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class. Consideration will be given to the type of use for which roads are constructed and the type of use that will occur in the river area.~~
- ~~MP-2.2-13 — **Standard:** Where motorized travel is allowed, it will be managed to protect the outstandingly remarkable river values.~~

2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Recreational Classification

- MP-2.3-1 **Standard:**** Subject to regulations (36 CFR 228) that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior may prescribe to protect values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases are allowed and existing operations are allowed to continue. Mineral

1.5 Recommended Wilderness

This prescription applies to areas that are recommended for addition to the Wilderness Preservation System. These areas will be managed to retain their existing wilderness character until Congress takes action on that recommendation. Existing motorized and mechanized uses may continue to the extent they do not lead to long-term adverse changes to the area's wilderness characteristics. The area is managed to allow natural processes to prevail. Vegetation management is limited to wildland fire use, prescribed fire, noxious weed treatments, and mechanical treatments as long as they do not result in impairment of wilderness characteristics. No timber harvest is allowed. Grazing will continue to be allowed as per the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

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

2.0 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

THEME

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

MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Rivers include land corridors that extend one-fourth mile from each bank. Rivers and their corridors found eligible as additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System are managed to protect their free-flowing waters and "outstandingly remarkable values," as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. Any developments that would affect these values (including hydropower developments) are prohibited.

2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Wild Classification (With the 2008 Decision for the *Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah*, this prescription is no longer applicable on the Forest)

~~These areas will be managed to allow natural processes, including wildland fire, to prevail. Vegetation management is limited to wildland fire use and noxious weed treatments that do not employ mechanized or motorized means. No road construction or reconstruction is allowed. Recreational livestock grazing is the~~

~~only type of livestock grazing allowed. The only non-recreation developments allowed are those consistent with valid existing rights.~~

2.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Scenic Classification (With the 2008 Decision for the *Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah*, this prescription is no longer applicable on the Forest)

~~Vegetation management is limited to activities or treatments that maintain or enhance the scenic setting. Additional motorized trails may be constructed. Grazing is allowed to the degree it does not compromise the outstandingly remarkable values of the area. Developed recreation facilities are limited to those that complement the primitive or undeveloped character of the corridor. Recreation and other developments may be considered (e.g., the installation of a communication relay site).~~

2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Recreational Classification

Vegetation management is limited to activities or treatments that maintain or enhance the recreational setting. Road construction and reconstruction will be allowed to maintain or expand recreational access. Additional motorized trails may be constructed. Livestock grazing is allowed. Recreation developments such as restrooms, parking areas, and hardened access trails may be provided. Other developments may be considered (e.g., the installation of a communication relay site).

2.4 Research Natural Areas

Research Natural Areas (RNAs) are managed to protect their unique and/or representative qualities for the purpose of using the ecotype as a benchmark from which to measure human-induced effects elsewhere. Vegetation management may be considered in circumstances when these activities help perpetuate the unique and/or representative ecosystem.

2.5 Scenic Byways

Scenic Byway Systems are managed to protect and maintain their outstanding recreational, educational, and scenic qualities. Vegetation management is limited to activities or treatments that maintain or enhance these qualities or provide for public safety. Additional motorized trails may be constructed. Recreation and other developments, such as signage, interpretation, or pull-offs, may be provided as needed, compatible with the scenic setting.

2.6 Undeveloped

The primary emphasis of this prescription is preservation of the qualities associated with undeveloped areas. Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be employed where necessary to maintain or enhance the biophysical environment. Noxious weed treatments are allowed. No other vegetation management activities are allowed. No new recreation developments are allowed. Some motorized use and equipment may be allowed on existing trails. Additional facilities for motorized recreation would not be constructed. Non-recreation developments may be allowed where needed for other

AMERICAN FORK MANAGEMENT AREA

LOCATION

The American Fork Management Area consists of the American Fork River drainage. The area is bounded by the Uinta National Forest boundary on the west and the American Fork watershed boundary on the north, east, and south.

The management prescriptions applied within the management area are summarized in the following table.

