

CORRECTION LOG SHEET

BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

<u>CORRECT NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAGES</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
01	1/21/93		See the summary for detail
			Plan pp.33
			pp.49
			pp.119
			pp.121
			pp.123
			pp.127
			pp.138
			pp.162
			pp.180
			pp.271
			Appedix B-3 Change phone number to (307) 739-5500
			Plan Map Change boundary of DFC 2A in Salt River
			Alt. F Drainage.
			Land Plan pp.5 Add "Bridger-Teton National Forest Encroachment
02	6/14/93		Action Plan" to Existing Plans Incorporated
			Visual Quality Objective Matrix is inconsistent
03	9/30/93		Plan 147 with Guideline. Correct matrix and text.
			Pest Prescription:delete "noxious weeds".
			Plan 191 Based on Wilderness Act (1964), noxious weeds
			brought by people are not native species. They
			should be controlled.

## FOREST PLAN AMENDMENTS AND CORRECTIONS

As the Forest Plan has corrections or amendments are made to the document, it is important to be able to track these changes and keep the plan updated and correct. The changes are included in this folder and displayed in the following manner:

**Pink pages** - These are the current pages of the Plan that have corrections or amendments to update the Forest Plan. The hand written information on each sheet identify what information has changed on that page of the Plan.

At the bottom of each pink sheet a reference is made to the document that made the changes to that page of the Plan.

**White pages** - This is the original or outdated page of the Forest Plan that shows changes made that do not appear on the current pages (pink) of the Plan.

As changes are made to the Plan, this folder is kept current by the replacement of pink pages to show the change as it is made, or white pages to show changes not evident on the current pages (pink) of the Plan.

implementation. However, this resource target distribution is not binding on the individual National Forests as they develop plans. It merely provides one set of targets that must be considered.

**Forest Plan Environmental Impact Statement** – The Forest Plan represents the Preferred Alternative addressed in the accompanying Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The planning process and analysis procedures used in developing the Forest Plan, and the range of alternatives considered, are described or referred to in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Activities and projects will be planned and implemented to carry out the direction in this Forest Plan. The further planning work associated with activities and projects will be done to conform to provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

**Existing Plans Superseded** – Multiple Use Plans for the Ranger Districts on the Bridger-Teton National Forest were developed in the middle or late 1960's. Unit planning was done in the 1970's and resulted in four plans: (1) Greys-Salt River, (2) Big Piney, (3) North Gros Ventre-Spread Creek, and (4) Union Pass. An Interim Timber Management Plan was approved in 1979. All of these plans are superseded by the Forest Plan.

**Existing Plans Incorporated or Made Part of the Forest Plan** – Other plans are considered to be incorporated in the Forest Plan:

- Snake River, Wyoming, a Potential Wild and Scenic River Study;
- Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Plants and Animal Species and Their Habitats;
- Range Allotment Management Plans;
- Jackson Hole Ski Area and Other Ski Area Master Plans;
- Riley Ridge Natural Gas Project EIS and Supplemental Environmental Assessments;
- Bridger Wilderness Fish, Fire, and Management Plans;
- Teton Wilderness Fire and Management Plans;
- Bald Eagle Management Plan for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem;
- Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan;
- Wyoming and Sheridan National Recreation Trails and Comprehensive Plan;
- Buffalo, Gros Ventre, and Upper Green Recreation Composite Plans; and
- Snake River Recreation Management Plan.

[Bridger-Teton National Forest Encroachment Action Plan.] *added*

If provisions of earlier plans conflict with those in the Forest Plan, those provisions are superseded by similar elements of the Forest Plan. Sensitivity to the public involvement history, to the need to retain existing direction, and to site-specific resource needs identified in the plans should be exercised in revising or expanding them. If valuable provisions of the plans will be lost as provisions are changed to conform to the Forest Plan, Forest Plan amendments will be considered.

(Corrected 6/14/93 by Forest Plan Correction No.2.)

implementation. However, this resource target distribution is not binding on the individual National Forests as they develop plans. It merely provides one set of targets that must be considered.

**Forest Plan Environmental Impact Statement** — The Forest Plan represents the Preferred Alternative addressed in the accompanying Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The planning process and analysis procedures used in developing the Forest Plan, and the range of alternatives considered, are described or referred to in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Activities and projects will be planned and implemented to carry out the direction in this Forest Plan. The further planning work associated with activities and projects will be done to conform to provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

**Existing Plans Superseded** — Multiple Use Plans for the Ranger Districts on the Bridger-Teton National Forest were developed in the middle or late 1960's. Unit planning was done in the 1970's and resulted in four plans: (1) Greys-Salt River, (2) Big Piney, (3) North Gros Ventre-Spread Creek, and (4) Union Pass. An Interim Timber Management Plan was approved in 1979. All of these plans are superseded by the Forest Plan.

**Existing Plans Incorporated or Made Part of the Forest Plan** — Other plans are considered to be incorporated in the Forest Plan:

Snake River, Wyoming, a Potential Wild and Scenic River Study;

Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Plants and Animal Species and Their Habitats;

Range Allotment Management Plans;

Jackson Hole Ski Area and Other Ski Area Master Plans;

Riley Ridge Natural Gas Project EIS and Supplemental Environmental Assessments;

Bridger Wilderness Fish, Fire, and Management Plans;

Teton Wilderness Fire and Management Plans;

Bald Eagle Management Plan for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem;

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan;

Wyoming and Sheridan National Recreation Trails and Comprehensive Plan;

Buffalo, Gros Ventre, and Upper Green Recreation Composite Plans; and

Snake River Recreation Management Plan.

If provisions of earlier plans conflict with those in the Forest Plan, those provisions are superseded by similar elements of the Forest Plan. Sensitivity to the public involvement history, to the need to retain existing direction, and to site-specific resource needs identified in the plans should be exercised in revising or expanding them. If valuable provisions of the plans will be lost as provisions are changed to conform to the Forest Plan, Forest Plan amendments will be considered.

In the Bridger Wilderness, the special camping restrictions in seven concentrated-use areas have been effective in dispersing use to other less popular areas. However, use in the popular areas continues to remain high as a result of the overall increase in visitor use. Use in most of the other areas is naturally restricted by poor access roads, or no external road access. Public comments and research results have revealed a number of issues of key importance: user conflicts with pack and saddle stock, poor wilderness-use ethics, crowding and overuse, poorly enforced regulations, conflicts with outfitters and guides, poor signing and maps, conflicts between sheep grazing and recreation use, and horse user and hiker conflicts.

