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PLANNING RECORD

The Environmental Impact Statement and Coconino National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan document the analysis and decisions resulting from the planning process.

The detailed documentation of the analysis, assumptions, and decisions are recorded in an extensive file and library referred to in the EIS and Forest Plan as the planning record.

The planning record contains the data, computer results, references, direction, and decisions that supported and drove the process. The planning record is often cited for further information on various subjects.

Appendix C of the EIS lists the technical reports that summarize, in detail, the phases of the planning process. The technical reports are incorporated by reference for purposes of analysis in the EIS and Forest Plan. The technical reports are available in the planning record.

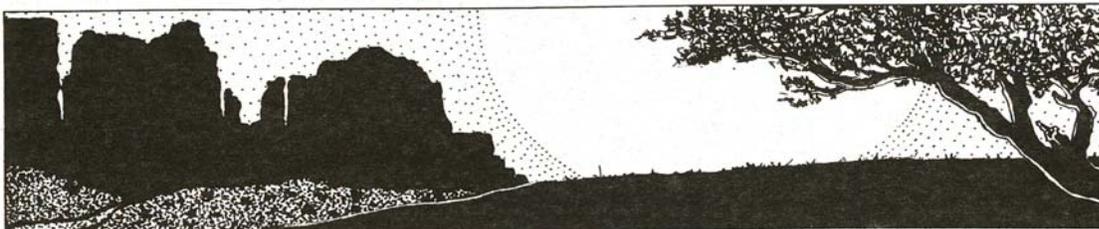
The planning record is a public record. It is available for review during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Specific documents and general information from the planning record are available by writing:

Coconino National Forest
Land Management Planning
2323 E. Greenlaw Lane
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

Commercial Telephone: (602) 527-7400

FTS Telephone: 765-7400

There may be a charge to cover costs of such things as photo-copying, searching for information, and computer time.



Chapter 1 - Introduction

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The Coconino National Forest [Forest], Land and Resource Management Plan [Forest Plan] defines the direction for managing the Forest for the next 10 to 15 years.

The Forest Plan provides for integrated multiple-use and sustained-yield of goods and services from the Forest in a way that maximizes long-term net public benefits in an environmentally sound manner.

Preparation of the Forest Plan is required by the Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA), as amended by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

The planning principles in the NFMA regulations [36 CFR 219.1 (b)] were integrated throughout the process. These principles are:

- Establishing goals and objectives for multiple-use and sustained-yield management of renewable resources without impairment of the productivity of the land;
- Considering the relative values of all renewable resources, including the relationship of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals, to renewable resources;
- Recognizing that the National Forests are ecosystems and their management for goods and services requires an awareness and consideration of the interrelationships among plants, animals, soil, water, air, and other environmental factors within such ecosystems;
- Protecting and, where appropriate, improving the quality of renewable resources;
- Preserving important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage;
- Protecting and preserving the inherent right of freedom of American Indians to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religions;
- Providing for the safe use and enjoyment of the forest resources by the public;
- Protecting, through ecologically compatible means, all forest and rangeland resources from depredations by forest and rangeland pests;
- Coordinating with the land and resource planning efforts of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and Indian tribes;
- Using systematic, interdisciplinary approach to ensure coordination and integration of planning activities for multiple-use management;
- Early and frequent public participation;
- Establishing quantitative and qualitative standards and guidelines for land and resource planning and management;

- Managing National Forest System lands in a manner that is sensitive to economic efficiency; and
- Responding to changing conditions of land and other resources and to changing social and economic demands of the American people.

The Forest Plan either supersedes, replaces, or adopts, in whole or in part, all previous resource or land use management plans prepared for the Forest. Upon approval of the Forest Plan, all subsequent activities affecting these lands, including budget proposals, will be based on the Forest Plan [36 CFR 219.10 (e)]. In addition, all permits, contracts, and other instruments for the use and occupancy of these National Forest System lands must be consistent with the Forest Plan [36 CFR 219.10 (e)].