Management Prescriptions in the American Fork Management Area

Management Prescription	Acres*
1.4 Wilderness	25,240
1.5 Recommended Wilderness	1,550
2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Wild Classification	360†– 0
2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Recreational Classification	150† 0
2.6 Undeveloped	1,270
3.1 Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	6,000
3.2 Watershed Emphasis	16,910
4.4 Dispersed Recreation	6,790
4.5 Developed Recreation	230
7.0 Wildland Urban Interface	19,790†
8.3 Administrative Sites	10
8.4 Recreation Residences	90
Total Acres	58,090

* Acreage estimates are rounded to the nearest 10 acres. If the sum is less than 5 acres total, the actual acreage is given.

† These acres are not included in the total as they are duplicated in other prescriptions.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Description

A one-mile segment of the South Fork of the American Fork River ~~was determined to be~~ is eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS): 0.75 miles within the Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area ~~was are~~ eligible as a wild river, and 0.25 miles outside the wilderness area ~~was are~~ eligible as a recreational river. *In 2008, it was determined (Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision) that this river was not suitable for designation in the NWSRS.* Timpanogos Cave National Monument is located entirely within the Forest boundary. Monument facilities include a visitor center, concession area, picnic areas, nature trail, and trail system up to and through three caves. The administrative headquarters for the monument is located on National Forest System lands. Portions of the Mount Timpanogos and Lone Peak Wilderness Areas are located in the management area. One of the two major trails accessing the Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area and four trails accessing the Lone Peak Wilderness Area are within the area.

Both Mount Timpanogos and Lone Peak Wilderness Areas are urban wildernesses, and both receive heavy day and weekend use. Most of this use occurs between late spring and fall. All or portions of the following three roadless areas lie within the management area: Mount Timpanogos (#418032), Twin Peaks (#418040), and Mill Canyon Peak (#418041). These roadless areas total approximately 25,050 acres, or 43 percent of the management area.

In 1997, under the authority of the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program (also called Fee Demo), two entrance stations were installed in the American Fork Canyon-Alpine Loop corridor. The Uinta National Forest, Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah Department of Transportation, and Utah County are partners in implementing this program. Congress authorized the program to allow agencies to collect fees to balance the costs for managing federal lands. In addition to the entrance stations, self-service fee tubes are located at major trailheads and recreation sites. One hundred percent of the fees collected remain in the area. Legislation has extended the Fee Demo program through September 2004, with revenues to remain available for use through September 2007.

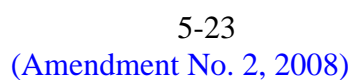
Desired Future Condition

~~The 0.75-mile segment of the South Fork American Fork River within the Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area maintains its eligibility as a wild river under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; the 0.25-mile segment of the river outside the wilderness boundary maintains its eligibility as a recreational river.~~ Fee Demo funds provide for maintenance and improvement of recreation facilities, law enforcement presence, and visitor services in American Fork Canyon.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Description

This management area is one of the most geologically diverse on the Forest. The area lies on the west flank of the Wasatch Mountains. Numerous faults lie within the management area. The steep western face of the Wasatch Mountains, including the scarp near the mouth of American Fork Canyon, is the line of offset with the Wasatch fault. This fault is the easternmost major normal fault of the Basin and Range province. The dominant rock types are Paleozoic limestone, shale, sandstone, and quartzite of the Oquirrh Group, but the area also includes exposures of Tertiary volcanic and granitic rocks in the Lone Peak and Clayton Peak areas. These igneous intrusions metamorphosed some of the adjoining sedimentary rocks. Rocks in this area were complexly folded and faulted during the Sevier and Laramide Orogenies. The folding during the Sevier Orogeny resulted in the repetition of Paleozoic carbonates. These carbonate rocks were later eroded by percolating groundwater to form numerous caverns, including Timpanogos Cave, which was formed by solution of Mississippian limestone. Stream erosion resulted in exposure of underlying Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian sedimentary rocks in the lower part of the canyon. During the Ice Ages, high elevation sites within the area were glaciated. Lake Bonneville formed during the last glacial period and covered a large area of western Utah and eastern Nevada, including