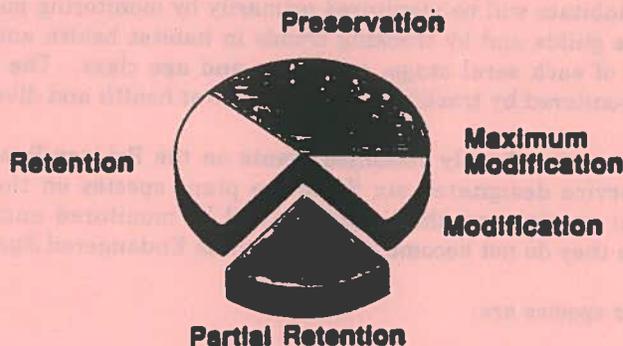
In the Teton Wilderness, there is also overuse along the main trails and in the most popular areas, resulting in trampling of vegetation, damage to trees from horse use in campsites, the creation of multiple trails across meadows, and widespread littering. The Teton Wilderness does not have significant conflicts between recreational use and domestic livestock grazing, but all of the other important use conflicts occurring in the Bridger Wilderness are also present here. Another significant problem is the proliferation of outfitter-originated trails, which sometimes cause resource damage and confusion to other users.

**Visual Resources** – The Bridger-Teton National Forest has some of the most spectacular scenery to be found anywhere. Perennial snow fields on mountain peaks, lush green vegetation, and clear mountain lakes and streams are some of the attractions. In addition to the unique landscapes which exist on the forest, the concern for these landscapes by recreationists and adjacent landowners is high. This is reflected in the VQOs established for the Forest. *added*

## Visual Resources

Approximately 38% of the forest has the VQO of preservation, less than 15% has the VQO of modification and the remainder of the forest has the VQOs of retention or partial retention.

**Figure 2-7  
Visual Quality Objectives**



Maximum Modification - 25,700 Acres
Modification - 447,000 Acres
Partial Retention - 770,700 Acres
Retention - 893,800 Acres
Preservation - 1,300,500 Acres

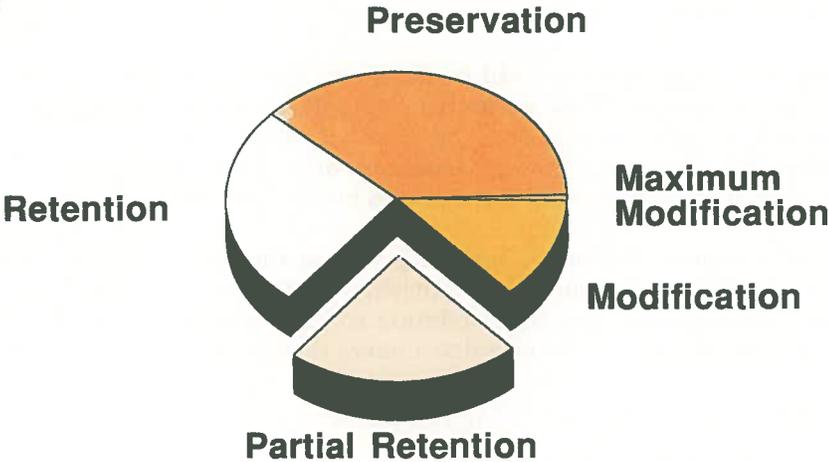
(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No.1)

In the Bridger Wilderness, the special camping restrictions in seven concentrated-use areas have been effective in dispersing use to other less popular areas. However, use in the popular areas continues to remain high as a result of the overall increase in visitor use. Use in most of the other areas is naturally restricted by poor access roads, or no external road access. Public comments and research results have revealed a number of issues of key importance: user conflicts with pack and saddle stock, poor wilderness-use ethics, crowding and overuse, poorly enforced regulations, conflicts with outfitters and guides, poor signing and maps, conflicts between sheep grazing and recreation use, and horse user and hiker conflicts.

In the Teton Wilderness, there is also overuse along the main trails and in the most popular areas, resulting in trampling of vegetation, damage to trees from horse use in campsites, the creation of multiple trails across meadows, and widespread littering. The Teton Wilderness does not have significant conflicts between recreational use and domestic livestock grazing, but all of the other important use conflicts occurring in the Bridger Wilderness are also present here. Another significant problem is the proliferation of outfitter-originated trails, which sometimes cause resource damage and confusion to other users.

**Visual Resources** — The Bridger-Teton National Forest has some of the most spectacular scenery to be found anywhere. Perennial snow fields on mountain peaks, lush green vegetation, and clear mountain lakes and streams are some of the attractions. The Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) are shown in Figure 2-7:

**Figure 2-7  
Visual Quality Objectives**



Maximum Modification - 25,700 Acres
Modification - 447,000 Acres
Partial Retention - 770,700 Acres
Retention - 893,800 Acres
Preservation - 1,300,500 Acres

# National Natural Landmarks

**Existing National Natural Landmarks** – A single Natural Landmark has been designated on the Bridger-Teton National Forest, the Two Ocean Pass National Natural Area.

**Proposed National Natural Landmarks** – Natural Landmarks have been proposed for the Bridger-Teton National Forest:

**Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area;**

**Pinedale Glacial Area;**

**Periodic Spring Geologic Area;**

**Upper Slide of Gros Ventre River;**

**Cache Fault at Granite Creek;**

**Gannett Peak Glacial Fields;**

**Slate Creek Landslides;**

**Gates of the Hoback, Wyoming;**

**Little Greys River Anticline;**

**Jurassic Fossils at Lower Slide Lake;**

**Hoback Junction Landslides;**

**Cliff Creek-Granite Creek Thrust Faults;**

**Alpine Karst in Tosi Creek Basin; and**

**Darby Thrust Fault.**

(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No.1)

# National Natural Landmarks

**Existing National Natural Landmarks** — A single Natural Landmark has been designated on the Bridger-Teton National Forest, the Two Ocean Pass National Natural Area.