Land management prescriptions and standards and guidelines are a statement of the Plan's management direction. Projected output, services, and rates of implementation are, however, dependent on the annual budget process. Implementation schedules can be changed to reflect annual budget and amended accordingly after appropriate public notification.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROPOSED FOREST PLAN DOCUMENTATION

Chapter 2 of the Forest Plan describes the major Issues and how the Forest Plan responds to the Issues. Chapter 3 summarizes the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS). It depicts the current levels of goods and services produced, and projects supply and expected future use on the Forest. Chapter 4 details the mission, goals, objectives, proposed vicinity, and timing of management practices, and describes management direction, and associated resource management standards and guidelines. A management area map, keyed to the prescriptions in Chapter 4 is included with the EIS and Forest Plan package. Chapter 5 is the monitoring plan. The Glossary defines terms. Appendix A lists activity codes. Appendix B lists management areas and acres. Appendix C lists electronic sites. Appendix D lists total Forest acres by suitability and management area. Appendix E lists Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory Range Acres.

PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION

The Forest includes 1,821,495 contiguous acres in north central Arizona.

Flagstaff, the largest city in northern Arizona, is surrounded by Forest lands, as is Sedona, the next largest community within the Forest boundary.

Legally, the Forest is located in portions of three Counties in Arizona including Coconino, Yavapai, and Gila County. Administratively, the Forest is divided into seven Ranger Districts including Beaver Creek, headquartered 10 miles southeast of Sedona; Elden, headquartered in Flagstaff; Flagstaff, headquartered in Flagstaff; Long Valley, headquartered 50 miles south of Flagstaff at Happy Jack; Mormon Lake, headquartered in Flagstaff; Sedona, headquartered in Sedona; and Blue Ridge, headquartered at the Blue Ridge administrative site, 45 miles southwest of Winslow.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Dramatic landforms dominate the landscape. The San Francisco Peaks, at 12,633 feet the highest point in Arizona, tower over the flat, heavily timbered Colorado Plateau, home of the largest contiguous stand of ponderosa pine in the world. The Mogollon Rim, a high rocky escarpment, slashes across the southern reaches of the Forest and forcefully separates the cool timber country from the arid, high desert scrub along the Verde River, the Forest's southern boundary. Deep canyons and natural lakes round out the picture of a Forest that spans the major life zones of Arizona.

See the vicinity map preceding the Introduction for the location of the Forest relative to the Nation and the State of Arizona.

Chapter 2 - Issues

OVERVIEW

Significant Issues have been identified for the Forest Plan. The Forest Plan and alternatives to it are designed to respond to the Issues as well as to RPA Program objectives assigned to the Forest in the Southwestern Regional Guide (R-3).

Issues were identified during the scoping process from such sources as the Regional Guide and from comments solicited from the public and from agency personnel. People made their comments known at a series of public meetings and open houses, and in response to an information booklet/response form mailed to interested and affected people.

Comments were analyzed to identify the most significant Issues. Identified Issues were then further analyzed and screened to make a list of the final Issues that have served to drive the planning process.

The significant Issues were developed after careful screening to determine whether each Issue was: specifically relevant to the Forest; Forest-wide in scope; within the Regional Forester's authority to resolve; long-term in duration; within the Forest's physical and fiscal capability to resolve; adequately identified by associated goals and objectives; and significantly intense based on whether the Issue dealt with existing or anticipated conflicts, affected resource management practices, and could show measurable progress toward implementation within the first decade.

Direction from the Secretary of Agriculture prompted another public involvement phase relative to the wilderness Issue and reevaluation of the Forest's roadless areas. During August of 1983, two State-wide and five local public open houses were held to gather input on the roadless area review. A total of 68 responses were received as a result of public involvement activities.

An analysis of the significant Forest Issues resulted in eliminating the wilderness Issue because it was resolved by the Arizona Wilderness Bill of August 28, 1984. The Issue involving soil productivity and stability was also eliminated from further consideration because it was a local issue related to range management in a small area of the Forest below the Mogollon Rim.

ISSUES

The Forest Plan responds to significant Issues in specific ways. Chapter 2 briefly discusses each significant Issue and describes how the Forest Plan responds to it by 2030. For a more thorough discussion of the significant Issues, see the Environmental Impact Statement that accompanies this Forest Plan or the technical report titled "Public Involvement and Identification of Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities", available for review in the planning record. The issues were generated and analyzed from 1981 through 1983. In this section all comparisons to current issues refer to this time period.