DIAMOND FORK MANAGEMENT AREA

LOCATION

The Diamond Fork management area is located within Utah County and lies immediately east of the Wasatch Front. Spanish Fork Peak at 10,197 feet above sea level is the highest point in the management area. The lowest point is located at the confluence of the Spanish Fork River at about 6,000 feet. The Diamond Fork drainage is separated from the Hobble Creek drainage by Pump Ridge on the north. Strawberry Ridge separates the drainage from the Strawberry Valley and headwater streams of the Strawberry River on the east. The management prescriptions applied within the management area are summarized in the following table.

Table 5-13. Management Prescriptions in the Diamond Fork Management Area

Management Prescription	Acres*
2.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Scenic Classification	2,510† 0
3.2 Watershed Emphasis	3,660
3.3 Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat	11,200
4.4 Dispersed Recreation	8,760
4.5 Developed Recreation	70
5.1 Forested Ecosystems – Limited Development	26,940
5.2 Forested Ecosystems – Vegetation Management	760
6.1 Non-forested Ecosystems	45,400
7.0 Wildland Urban Interface	4,870†
8.2 Utility Corridors/Communication Sites	260
8.3 Administrative Sites	10
Total Acres	97,060

* Acreage estimates are rounded to the nearest 10 acres. If the sum is less than 5 acres total, the actual acreage is given.

† These acres are not included in the total as they are duplicated in other prescriptions.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Description

Fifth Water Creek (7.8 miles) was determined to be is-eligible for designation as a scenic river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). In 2008, it was determined (*Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision*) that this river was not suitable for designation in the NWSRS. The Ruby Christensen Memorial Forest is located in upper Halls Fork. The memorial forest was established for use as an outdoor natural resource education site in 1964. The area has since ceased to be used as such, but still has local significance to residents of Springville and Spanish Fork. In 1998, the Diamond Fork watershed was selected as the pilot location for initiation of the Diamond Fork Youth Forest. The area was selected because of its proximity to major population bases and its wide range of resources. The youth forest program will provide educational opportunities for people of all ages. All or portions of the following six roadless areas lie within this management area: Pump Ridge (#418012), Two Tom Hill (#418013),

Red Mountain (#418014), Strawberry Ridge (#418015), Diamond Fork (#418016), and Mapleton (#418025). These roadless areas total approximately 84,630 acres, or 87 percent of the management area. The Department of Interior under the Central Utah Completion Act, Section 202 (a) (6), has withdrawn 2,795 acres within this area. This withdrawal provides jurisdiction of these acres for completion and protection of the Diamond Fork System.