**Proposed National Natural Landmarks** — Natural Landmarks have been proposed for the Bridger-Teton National Forest:

Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area;

Pinedale Glacial Area;

Periodic Spring Geologic Area;

Upper Slide of Gros Ventre River;

Cache Fault at Granite Creek;

Gannett Peak Glacial Fields;

*deleted* Pinyon Conglomerate;;

Slate Creek Landslides;

Gates of the Hoback, Wyoming;

Camp Davis Conglomerates;

Little Greys River Anticline;

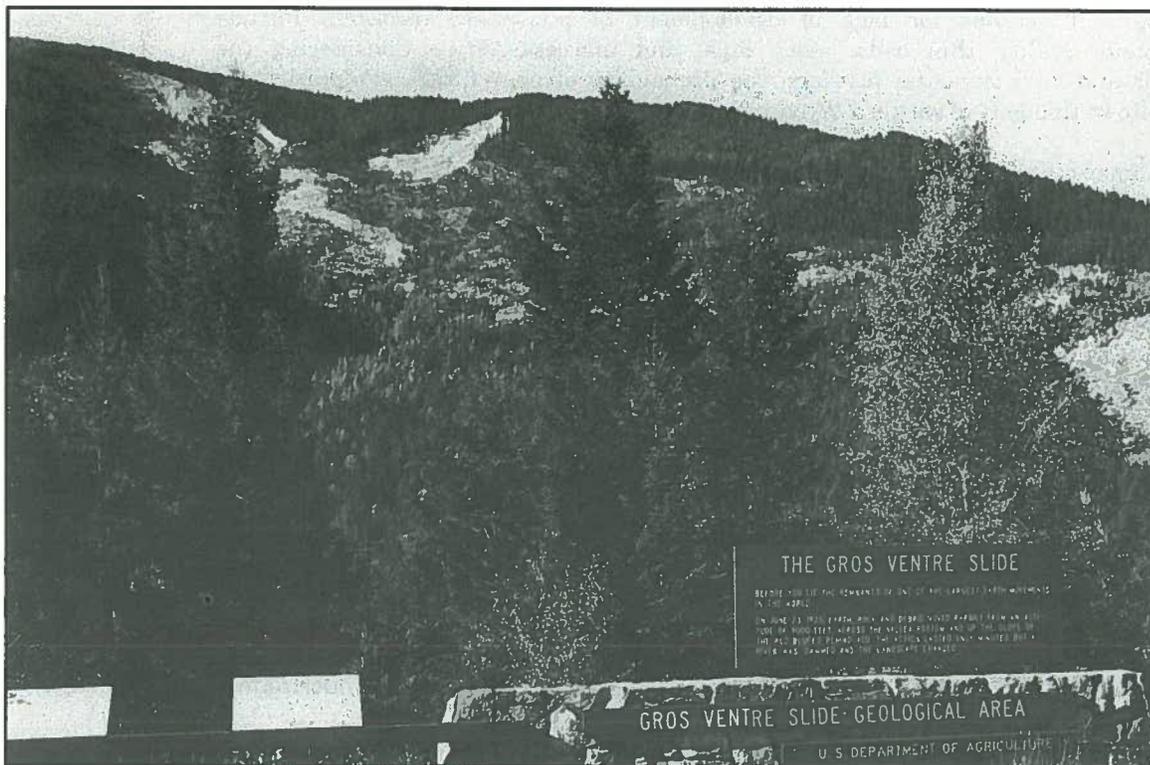
Jurassic Fossils at Lower Slide Lake;

Hoback Junction Landslides;

Cliff Creek-Granite Creek Thrust Faults;

Alpine Karst in Tosi Creek Basin; and

Darby Thrust Fault.



*The Gros Ventre Slide is a proposed National Natural Landmark.*

Existing National Historic Sites [There are four sites on Bridger-Teton National Forest which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Rosencrans National Historic District, the Union Pass National Historic Place, the Huckleberry Mountain Fire Lookout, and the Redick-Chambers Lodge.] *added*

## National Historic Sites

**Research Natural Areas** – The Bridger-Teton National Forest currently has no established Research Natural Areas. The National Forest identified sites or situations for further consideration as Research Natural Areas, and, after fieldwork was performed by Joel Tuhy of the Nature Conservancy and reviewed by the Forest Supervisor, the following areas have been found suitable and recommended for designation: Horse Creek, Osborne Mountain, Afton Front, and Swift Creek.

## Research Natural Areas

**Air Quality** – On July 7, 1977, the Teton and Bridger Wildernesses were designated as Class I areas as part of an amendment to the Clean Air Act of 1977. The remainder of the Bridger-Teton National Forest is designated as Class II, including the Gros Ventre Wilderness. There are no non-attainment areas on the National Forest.

## Air Quality

The only lower-quality site in the vicinity is a small area near Rock Springs and Green River. Emission sources for pollutants within 50 miles of the area include coal-fired power plants at Kemmerer and Rock Springs, and numerous chemical trona–soda ash–phosphate plants between Evanston and Green River. In addition, moderate sources include the Tricon sawmill at Afton.

Minor periodic occurrences of pollutants also occur during: (1) summer and fall fires, (2) prescribed fires for logging slash and vegetative type conversions on both the Bridger-Teton National Forest and the National Forests in Idaho to the west, and (3) winter from firewood and coal used to heat homes in surrounding dependent communities. Roads and seismic operations also contribute dust into the atmosphere. Oil and gas drilling could potentially contribute hydrogen sulfide gas during accidental release of gas.

Bridger-Teton National Forest contributions to western Wyoming baseline total suspended particulate level is unknown. What small significance exists originates from the following average yearly sources:

Wildfire: 200 acres in summer.

Slash disposal: 1,000 acres, mostly late fall.

Wildlife and range habitat improvement: 500 to 3,000 acres, in the spring or fall.

Currently, the State of Wyoming has no air quality or clearing index levels. National Forest smoke management will continue to be coordinated with the State Air Quality Supervisor in Cheyenne and by monitoring weather influences and patterns for smoke dispersion.

**Water Quality** – Detailed studies carried out in the 1970s on the Bridger-Teton National Forest established the nearly pristine nature of the streams and lakes. With only a few minor exceptions, the effect of the many and varied uses of the National Forest has little effect upon the quality of surface water (*Symposium on Watershed Management Volume I – Water Quality and Wildland Resource Management*,

## Water Quality

(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No.1.)

**Existing National Historic Sites** — [Four National Historical <sup>Places</sup> Landmarks have been designated on the Bridger-Teton National Forest: the Rosencrans National Historic District, the Union Pass National Historic Site, the Huckleberry Mountain Fire Lookout, and the Redick-Chambers Lodge.] ~~Delete~~

## National Historic Sites

**Research Natural Areas** — The Bridger-Teton National Forest currently has no established Research Natural Areas. The National Forest identified sites or situations for further consideration as Research Natural Areas, and, after fieldwork was performed by Joel Tuhy of the Nature Conservancy and reviewed by the Forest Supervisor, the following areas have been found suitable and recommended for designation: Horse Creek, Osborne Mountain, Afton Front, and Swift Creek.

## Research Natural Areas

**Air Quality** — On July 7, 1977, the Teton and Bridger Wildernesses were designated as Class I areas as part of an amendment to the Clean Air Act of 1977. The remainder of the Bridger-Teton National Forest is designated as Class II, including the Gros Ventre Wilderness. There are no non-attainment areas on the National Forest.

## Air Quality

The only lower-quality site in the vicinity is a small area near Rock Springs and Green River. Emission sources for pollutants within 50 miles of the area include coal-fired power plants at Kemmerer and Rock Springs, and numerous chemical trona—soda ash—phosphate plants between Evanston and Green River. In addition, moderate sources include the Tricon sawmill at Afton.