The following are the significant Issues:

- Firewood Availability
- Timber Harvest Levels
- Availability of Recreation Options
- Off-Road Vehicle Use
- Wildlife Habitat
- Riparian Habitat
- Geothermal Development
- Management of the Transportation System
- Allocation of Public Lands
- Law Enforcement
- Land Ownership Adjustment

Firewood



The Forest produces abundant supplies of firewood, mostly ponderosa pine. User demand for oak, aspen, and alligator juniper, the preferred firewoods, exceeds supply.

Access to firewood, in some cases, is poor or nonexistent. Burning slash to reduce hazardous fuels consumes usable firewood. Timber sale slash is 40 percent of the available firewood.

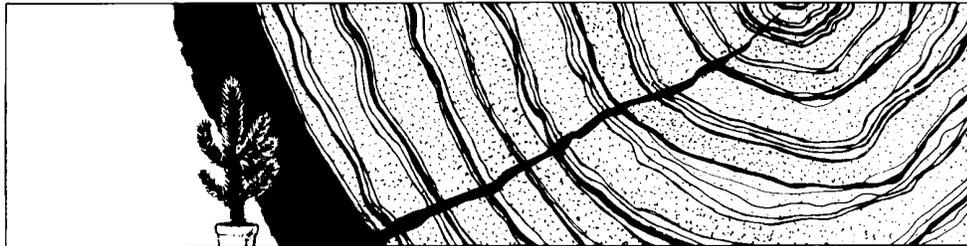
Firewood cutters help "fire proof" the Forest and reduce the cost of fuel treatment by removing fuels that could contribute to large fires. Firewood cutters also contribute to road damage, soil erosion, and vegetative damage by driving to firewood supplies during periods when soils and native surface roads are wet and subject to rutting damage. Some firewood cutters illegally destroy wildlife snags and take or damage live trees, especially oak, aspen, and alligator juniper. Burning wood saves substantial quantities of fossil fuel, but also impairs air quality in some communities during portions of the cold months.

Total Average Annual Firewood Harvest in Thousands of Cords¹

Firewood Type	Decade 1	Decade 3	Decade 5
Green firewood - piñon/juniper, aspen, &oak	14.8	16.7	18.5
Dead & Down Material	18.3	22.0	7.3
<u>Timber sale slash</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>35.3</u>
Total Firewood	58.3	71.8	61.1
Total Demand	58.4	77.5	85.1

By the fifth decade, the projected supply, including accessible timber sale slash, meets only 72 percent of the projected demand.

Timber Harvest Levels

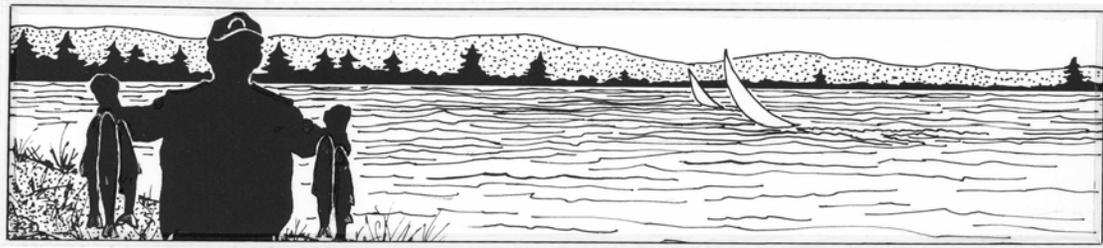


Conflicts between timber harvest and other resource uses are increasing. Conflicts include allocating land to other resource uses and modifying silvicultural practices to accommodate other uses.

Tentatively suitable timber lands make up 640,032 acres or 35 percent of the Forest's land base. The tentatively suitable timber lands are also important for wildlife habitat. As old-growth ponderosa pine is harvested, habitat for a number of wildlife species is reduced. Allocating highly productive timber lands to uses other than timber production reduces long-range timber outputs. Failure to allocate some of these lands to prescriptions that maintain or enhance recreation, wildlife habitat, cultural resource interpretation, and many other uses adversely impacts overall Forest management. Compensating for these reductions are increased growth rates due to the benefits from a major backlog thinning program and from reforesting much of the backlog over the last several years. The projected annual Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) is near current harvest level, at 99 MMBF in Decade 1 and 112 MMBF in Decade 5. Demand for sawtimber from the local timber industry is 89 MMBF for sawtimber and virtually zero for pulpwood for the next ten years. This demand figure is based on an analysis of historic purchases, present and projected mill capacities, and industry projections.