Desired Future Condition

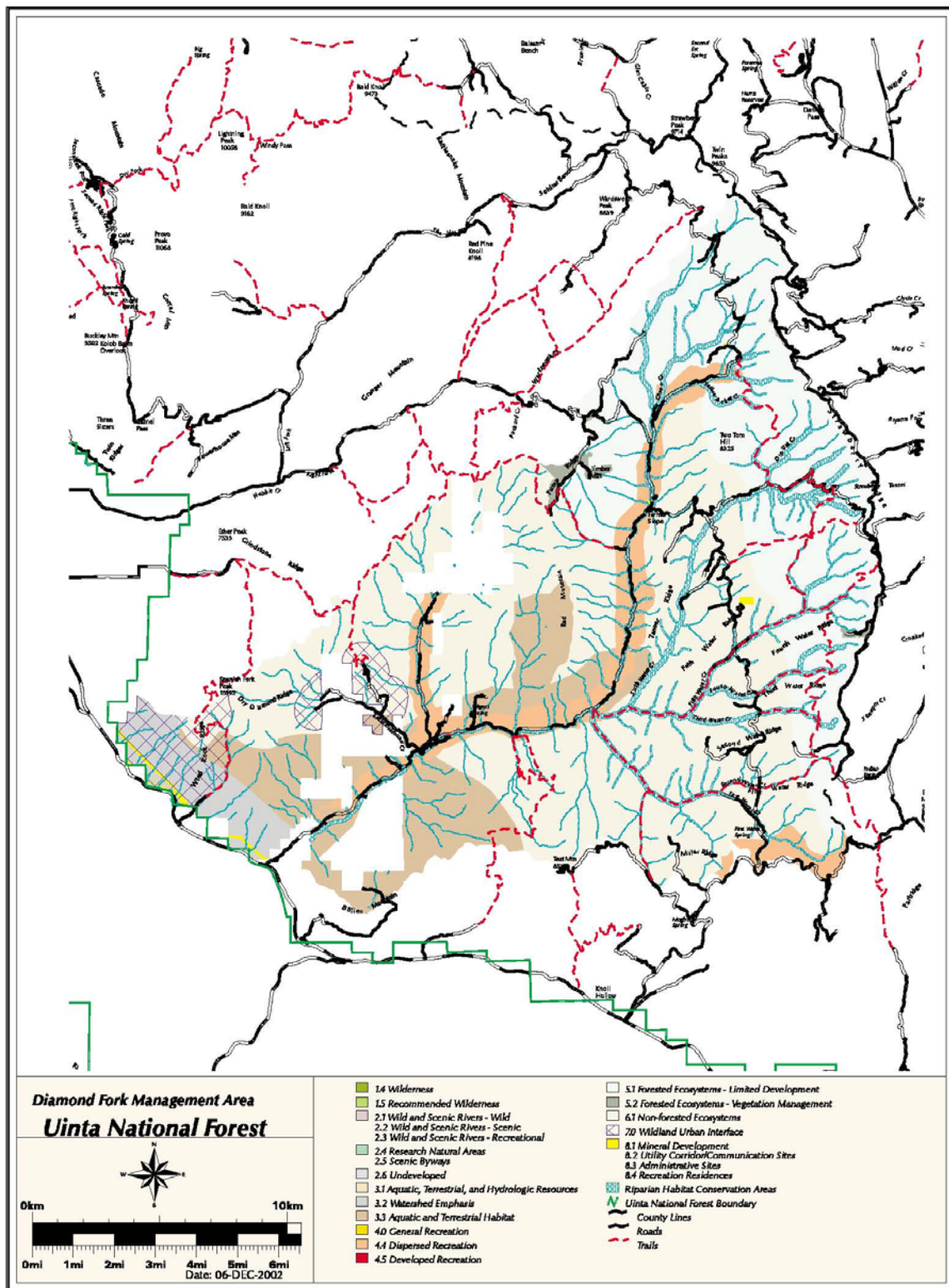
~~Fifth Water Creek maintains its eligibility for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as a scenic river.~~ The Diamond Fork Youth Forest is fully functional, serving to educate the public about the principles of a multiple use approach to ecosystem management, the variety of management tools available, the effects of those tools on the landscape, and their use in the achievement of desired objectives. Efforts are aimed primarily at providing educational opportunities for local youth as well as other members of the community. Facilities are provided that support and enhance the educational experience for year-round activities.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Description

The Diamond Fork Management Area lies in the Wasatch Mountains. These mountains are a product of several episodes of folding and faulting. The steep western face of the Wasatch Mountains, including the scarp along the very western edge of this management area, is the line of offset with the Wasatch fault. The eastern edge of this management area is in the vicinity of where the Wasatch plateaus intersect with the Wasatch Mountains. This fault is the easternmost major normal fault of the Basin and Range province. Ancient glaciers affected a small part of this management area, carving mountain valleys on the upper elevations of Spanish Fork Peak. Four major formations extend into this management area. The west side of this management area is composed largely of the Paleozoic limestone and shale of the Oquirrh formation. The northeastern and eastern parts of this management area are underlain by the Eocene siltstones, shales and conglomerates of the Green River and Uinta formations. The Paleocene sandstones and conglomerates of the North Horn formation extend into the south-central parts of this management area. Numerous active and paleolandslides exist within the area, primarily on the Uinta and Green River shale formations. Lacustrine deposits from ancient Lake Bonneville occur just west of this management area. Normal alluvial erosive processes are also active, as evidenced by the alluvial deposits that lie along Diamond Fork Creek.