Minor periodic occurrences of pollutants also occur during: (1) summer and fall fires, (2) prescribed fires for logging slash and vegetative type conversions on both the Bridger-Teton National Forest and the National Forests in Idaho to the west, and (3) winter from firewood and coal used to heat homes in surrounding dependent communities. Roads and seismic operations also contribute dust into the atmosphere. Oil and gas drilling could potentially contribute hydrogen sulfide gas during accidental release of gas.

Bridger-Teton National Forest contributions to western Wyoming baseline total suspended particulate level is unknown. What small significance exists originates from the following average yearly sources:

Wildfire: 200 acres in summer.

Slash disposal: 1,000 acres, mostly late fall.

Wildlife and range habitat improvement: 500 to 3,000 acres, in the spring or fall.

Currently, the State of Wyoming has no air quality or clearing index levels. National Forest smoke management will continue to be coordinated with the State Air Quality Supervisor in Cheyenne and by monitoring weather influences and patterns for smoke dispersion.

**Water Quality** — Detailed studies carried out in the 1970s on the Bridger-Teton National Forest established the nearly pristine nature of the streams and lakes. With only a few minor exceptions, the effect of the many and varied uses of the National Forest has little effect upon the quality of surface water (*Symposium on Watershed Management Volume I — Water Quality and Wildland Resource Management*,

## Water Quality

## Trends in Cultural Resources

**Trends in Cultural Resources** – Management of cultural resources will be toward increased protection, inventory, and evaluation. A cultural resources overview of the Forest will assist in development of a comprehensive cultural resource program.

*added* → Cultural resources projects will include inventory and evaluation of sites [for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places,] and development of interpretive sites.

The result of increased emphasis on cultural resources will be more complete knowledge of the history and prehistory of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, increased opportunities for public enjoyment of cultural resources, and protection of sites from degradation.

## Trends in Air Quality

**Trends in Air Quality** – The Bridger-Teton National Forest trends will be towards more prescribed burning and natural fire management, resulting in larger amounts of particulates contributed into the atmosphere. However, redesignation or reclassification to non-attainment areas is not likely. Exxon is funding a National Atmospheric Deposition Program site near the Bridger Wilderness and two bulk samplers inside the Wilderness. Data obtained since December, 1984, do not indicate any impacts of Riley Ridge gas sweetening plants in creating acid deposition there.

## Trends in Water Quality

**Trends in Water Quality** – With the anticipated decrease in road building in the Forest Plan, as compared to the past 10 years, the annual additions to stream sediment loads due to new road building should decrease.

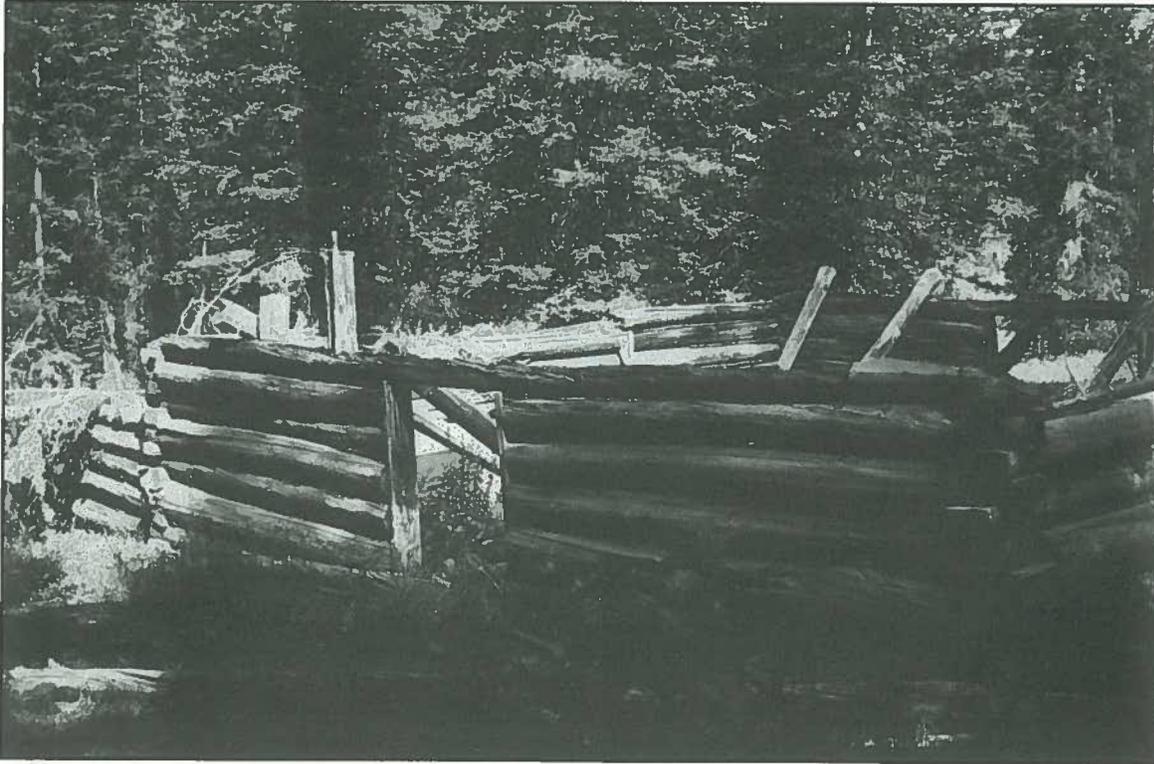
(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

## Trends in Cultural Resources

**Trends in Cultural Resources** — Management of cultural resources will be toward increased protection, inventory, and evaluation. A cultural resources overview of the forest will assist in development of a comprehensive cultural resource program.

*delete* → Cultural resources projects will include inventory and evaluation of sites ~~to nominate for historic preservation~~ and development of interpretive sites.

The result of increased emphasis on cultural resources will be more complete knowledge of the history and prehistory of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, increased opportunities for public enjoyment of cultural resources, and protection of sites from degradation.



*Cultural resources are being inventoried.*

## Trends in Air Quality

**Trends in Air Quality** — The Bridger-Teton National Forest trends will be towards more prescribed burning and natural fire management, resulting in larger amounts of particulates contributed into the atmosphere. However, redesignation or reclassification to non-attainment areas is not likely. Exxon is funding a National Atmospheric Deposition Program site near the Bridger Wilderness and two bulk samplers inside the Wilderness. Data obtained since December, 1984, do not indicate any impacts of Riley Ridge gas sweetening plants in creating acid deposition there.