¹ Includes 8,000 cords estimated as stolen at the start of the first decade.

The Availability of Recreation Options



Demands for developed and dispersed recreation opportunities are increasing. The Coconino is within a 3-6 hour drive of the majority of the population of Arizona and within a 10-12 hour drive of half the population of California. The Forest is currently managing most developed sites for less than the potential season of use. Dispersed use is often concentrated in favored areas, causing adverse environmental impacts.

Users concentrate in favored areas because they find that other types of use degrade their recreation experience. Funding is inadequate to monitor and enforce rules that are designed to minimize conflicts such as those that occur between cross-country skiers and snowmobilers at Mormon Lake and at Hart Prairie each winter.

Soil erosion and compaction or water pollution are problems in small, popular areas such as some of the mountain meadows and Slide Rock in Oak Creek. Vegetation suffers in high concentration areas, as does wildlife.

Quantifiable Description			Nonquantifiable Description
RVD's	% Demand Satisfied	Dev. Rec.	Dis. Rec.
Decade 1	97	100	Developed recreation use increased as indicated in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Site development is emphasized above the 4,000 foot elevation in general.
Decade 5	92	100	Management of developed sites is at standard service level and is improved via increased law enforcement, facility maintenance, and user protection. Competition with State and private sector is minimized by setting comparative fees and not developing in close proximity to other sites. Dispersed recreation opportunities are provided at standard service level. This provides for more management which reduces user conflicts and local environmental impacts.

Motor Vehicle Use



Motor vehicle use is limited to designated roads, trails, and areas on the forest. Motor vehicle use off designated roads and trails and outside of designated areas is prohibited, except where exempted under 36 CFR 212.51.

Wildlife Habitat



The demand for wildlife benefits, both consumptive and nonconsumptive, continues to increase. In most cases, current Forest management continues to maintain adequate habitat.

Continuing current timber management practices will reduce the quantity and distribution of habitat for species dependent on old-growth.

The Forest Plan provides a moderate to high amount and quality of habitat components within the suitable timber lands. Old-growth is maintained above minimum levels. Populations of indicator species are maintained at levels exceeding minimum viable populations, including wildlife dependent on old-growth habitat.

Prescribed natural fire and/or planned ignitions help restore natural habitat diversity in wilderness. Inventories and plans for future habitats enable an adequate integration of species habitat needs with other resource uses, and enable establishing priorities for maintaining and improving habitats. A moderate overall improvement in existing habitat carrying capacity occurs by the end of the fifth decade. Current level wildlife and Fish User Days (WFUD's) for Decade 1 is 283 thousand and the fifth decade level is 268 thousand, while the Forest Plan starts at 306 thousand and reaches 353 thousand in the fifth decade. Changes from first decade use, under all alternatives, reflect only the changes in consumptive wildlife recreation use as a result of habitat capability changes. They do not include increased nonconsumptive wildlife use that will occur due to increased recreation demand, nor do they include increases in other use, e.g., fishing, which could occur due to changes in management strategy by the AGFD.

Habitat Component – Acres

	Decade 1	Decade 5
Old-Growth ²	89,000 ³	89,000
Thermal Cover	343,791	235,272
Hiding Cover	327,514	156,719

The decrease in the amount of cover by the fifth decade results from an increase in the amount of late succession habitat made up of mature and old-growth age classes. This reduces the amount of early succession habitat that is used by big game for cover. However, there will still be adequate cover made up of 30 percent of the coniferous forest type managed for hiding and thermal cover to meet the goals of the Arizona Wildlife and Fisheries Comprehensive Plan.

² Includes acres managed for old-growth on land classified as tentatively suitable for timber management (suitable and some not appropriate lands).