The soils in this management area are derived from sandstone, shale, and, to a lesser extent, limestone. Glacially derived soils are generally absent except at the highest elevations of Spanish Fork Peak. The stream canyon landtype is the most common landtype, occupying about 50 percent of the management area. Tectonic mountain (occupying 30 percent of the area), structurally controlled shale (occupying 12 percent), and landslide (6 percent) are other landtypes commonly found here. Fault block mountain, glacially scoured uplands and canyons, mountain foothill, plateaulands, and



LOWER PROVO MANAGEMENT AREA

LOCATION

The Lower Provo Management Area is bounded by the Uinta National Forest boundary on the west, the natural boundaries of the Provo River watershed on the north and south, and Wasatch Mountain State Park on the east. The management area is immediately adjacent to rapidly growing urban areas in Utah and Salt Lake Valleys.

U.S. Highway 189 passes through Provo Canyon along the Provo River within the management area from Orem, northeast to Deer Creek Reservoir. Approximately 19,830 acres of private land lie on either side of the highway, splitting the National Forest System lands within the management area into two parts. Sundance Ski Area is located on private land within the Forest boundary. The Alpine Loop Scenic Backway, State Route 92, begins in the American Fork Management Area and proceeds to the east, then south over the divide into the North Fork of the Provo River drainage. Wasatch Mountain and Deer Creek Reservoir State Parks are adjacent to the Forest boundary at the northeast corner of the management area. The eastern portion of the Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area is within the central portion of the management area. The management prescriptions applied within the management area are summarized in the following table.

Table 5-21. Management Prescriptions in the Lower Provo Management Area

Management Prescription	Acres*
1.4 Wilderness	6,110
2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Wild Classification	250† 0
2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers – Recreational Classification	990† 270
2.5 Scenic Byways	1,400
2.6 Undeveloped	14,080
3.1 Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	6,210
3.2 Watershed Emphasis	13,390
3.3 Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat	1,520
4.4 Dispersed Recreation	9,980
4.5 Developed Recreation	120
6.1 Non-forested Ecosystems	10,620
7.0 Wildland Urban Interface	22,350†
8.1 Mineral Development	1
8.2 Utility Corridor/Communication Sites	60
Total Acres	63,491

* Acreage estimates are rounded to the nearest 10 acres. If the sum is less than 5 acres total, the actual acreage is given.

† These acres are not included in the total as they are duplicated in other prescriptions.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Description

A 1.1 mile segment of the North Fork Provo River ~~was found to be~~ is eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS): 0.6 miles within the Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area ~~was found to be~~ are eligible as a wild river, and 0.5 miles outside the wilderness area ~~was found to be~~ are eligible as a recreational river. A 2.6 mile segment of the Little Provo Deer Creek ~~was~~ also ~~found to be~~ is eligible as a recreational river. ~~In 2008, it was determined that North Fork Provo River is not suitable for designation into the NWSRS in the *Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision*. It was also determined that a 1.0 mile portion of the Little Provo Deer Creek is suitable as a recreational river for inclusion into the NWSRS.~~ The Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area is a small, urban wilderness with heavy day, weekend, and holiday use, most of which occurs in the period from late spring through fall. Additionally, use of the wilderness area is high on nights with a full moon, as many hikers make the trip to the summit by moonlight. Over 90 percent of the use is along trail corridors.

The State-designated Provo Canyon Scenic Byway begins at the mouth of Provo Canyon and continues along U.S. Highway 189 to Heber City. Approximately 1,400 acres of National Forest System lands are located along this byway corridor.

All or portions of the following four roadless areas lie within this management area: Rock Canyon/Buckley Mountain (#418011), South Fork of the Provo River (#418024), Mount Timpanogos (#418032), and Mill Canyon Peak (#418041). These roadless areas total approximately 47,960 acres, or 76 percent of the management area.