## Trends in Water Quality

**Trends in Water Quality** — With the anticipated decrease in road building in the Forest Plan, as compared to the past 10 years, the annual additions to stream sediment loads due to new road building should decrease.

## Forest Challenge: Avoid Unacceptable Effects from Recreation Use

### Goal 4.5

**Goal 4.5 – A natural or slightly modified appearance for trails and concentrated dispersed recreation areas is achieved and areas are capable of sustaining human use without unacceptable resource loss or jeopardy to human health and safety.**

**Objectives:**

4.5(a) – Close, reconstruct, or relocate trails.

4.5(b) – Close, rehabilitate, or relocate concentrated dispersed campsites, or make developed improvements to protect basic resources.

## Forest Challenge: Avoid Effects of Human Use Which are Inconsistent with Wilderness

### Goal 4.6

**Goal 4.6 – The wilderness character of Congressionally designated Wildernesses is retained or regained.**

**Objectives:**

4.6(a) – Retain and, where necessary, restore high-quality wilderness environments and corridors for Wild, Scenic, and Recreation rivers. *added*

4.6(b) – Prevent human overcrowding in Wildernesses that leads to a loss of wilderness values, providing alternate recreation locations when a wilderness setting is not key to a visitor's experience.

## Forest Challenge: Avoid Unacceptable Effects from Livestock Use

### Goal 4.7

**Goal 4.7 – Grazing use of the National Forest sustains or improves overall range, soils, water, wildlife, and recreation values or experiences.**

**Objectives:**

4.7(a) – Retain or improve forage and overall range condition.

4.7(b) – Retain or enhance riparian vegetation, stream-channel stability, sensitive soils, and water quality where livestock are present.

4.7(c) – Coordinate the management of livestock with recreation use.

4.7(d) – Require that suitable and adequate amounts of forage and cover are retained for wildlife and fish.

(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

## Forest Challenge: Reduce Interference with and Improve Conditions for Livestock Operations

### Goal 4.8

**Goal 4.8 – Livestock operations are not disrupted needlessly.**

**Objectives:**

4.8(a) – Help prevent human interference with livestock operations along driveways and in other areas.

*added* 4.8 (b)–Help control the spread of noxious weeds.

4.8 (c)– Help implement an integrated predator-control program where losses to livestock are demonstrated.

(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No.1)

## **Forest Challenge: Avoid Unacceptable Effects from Recreation Use**

### **Goal 4.5**

**Goal 4.5 — A natural or slightly modified appearance for trails and concentrated dispersed recreation areas is achieved and areas are capable of sustaining human use without unacceptable resource loss or jeopardy to human health and safety.**

Objectives:

4.5(a) — Close, reconstruct, or relocate trails.

4.5(b) — Close, rehabilitate, or relocate concentrated dispersed campsites, or make developed improvements to protect basic resources.

## **Forest Challenge: Avoid Effects of Human Use Which are Inconsistent with Wilderness**

### **Goal 4.6**

**Goal 4.6 — The wilderness character of Congressionally designated Wildernesses is retained or regained.**

Objectives:

4.6(a) — Retain and, where necessary, restore high-quality wilderness environments.

4.6(b) — Prevent human overcrowding in Wildernesses that leads to a loss of wilderness values, providing alternate recreation locations when a wilderness setting is not key to a visitor's experience.

## **Forest Challenge: Avoid Unacceptable Effects from Livestock Use**

### **Goal 4.7**

**Goal 4.7 — Grazing use of the National Forest sustains or improves overall range, soils, water, wildlife, and recreation values or experiences.**

Objectives:

4.7(a) — Retain or improve forage and overall range condition.

4.7(b) — Retain or enhance riparian vegetation, stream-channel stability, sensitive soils, and water quality where livestock are present.

4.7(c) — Coordinate the management of livestock with recreation use.

4.7(d) — Require that suitable and adequate amounts of forage and cover are retained for wildlife and fish.

## **Forest Challenge: Reduce Interference with and Improve Conditions for Livestock Operations**

### **Goal 4.8**

**Goal 4.8 — Livestock operations are not disrupted needlessly.**

Objectives:

4.8(a) — Help prevent human interference with livestock operations along driveways and in other areas.



## Forest Challenge: Natural Features

Goals 4.9  
and 4.10

**Goal 4.9 – Cultural resource values are preserved.**

**Objectives:**

4.9(a)– Find and protect cultural resources so that their scientific, historic, and social values are retained.

**Goal 4.10 – Natural features and landmarks are preserved and retain their settings.**

**Objectives:**

4.10(a) – Find and protect natural features and landmarks so that their conditions and settings are retained.

# Forest Wide Resource Standards, and Guidelines

The Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide resource Management Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines apply to all areas on the National Forest outside of Congressionally designated Wilderness. Wilderness-wide Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines are displayed on pages 186 to 191. The Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide and Wilderness-wide Management Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines are, in many cases, more general in nature than those contained in the fifth section of this chapter: **Desired Future Conditions**.

These Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines represent land management direction responsive to the Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities shown in Chapter 3 and the Bridger-Teton Management Problems, Challenges, Goals, and Objectives shown in Chapter 2 and the beginning of this chapter.

The resource Management Prescriptions are stated in the present tense because they apply to forest activities beginning immediately after the plan is approved. Standards are intended to be adhered to closely during plan implementation so they are stated in the future tense as "will be" requirements. Guidelines are intended to be more flexible, setting parameters rather than tight requirements. So, Guidelines are stated in the

(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No. 1.)

4.8(b) — Help control the spread of noxious weeds.

4.8(c) — Help implement a predator-control program where intolerable losses to livestock are demonstrated.

## Forest Challenge: Protect Cultural Resources and Natural Features

**Goal 4.9 — Cultural resource values are preserved.**

Objectives:

4.9(a) — Find and protect cultural resources so that their scientific, historic, and social values are retained.

**Goal 4.10 — Natural features and landmarks are preserved and retain their settings.**

Objectives:

4.10(a) — Find and protect natural features and landmarks so that their conditions and settings are retained.

**Goals 4.9  
and 4.10**



*Cultural resources are being protected.*

# Forest-wide Resource Management Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

The Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide resource Management Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines apply to all areas on the National Forest outside of Congressionally designated Wilderness. Wilderness-wide Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines are displayed on pages 186 to 191. The Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide and Wilderness-wide Management Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines are, in many cases, more general in nature than those contained in the fifth section of this chapter: **Desired Future Conditions**.

These Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines represent land management direction responsive to the Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities shown in Chapter 3 and the Bridger-Teton Management Problems, Challenges, Goals, and Objectives shown in Chapter 2 and the beginning of this chapter.