³ The number of old-growth acres displayed does not include approximately 18,000 acres from the nonavailable timber lands. The number represents how many acres are managed for old-growth, half of which will be in an old-growth condition at any point in time.

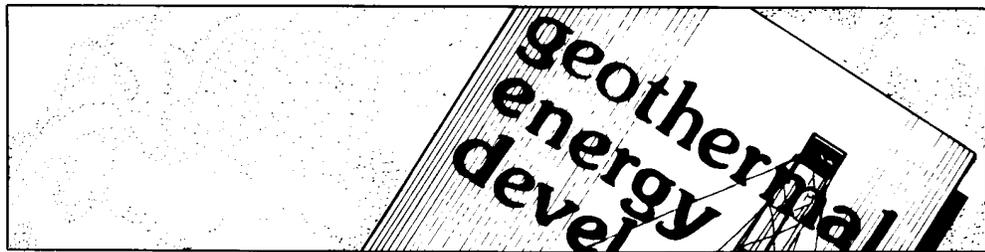
Riparian Habitat



Riparian areas and wetlands are key wildlife habitats. More wildlife species depend entirely on or spend more time in this habitat than in any other. Riparian areas are important for recreation, fisheries production, maintaining water quality, and grazing. Riparian areas above the Mogollon Rim are the primary issue. These are predominantly willow communities.

There is substantial riparian recovery and increased management of this unique and valuable habitat. Budget levels encourage not only a high level of coordination with other uses such as recreation and range, but also allow rehabilitation and reestablishment projects to accelerate recovery. Weather patterns conducive to natural reestablishment and recovery cannot be predicted but are assumed to occur at times within the 50-year planning period. Ninety percent of the riparian recovery is expected by 2030. The remaining 10 percent will be significantly improved, but will not have all of the characteristics of a fully recovered riparian area, such as 3 age classes of woody vegetation. The goals and objectives for elk populations and for livestock grazing affect achievement of the full recovery.

Geothermal Development



There are geothermal lease applications on 94,703 acres of the Forest.

Future geothermal site development could cause conflicts with other resources and uses.

Geothermal leases are issued with standard stipulations. Restrictions are utilized in areas with special designations such as the Inner Basin, developed recreation sites, and areas with high cultural, visual, or recreational sensitivity.

Management of the Transportation System

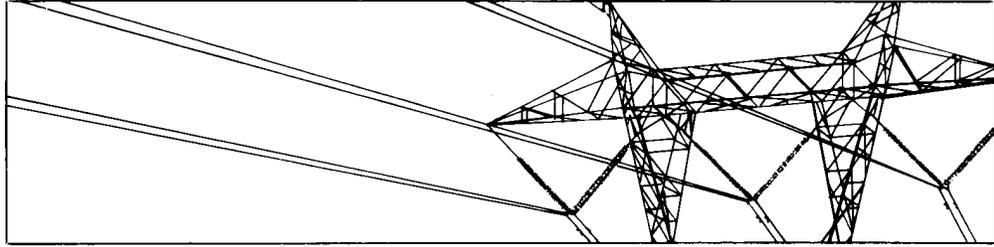


The existing Forest road and trail systems are not fully capable of meeting user demands. Regulations do not provide for developing and maintaining roads for non-Forest users.

The period of use on the transportation system ranges from fair weather only to all weather.

Road maintenance are reconstructed and maintained to the latest as-built standard that will perpetuate. Funding is slightly above current in the first decade, but will not be adequate to stop the disinvestment of the road system. Disinvestment will be reduced as road maintenance funding is increased over the planning period. Roads not needed for effective use and administration of Forest resources are obliterated as funding becomes available. Intermittent roads are closed and the public is informed. Four hundred and ninety five miles of roads the roads without the need for capital investment funds. The remainder of the road system will be reconstructed on a rotational cycle based on a needs and benefit/cost analysis. Others are maintained for user safety and resource protection. Description of maintenance funding is in Chapter 4 of the EIS, and a definition is in the glossary.