Desired Future Condition

~~The portion of the North Fork Provo River within the Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area maintains its eligibility for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as a wild river; the portion outside the wilderness area maintains its eligibility as a recreational river. A portion of the Little Provo Deer Creek maintains its suitability for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as a recreational river.~~ Approximately 32 percent of the management area is managed as wilderness. Wilderness areas are managed to provide wilderness-related recreational, aesthetic, and educational opportunities as well as resource protection measures. Management actions prevent unacceptable impacts on wilderness values resulting from substantial human visitation.

National Forest System lands along U.S. Highway 189, the Provo Canyon Scenic Byway, are managed to protect and maintain the outstanding recreational, educational, and scenic qualities within the corridor.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Description

This management area lies in the Wasatch Mountains. These mountains are a product of several episodes of folding and faulting. The steep western face of the Wasatch Mountains, including the scarp above the Provo-Orem Benches, is the line of offset with the Wasatch fault. This is the easternmost major normal fault of the Basin and Range province. The west face of the Wasatch Mountains consists of faulted wedges of Paleozoic limestone (i.e., Great Blue formation) and shale (i.e., Manning Canyon formation). Above these is the younger Oquirrh group, a thick sequence of bent and

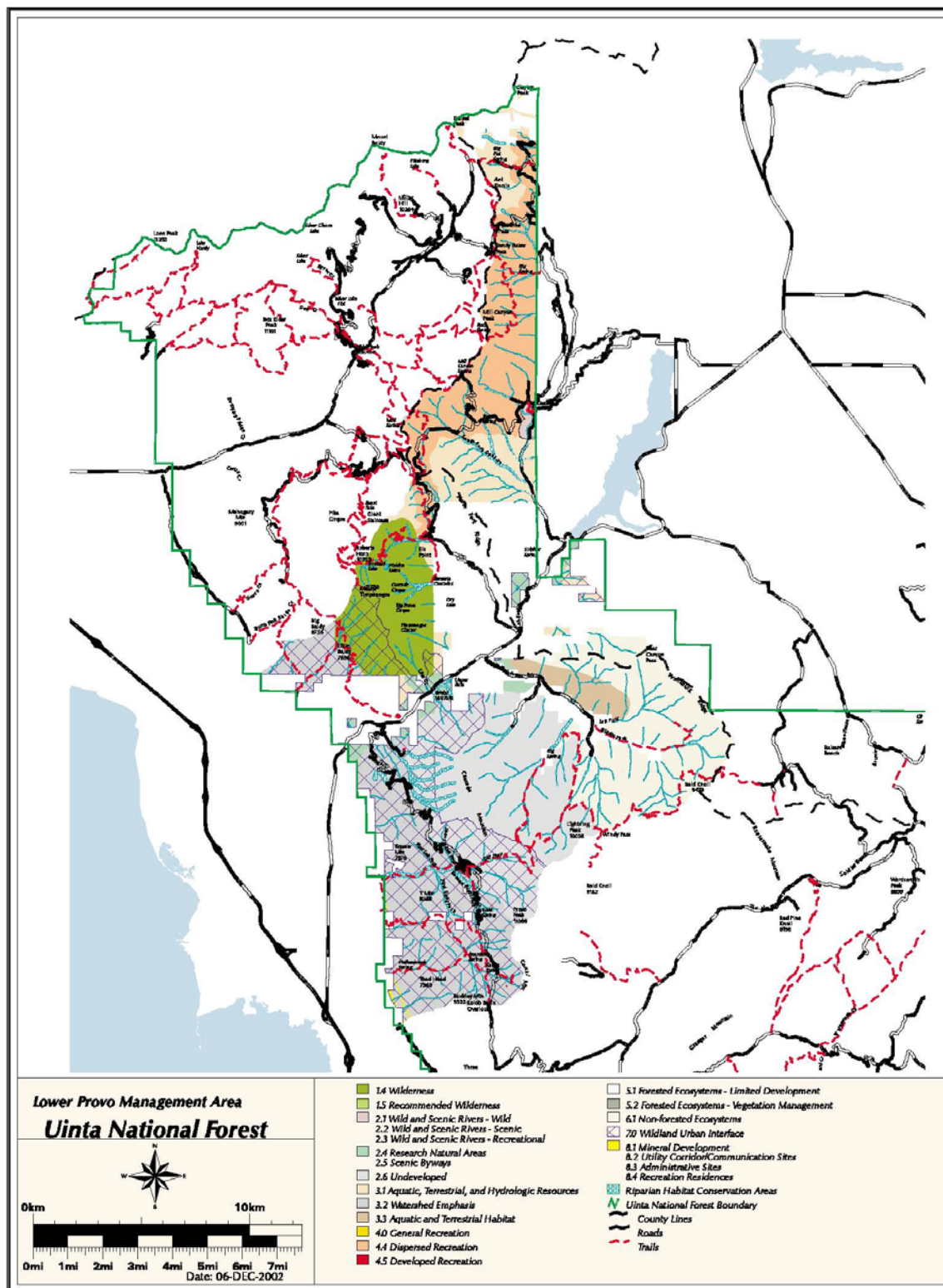


Table D-1. Riparian Habitat Conservation Area Criteria

Classification Criteria	Class I (300 foot buffer)	Class II (200 foot buffer)	Class III (100 foot buffer)
Along perennial streams identified as recovery streams for Bonneville or Colorado River cutthroat trout, regardless of the area's management prescription.	X		
Along perennial streams with adjacent populations of Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>).	X		
Perennial waterbodies in areas with management prescription 3.2, Watershed Emphasis.	X		
Perennial waterbodies within management prescription 3.1, Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources, not previously classified as a Class I RHCA.		X ¹	
Identified as a locally significant sport fishery, or provides important fish spawning habitat for reservoirs, or high riparian or fisheries potential.	X		
A moderate sport fishery, or moderate to high riparian or fisheries potential.		X	