The resource Management Prescriptions are stated in the present tense because they apply to forest activities beginning immediately after the plan is approved. Standards are intended to be adhered to closely during plan implementation so they are stated in the future tense as “will be” requirements. Guidelines are intended to be more flexible, setting parameters rather than tight requirements. So, Guidelines are stated in the

values such as riparian and water quality values. Recreation access or traffic flow may be controlled from time to time to reduce interference with livestock trucking or driving.

**Visual Quality Prescription** – Visual quality objectives are defined in this plan and serve as a classification system used to set objectives for facility planning and resource management.

## Visual Quality

**Adopted Visual Quality Objectives** – Through the Oil and Gas leasing and Plan Implementation process, Visual Quality Objectives will be mapped and adopted by each Ranger District as objectives to be met. The procedure for mapping will be consistent with the National Forest Visual Management Stem and all standards set by the Forest Plan regarding Visual Resource Management.

**Minerals Facilities Standard** – All permanent above-ground facilities will be designed to minimize adverse visual impacts.

Land and Resource Management Objectives substantially supported by Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for visual quality: 2.5(a-d), 4.1(b), 4.2(d), and 4.4(a-b). ] added

**Scenic Byway and Wild and Scenic Rivers Visual Standard** – A sensitive travel corridor, a designated Scenic Byway, exists along U.S. Routes 26, 89, 189, 191, and 287 from Plinedale to Dubois, Wyoming through the Bridger-Teton and Shoshone National Forests and Grand Teton National Park. For areas adjacent to the Scenic Byway and within the foreground of potential Wild and Scenic Rivers, Visual Quality Objectives of Retention in the foreground and Retention or Partial Retention in the middle ground will be met, respectively.

**Grand Teton National Park Visual Quality Standard** – A Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and Retention or Partial Retention in the middle ground will be met for all areas visible to visitors to the Signal Mountain Overlook, and to boaters on the Snake River and motorists along roads within Grand Teton National Park. (This pertains to MAs 43, 61, and 62. Page 4, attachment one, Record of Decision). There are additional visual resource management standards described in specific MAs in Chapter 4.

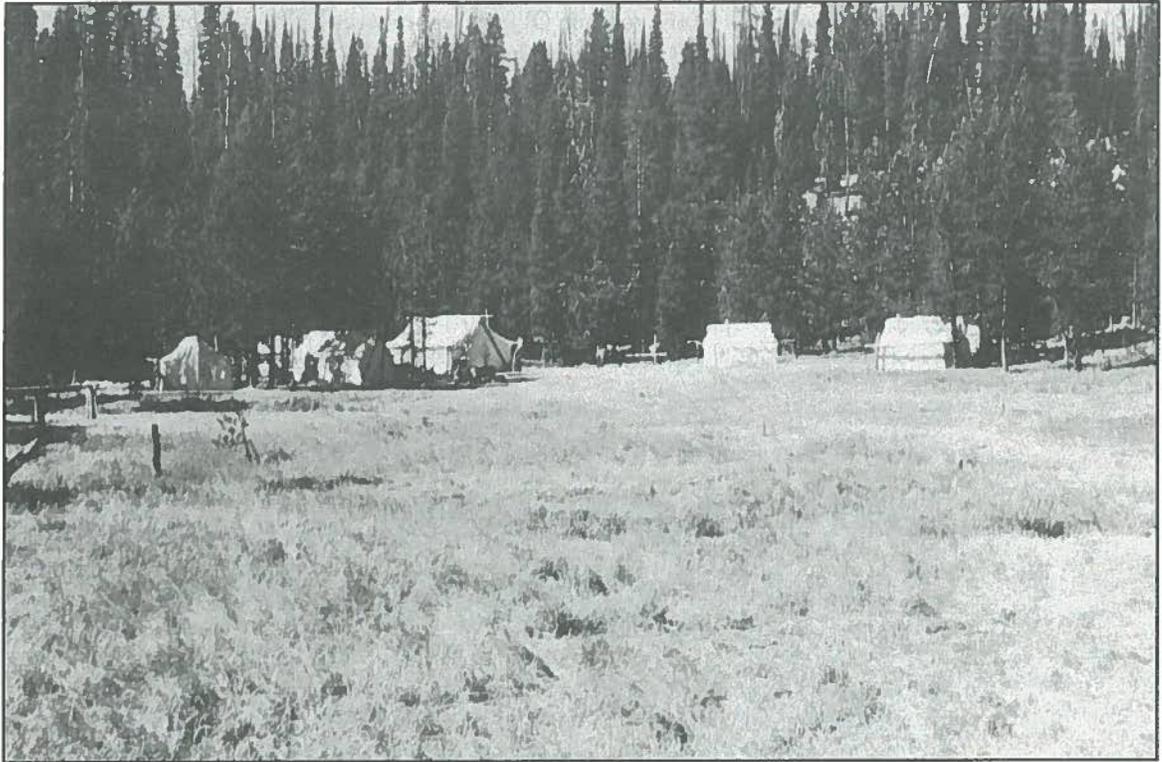
**Sensitive Travel Route Standard** – Along certain visually sensitive travel routes, the Visual Quality Objective will be Retention or Partial Retention.

**Slope Rounding Guideline** – All permanent Service Level A and B roads will have top-of-cut rounding to blend the cut slope into the natural slope.

**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** – The Bridger-Teton National Forest provides habitat adequate to meet the needs of dependent fish and wildlife populations, including those of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive species. If a decision to reestablish is made, the Bridger-Teton participates in implementation of the gray wolf recovery plan and formulation of guidelines for the management of gray wolf in the Greater Yellowstone Area. For further information, see: *Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, August 3, 1987.*

## Fisheries and Wildlife

( Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision and corrected 1/21/93 by Corrections No.1.)



*Outfitter camps are designed to minimize impacts.*

values such as riparian and water quality values. Recreation access or traffic flow may be controlled from time to time to reduce interference with livestock trucking or driving.

**Visual Quality Prescription** — Visual quality objectives are defined in this plan and serve as a classification system used to set objectives for facility planning and resource management.

Land and Resource Management Objectives substantially supported by Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for visual quality: 2.5(a-d), and 4.1(b).

**Sensitive Travel Route Standard** — Along certain visually sensitive travel routes, the Visual Quality Objective will be Retention or Partial Retention. [The Management Area narratives at the end of this chapter contain identifications of visually sensitive routes.]

*Delete*

**Slope Rounding Guideline** — All permanent Service Level A and B roads will have top-of-cut rounding to blend the cut slope into the natural slope.