Use of the Public Lands



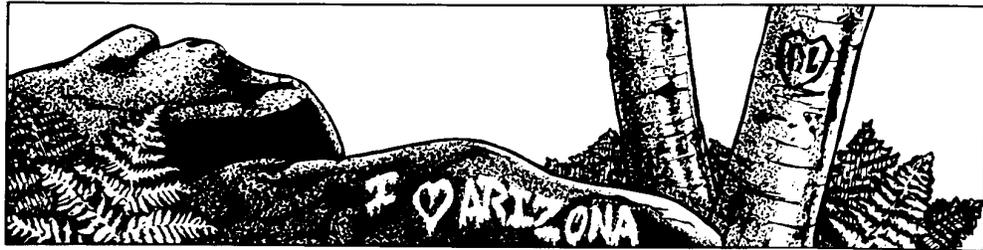
Rapid urban expansion has led to significant increases in requests to use public lands for both public and private, exclusive uses. At issue is whether these uses are appropriate and, if so, whether the public should be reimbursed for the use of public lands. The Forest policy is to favor the greatest Public Net Benefit [PNB] over time in each decision affecting land allocation.

Establishing and implementing the policy results in fewer long-term, exclusive commitments, such as sewage treatment plants and landfills. Making maximum use of existing utility corridors reduces the impact on outputs of other goods and services and provides firm planning direction for meeting expanding energy needs.

Existing direction for developing new transmission and pipeline corridors is used. Corridors are restricted to planned routes. New electronic facilities are limited to existing designated sites.

Incidents of trespass are decreasing.

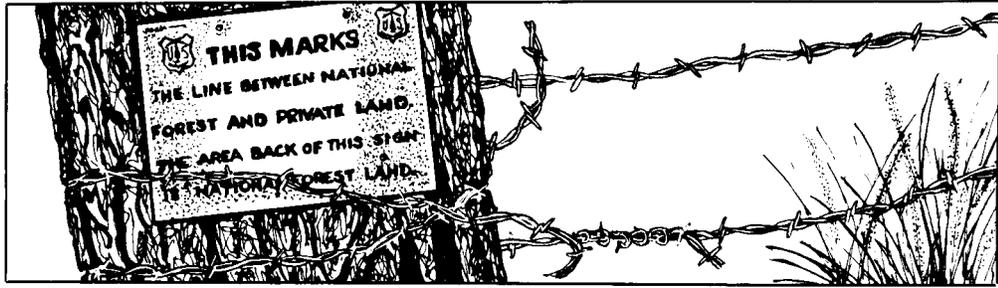
Law Enforcement



The public is highly concerned that violations of laws and regulations cause damage or loss of resources, property, and facilities. Violations degrade the public's enjoyment of the Forest, generally lessening overall management efficiency.

An overview of proposed direction to reduce violations of laws and regulations is presented in Chapter 4 under Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines. Proposed law enforcement management practices are described for each resource and support activity by management area as appropriate. There is increased emphasis on law enforcement, especially for cultural resources, off-road driving, firewood theft, and vandalism. The combination of increased law enforcement and public education curtail violations of laws and regulations, even with increased forest use.

Landownership Adjustment



Forest management efficiency, community growth demands for services from local governments, and the needs and desires of private landowners are highly affected by landownership adjustment. As populations increase, the incidence of conflicts over landownership increases. At issue are the problems for Forest managers and other landowners resulting from decisions about landownership.

Base-in-exchange lands total 21,133 acres at the beginning of the first decade and provide for expansion of communities as the need arises.

Adjusting landownership and consolidating properties results in less total boundary between National Forest and others. This reduces potential for occupancy trespass.

OPPORTUNITIES

Two significant opportunities to enhance resource management were identified. This section explains what they are and how they are integrated into the Forest Plan.

Public Affairs



The public and Forest Service managers agree that there is an opportunity to enhance resource programs and enlist public understanding and support through increased public affairs programs. Public affairs programs would ease law enforcement problems, defuse the Issue of landownership, help resolve the firewood Issue, enhance recreation opportunities, and increase public awareness of the missions and objectives of the agency.

The Forest is committed to maintaining a responsive and sensitive relationship with Native American people. This relationship includes public affairs program to ensure Forest Service recognition of Native American needs and viewpoints.

Public affairs will strengthen Forest management by improving the dialog between administrators and the public they serve.