Associated with major drainages where volumes of base water flows are at least 10 cubic feet per second (cfs).	X		
Associated with drainages where volumes of base water flows are 3 to 10 cfs.		X	
Used directly for culinary or municipal water.	X		
Within management prescription 2.1, Wild and Scenic Rivers - Wild , 2.2, Wild and Scenic Rivers - Scenic , 2.3, Wild and Scenic Rivers - Recreational, 2.4, Research Natural Areas, 1.4, Wilderness, or 1.5, Recommended Wilderness.	X		
Along waterbodies that are used indirectly for culinary or municipal water, or could indirectly affect management prescriptions 2.1, Wild and Scenic Rivers - Wild , 2.2, Wild and Scenic Rivers - Scenic , 2.3, Wild and Scenic Rivers - Recreational, 2.4, Research Natural Areas, 1.4, Wilderness, or 1.5, Recommended Wilderness.		X	
Within or directly adjacent to an outstanding local recreational resource (i.e., one that is significant to recreation users throughout northern Utah and is a destination site).	X		
Within or directly adjacent to a moderately important local recreational resource (i.e., most recreation users do not typically travel great distances to use this resource).		X	
Contains critical or limiting habitat for threatened or endangered species.	X		
Contains limiting habitat for a dependent Management Indicator Species (MIS).	X		
Characterized by excellent vertical and horizontal diversity as representative of the surrounding vegetation community.	X		
Characterized by good vertical and horizontal diversity as representative of the surrounding vegetation community.		X	
Presence of a Forest Service sensitive species.		X	
All perennial waterbodies not identified as Class I or Class II areas, and lands adjoining wetlands greater than one acre in size.			X
Lands that lie within 50 feet of seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, and wetlands less than one acre in size.			X

Note: Buffers are measured from each edge of the stream or waterbody. A 300 foot buffer would extend from each side of the stream, for a total RHCA width of 600 feet.

- Topics which do not fall under one of the six decisions made in a forest plan, but could be dealt with through Continuous Assessment and Planning (CAP) or site-specific analysis,
- Topics where direction could be improved but is not posing major barriers to Forest Plan implementation, and where addressing these topics would require more time and personnel commitment than is available to meet revision time frames. These topics would likely be dealt with through later Forest Plan amendments, and
- Topics where it was determined no change was necessary.