**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** — The Bridger-Teton National Forest provides habitat adequate to meet the needs of dependent fish and wildlife populations, including those of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive species. If a decision to reestablish is made, the Bridger-Teton participates in implementation of the gray wolf recovery plan and formulation of guidelines for the management of gray wolf in the Greater Yellowstone Area. For further information, see: *Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, August 3, 1987.*

## Visual Quality

## Fisheries and Wildlife

**On-Site Erosion Guideline** – Project-caused on-site potential soil erosion should be reduced by 50 percent one year after disturbance, and 95 percent five years after disturbance.

**Rehabilitation Standard** – Rehabilitation plans will identify quantities of topsoil—A and B horizons—to be reserved for stockpiling prior to project initiation. Rehabilitation seed mixes or other plantings will be designed for each vegetation community type that meets the desired future condition.

**Watershed Disturbance Standard** – Not more than 30 percent of the forested area of any second-order or higher watershed will be in a clear-cut or equivalent condition within a three-decade period. The effects of forest vegetation alteration upon water quantity, timing, and quality will be evaluated by means of a watershed analysis procedure and included in the National Environmental Policy Act process. For further information, see *An Approach to Water Resources Evaluation of Non-Point Silvicultural Sources, Chapter 3, USEPA, 1980*.

## Utilities

**Utilities Prescription** – Utilities and utility corridors are permitted on the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

Land and Resource Management Objectives substantially supported by Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for utilities include: 3.2(d,g).

**Electronic Site Selection Guideline** – Existing electronic sites should be used in lieu of new installations.

**Electrical Transmission Standard**—Utility and telephone lines will be buried wherever technically feasible. Existing overhead utilities will be converted to underground when upgrading or improving becomes necessary. Upgrading involves a change in line voltage or use of other than "in kind" materials. Improvement occurs when replacement of materials such as poles or line is needed and less than 20 percent useful life remains.

**Utility Corridors Guideline**—Utilities should be constrained to one utility corridor except as needed to meet other resource objectives.

added } **Utility Corridor Rights-of-Way Guideline**—When new corridors are designed and existing corridors reevaluated, features that allow Off -Highway-Vehicle use in the rights-of-way, including use by snowmobiles, should be considered. The features considered should include wider corridors and connections to adjacent cleared areas.

**Transmission Lines in Riparian Areas Standard**- If new or rebuilt transmission lines are built across riparian areas or upland areas adjacent to riparian areas, they will be placed underground when feasible to eliminate possible collision with birds. When case-by-case analysis determines that transmission lines cannot be placed underground, then above-ground line visibility will be increased using state-of -the-art marking to reduce possible collision or electrocution. For further information, see *Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Powerlines*.

(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

**Electrical Transmission Standard** — Utility and telephone lines will be buried wherever technically feasible. Existing overhead utilities will be converted to underground when upgrading or improving becomes necessary. Upgrading involves a change in line voltage or use of other than “in kind” materials. Improvement occurs when replacement of materials such as poles or line is needed and less than 20 percent useful life remains.

**Utility Corridors Guideline** — Utilities should be constrained to one utility corridor except as needed to meet other resource objectives.

**Transmission Lines in Riparian Areas Standard** — If new or rebuilt transmission lines are built across riparian areas or upland areas adjacent to riparian areas, they will be placed underground when feasible to eliminate possible collision with birds. When case-by-case analysis determines that transmission lines cannot be placed underground, then above-ground line visibility will be increased using state-of-the-art marking to reduce possible collision or electrocution. For further information, see *Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Powerlines*.

## Lands

**Lands Prescription** — The lands program is an essential component of managing the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

Land and Resource Management Objectives substantially supported by Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for range vegetation include: 2.6(a) and 2.7(a,b).

**Rights-of-Way Standard** — Rights-of-way will be acquired for existing and proposed forest development roads and trails that cross other than National Forest System lands.

**Easement Standard** — Roads and trail easements will be acquired across private land needed to provide public access to the Bridger-Teton National Forest. Conservation easements will be acquired on private inholdings to limit future development that would adversely affect wildlife habitat on or migration routes across the private lands. Procedural priorities for acquiring easements will be: “willing seller-willing buyer”, and, if that approach fails and only as a last resort, condemnation.

**Road Easement Guideline** — Road easements should be granted, acquired, or exchanged with other agencies, States, Counties, and private interests to assure management objectives are met for all ownerships.

## Facilities

**Facilities Prescription** — Facilities provide essential services for the American people.

Land and Resource Management Objectives substantially supported by Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for facilities include: 2.2(a,b).

**Facility Safety Standard** — Structures will be structurally sound and safe or they will be closed.

**Avalanche Zone Standard** — New developments other than roads and trails will be prohibited within avalanche zones unless avalanche hazard is reduced to an acceptable risk.

## Access: Trails

**Access: Trails Prescription** – Non-motorized and motorized trails are provided for a wide variety of uses and difficulty levels. Trails are maintained to appropriate levels or signed as closed with reasons stated. Driveways are maintained for stock movement.

Land and Resource Management Objectives substantially supported by Bridger-Teton National Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for trails include: 1.2(c,d), 2.5(c,d), 4.5(a), 4.7(c), and 4.8(a).

**Standard Level Maintenance Guideline** – National Forest development trails should meet standard level maintenance criteria.

**Trail Closure Guideline** – Trails may be relocated, and seasonally or permanently closed.

**Snow Trail Standard** – A system of snow trail will be designated and marked.

**Snow Trail Location Guideline** – Snow trails should be located to avoid areas of high avalanche hazard and critical wildlife winter ranges.

**National Forest Development Trail Standard** – National Forest development trails will be protected. Trails disrupted by resource development activities will be relocated or rebuilt.

**Trail User Conflict Minimization Guideline** – The trail system should be managed to minimize conflicts among users, including motorized and non-motorized recreation and livestock.

**Dude Trail Guideline** – Particularly in areas with potential for activities causing surface-disturbance or noise, sensitivity should be displayed towards the need to protect or help relocate trails used by dude ranches or other outfitters and guides.