An overview of proposed direction to increase the public affairs program is presented in Chapter 4 under Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines. The public affairs program is described by management area as appropriate.

The Forest maintains a full-time Public Affairs Program to appropriately involve the public in Forest management.

An analysis of how well the Forest is meeting public affairs objectives overall is performed annually and at the beginning of each major project or program.

Line Officers and key staff actively address National, State, and local issues to keep them in local perspective. Examples are recent interest in below-cost-timber sales and charges of a road building conspiracy to deny future wilderness consideration to roadless areas.

A Forest Public Affairs Plan and Citizen Participation Plan are prepared or updated annually. The Public Affairs Plan tiers to the Forest Plan for general direction.

Volunteers

An opportunity exists to enhance resource use and development through increased participation by volunteers.

Support for the Forest's volunteer program is provided by individual resource projects and programs through purchase of materials and supplies, and providing transportation and lodging.

Chapter 3 - Summary Of The Analysis Of The Management Situation

OVERVIEW

An Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) was prepared and documented in September 1982 as a means of determining the productive capacity of the Forest to supply various goods and services. Revised FORPLAN analysis is reflected in Appendix B of the EIS. Copies of the AMS are filed at Ranger District offices, the Forest Supervisor's Office, the Regional Office, and are available in the planning record. The AMS is incorporated by reference for purposes of analysis in the EIS and Forest Plan.

Table 1 summarizes the major conclusions in terms of key outputs from the AMS and Appendix B of the EIS. The table depicts goods and services produced by the Forest Plan and projects supply and demand.

Supply and demand for various goods and services have been analyzed to identify necessary improvements, resolve the Issues, and prevent future conflict. The goal of the Forest Plan is to identify the level and type of Forest uses that would help meet demand while enhancing or maintaining resources in a cost effective, integrated manner.

Table 1 - Comparison of the Key Outputs with Potential Supply and Projected Future Use

Resource Output	Average Annual Unit of Measure	Forest Plan		Potential Supply		Demand	
		Decade 1	Decade 5	Decade 1	Decade 5	Decade 1	Decade 5
Sawtimber Sales	MMBF	89	97	1344	1234	89	97
Products (Pulpwood)	MMBF	10	5	594	100 ⁴	0-5	15
Firewood Sold and Free Use	MMBF	29.2	25.8	48	36	29.2	42.6
Grazing Capacity	MAUM	170	185	181	236	181	236
Permitted Livestock Use	MAUM	170	185	181	236	181	236

⁴ The outputs for sawtimber and products are not additive for potential supply as prescriptions which maximize sawtimber produce less products and vice versa.

Table 1 - Comparison of the Key Outputs with Potential Supply and Projected Future Use (continued)

Resource Output	Average Annual Unit of Measure	Forest Plan		Potential Supply		Demand	
		Decade 1	Decade 5	Decade 1	Decade 5	Decade 1	Decade 5
Wilderness Recreation	MRVD	46	101	46	101	46	101
Developed Recreation	MRVD	973	1,749	1,006	1,892	1,006	1,892
Dispersed Recreation	MRVD	1,388	2,702	1,392	2,739	1,392	2,739
Wildlife Recreation	MWFUD	306	353	286	329	295	538

The Forest has adequate supply potential to meet sawtimber demand through the fifth decade. The Forest Plan projects harvests increasing to the demand level by that time. Demand for timber products will exceed supply potential by the fifth decade. Firewood demand will exceed supply potential by the fifth decade but is adequate for the first decade.

The projected plan level of grazing is less than projected demand because of priorities for constrained funds and potential conflicts with wildlife habitat capacity at maximum levels. There are development opportunities to increase the amount of grazing by putting increased funding into range improvements and by changing the mix of winter and summer grazing.

Supply, demand, and planned levels of wilderness recreation are in balance in all decades.

There is adequate supply potential to meet demand for developed recreation, but the planned level is slightly less than demand because of priorities for constrained funds. The development opportunity is virtually unlimited because of the gentle topography. However, there is also an opportunity for this portion of demand to be met by the private sector and/or State and local government because of available suitable land in these ownerships.