Only those needs for change that were considered appropriate for inclusion in the revision are discussed below. For a more complete discussion of all topics considered, refer to Chapter 4 of the Preliminary AMS. The needs for change that were included in the revision process and are presented below are divided into four categories: topics which must be addressed in the forest plan revision; topics where monitoring indicates existing direction is inconsistent with achieving forest plan, ecosystem management, or natural resource agenda goals; topics where the current forest plan insufficiently articulates management intent; and topics where corrections would not require significant revision resources.

Topics Which Must Be Addressed in the Forest Plan Revision

- Establish direction to provide interim protection for the four river segments eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) as required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. (NOTE: In 2008, it was determined that one portion of the four eligible rivers is suitable for designation into the NWSRS [*Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision*]. Interim protection for the other portion of this river and other 3 eligible rivers was removed).
- Evaluate and consider recommending roadless areas for wilderness designation as required by Forest Service policy, federal regulations, and the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.
- Reevaluate lands suited for timber production as required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA). More accurate technology will help assess and define land appropriate for timber management. Changes in land status and uses over the past 15 years will also be taken into account in determining suitability.
- Determine areas where change may be needed based on information from monitoring reports, insight from Forest Service employees, issues raised by the public and other government agencies, requirements in Forest Service Handbooks and Manuals, and employment of new direction and policy.

Topics Where Monitoring Indicates Existing Direction Is Inconsistent with Achieving Forest Plan, Ecosystem Management, or Natural Resource Agenda Goals

Experience in implementing the Forest Plan indicates existing management direction for the following topics is too limited or is inappropriate. Forest Plan direction could be changed on a project-by-project basis through various amendments; however,

hunting regulations of the state. The Predator Control Environmental Assessment for the Uinta National Forest was completed on February 20, 1991, at which time it was incorporated in the Forest Plan to provide direction on appropriate control methods, areas, and approval procedures. As no needs for change were identified regarding predator control, management will continue as in the current Forest Plan.

- ***Rehabilitation of populations and habitat for threatened or endangered species should have specific plans for recovery.*** Applicable measures in approved conservation strategies and/or recovery plans will be incorporated into the revision. Measures in draft conservation strategies and/or recovery plans will be considered for inclusion in the revision. If strategies and plans do not exist, conservation measures will be incorporated into the Forest Plan through Continuous Assessment and Planning (CAP) once conservation strategies and/or recovery plans become available.
- ***Incorporate the northern goshawk guidelines into the Forest Plan revision.*** On March 14, 2000, the Forest Plan was amended to incorporate the management direction from the Utah Northern Goshawk Project. This direction will be included in the revised Forest Plan.

Other:

- ***Identify areas suitable and available for energy development.*** The Forest Plan will determine availability for oil and gas leasing decisions for low to moderate potential areas of the Forest. Availability for moderate to high areas of the Forest made as a result of the Western Uinta Basin Oil and Gas Leasing EIS (USDA 1997b) will be brought forward in the Forest Plan revision except when inconsistent with land allocation decisions made in response to other issues.
- ***At least 85 rivers on this National Forest should be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Wild and Scenic River suitability determinations should be made in the Forest Plan.*** An inventory of the rivers on the Uinta National Forest was completed in January 1998 in accordance with the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Based on this inventory, four segments on the Uinta were found eligible for inclusion. The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act allows for the suitability determination to be accomplished through a separate analysis conducted at a later date rather than as part of the Forest Plan revision. Until this analysis can be addressed through CAP, the revised Forest Plan will provide for protection of the eligible river segments until the suitability determinations can be made and, if appropriate, designations are accomplished.

(NOTE: The Forest Plan was revised in accordance with the above. In 2008, it was determined that one portion of the four eligible rivers is suitable for designation into the NWSRS [*Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision*]. Interim protection for the other portion of this river and other 3 eligible rivers was removed).

Items Not Included Because They Are Outside the Scope of the Forest Plan Revision

Viability/Biodiversity:

Suitability analyses of grazing allotments should be completed. Areas not suitable for grazing should be delineated and areas needing restoration