PRIOR ALLOCATIONS

The planning process included evaluating existing allocations of land and evaluating previous plans to determine whether or not they still apply. The following are the previous plans, specific laws, regulations, or cooperative agreements, reviewed and shown to be appropriate. These items were retained in all alternatives with no further analysis.

The Sedona-Oak Creek Plan is a revision of the District Multiple-Use Plan and is an interagency plan developed by the Forest Service, the State of Arizona, and Coconino and Yavapai Counties. The Forest Plan adopts the Sedona-Oak Creek Plan in its entirety except that the land adjustment portion of the Sedona-Oak Creek Plan must conform to criteria in the Forest Plan. The Sedona-Oak Creek Plan is incorporated by reference for purposes of analysis in the EIS and Forest Plan.

- The Forest Plan adopts the Environmental Impact Statement on the Arizona Snow Bowl Ski Area Proposal. The EIS on the Arizona Snow Bowl Ski Area Proposal is incorporated by reference for the purposes of analysis in the EIS and Forest Plan. The Arizona Snow Bowl is now known as the Fairfield Snow Bowl.
- The Forest Plan supercedes the San Francisco Peaks, Mogollon Rim, and Woods Unit Plans. Some of the management direction from these documents has been incorporated into the Standards and Guidelines of the Forest Plan.
- The San Francisco Peaks Alpine Tundra Management Plan for *Senecio franciscanus* was approved in December 1984, and the consultation response from the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service was signed April 19, 1984. These documents provide the proposal and agreement for management of the tundra and the Senecio habitat.
- Designated in the San Francisco Peaks Land Use Plan the 350-acre Elden Environmental Study Area [ESA] is reserved for use by the public school system, the public, and others for educational and recreational purposes.
- The three electronic site management plans for Elden Mountain, Schnebly Hill, and Mormon Mountain are adopted by the Forest Plan and incorporated by reference for the purpose of analysis in the EIS and Forest Plan.
- Congress established the 47,762-acre Sycamore Canyon Wilderness on March 6, 1972. The Wilderness is shared by three Forests. The Coconino manages 22,864 acres, and the Kaibab and Prescott manage the remainder.
- Congress established eight Wildernesses on August 28, 1984. They include the 18,200-acre Kachina Peaks, the 10,140-acre Strawberry Crater, the 43,950-acre Red Rock-Secret Mountain, the 18,150-acre Munds Mountain, the 13,600-acre West Clear Creek, the 6,700-acre Wet Beaver Creek, the 11,550-acre Fossil Springs, and the 2,200-Coconino acres of the Kendrick Mountain Wilderness. Congress added 2,360 acres on the Coconino to the Mazatzal Wilderness, managed by the Tonto National Forest. Congress also added 2,330 acres to the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness on the Coconino and 5,850 acres on the Prescott National Forest, bringing the total for the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness to 55,962 acres.
- The Verde Wild and Scenic River was established on August 28, 1984. A 22-mile section from Beasley Flat to the junction of Fossil Creek is shared by the Coconino, Prescott, and Tonto National Forests.
- The Oak Creek Scenic Area was withdrawn from mineral entry by P.L. 70, 81st Congress, Senate Bill 812 5/9/1949 and amended by P.L. 39, 84th Congress, H.R. 2679, 5/19/1955, May 24, 1949. Further withdrawals were made in Public Law 30 on May 19, 1955. The area extends from the top of Oak Creek Canyon, rim to rim, to just south of Sedona.

- There are two designated National Recreation Trails: Wilson Mountain and General George Crook. The General George Crook is designated a National Historic Study Trail (1983) and is evaluated for historic trail status in Appendix D of the EIS and recommended as an historic trail in the Forest Plan.
- Walnut Canyon National Monument entrance road will be managed with a 1000 foot right-of-way and toward the preservation and maintenance of the cultural and natural resources of the area as per an agreement between the Monument and the Forest.
- There are seven properties currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- The 565-acre Casner Canyon Research Natural Area [RNA] is located in Oak Creek Canyon.
- The 1,223-acre Red Mountain Proposed Geological Area is on the northwestern border. By approval of the Plan it is formally designated as a Geological Area.
- A cooperative agreement with the National Park Service for a Scenic Easement adjacent to Montezuma's Castle and Well on the Beaver Creek Ranger District.