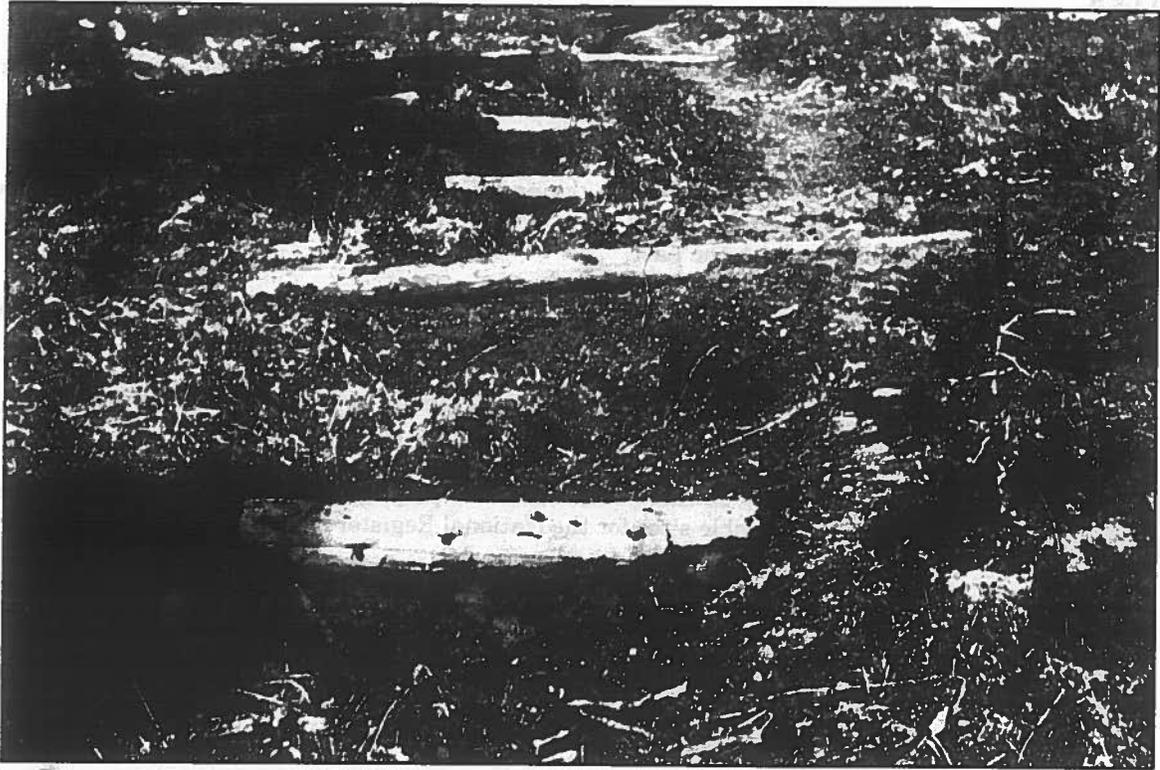
**Off-Highway Vehicle Standard** – Motorized off-highway vehicles will be restricted to routes or open roads designated for that use. Vehicle use will be consistent with State law and federal regulations for both licensed and unlicensed vehicles and operators.

**Trail Signing Guideline** – Trails should be signed at all intersections and terminal points showing multiple destinations and distances. Signs for physical features may be appropriate. Trailheads may be signed to indicate the degree of trail difficulty. For further information, see *Trails Management Handbook, FSH 2309.18*.

**Trail Condition Standard** – Trail tread width will not exceed 24 inches. Multiple "braided" trails that develop will be obliterated and relocated so that there is only one tread.

added } **Historic Trail Standard** – Historic trails will be evaluated for historic significance and protected, maintained, or interpreted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)



Poorly designed trails may be relocated.

**National Forest Development Trail Standard** — National Forest development trails will be protected. Trails disrupted by resource development activities will be relocated or rebuilt.

**Trail User Conflict Minimization Guideline** — The trail system should be managed to minimize conflicts among users, including motorized and non-motorized recreation and livestock.

**Dude Trail Guideline** — Particularly in areas with potential for activities causing surface-disturbance or noise, sensitivity should be displayed towards the need to protect or help relocate trails used by dude ranches or other outfitters and guides.

**Off-Highway Vehicle Standard** — Motorized off-highway vehicles will be restricted to routes or open roads designated for that use. Vehicle use will be consistent with State law and federal regulations for both licensed and unlicensed vehicles and operators.

**Trail Signing Guideline** — Trails should be signed at all intersections and terminal points showing multiple destinations and distances. Signs for physical features may be appropriate. Trailheads may be signed to indicate the degree of trail difficulty. For further information, see *Trails Management Handbook, FSH 2309.18*.

**Trail Condition Standard** — Trail tread width will not exceed 24 inches. Multiple “braided” trails that develop will be obliterated and relocated so that there is only one tread.

## Desired Future Condition Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Matrix

This matrix displays the predominate Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class that will occur as a Desired Future Condition is achieved. Because DFCs encompass large areas and prescribed activities may not occur everywhere within the area, other ROS classes may be present, particularly those tending toward the primitive end of the spectrum.

Desired Future Condition														Predominate ROS Class by DFC			
1B	2A	2B	3	4	6A	6B	6C	6D	6S	7A	7B	8	9A		9B	10	12
X	X			X	X			X		X							Primitive
X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				X		Semi-primitive Non-motorized
X		X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X	Semi-primitive Motorized
X			X							X		X	X	X	X	X	Roaded Natural

## Desired Future Condition Visual Quality Objective Matrix

This matrix displays the predominate Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) being met as a part of achieving a Desired Future Condition. Because Desired Future Conditions are applied to large areas and every landscape-altering activity may not occur everywhere within the area, other VQOs may apply.

Desired Future Condition												Predominate VQO Class by DFC	
1B	2A	2B	3	4	6A-D.S	7A	7B	8	9A	9B	10		12
					X								Primitive
	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	Semi-Primitive Non-motorized
X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Semi-primitive Motorized
X	X								X			X	Roaded Natural

(Corrected 9/30/93 by Corrections No.3.)

## Desired Future Condition Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Matrix

This matrix displays the predominate Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class that will occur as a Desired Future Condition is achieved. Because DFCs encompass large areas and prescribed activities may not occur everywhere within the area, other ROS classes may be present, particularly those tending toward the primitive end of the spectrum.

Desired Future Condition														<b>Predominate ROS Class by DFC</b>			
<u>1B</u>	<u>2A</u>	<u>2B</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6A</u>	<u>6B</u>	<u>6C</u>	<u>6D</u>	<u>6S</u>	<u>7A</u>	<u>7B</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9A</u>		<u>9B</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>
X	X			X	X			X		X							Primitive
X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				X		Semi-primitive Non-motorized
X		X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X	Semi-primitive Motorized
X			X							X		X	X	X	X	X	Roaded Natural

## Desired Future Condition Visual Quality Objective Matrix

This matrix displays the predominate Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) being met as a part of achieving a Desired Future Condition. Because Desired Future Conditions are applied to large areas and every landscape-altering activity may not occur everywhere within the area, other VQOs may apply.

Desired Future Condition														<b>Predominate VQO Class by DFC</b>
<u>1B</u>	<u>2A</u>	<u>2B</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6A-D, S</u>	<u>7A</u>	<u>7B</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9A</u>	<u>9B</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>		
				X	X									Preservation
	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		Retention
X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Partial Retention
X	<del>X</del>													Modification

~~X~~ Delete ~~X~~

Road Management Standard – Over the life of the plan, the average Open Road Density is 1.5 miles per square mile of standard or equivalent road with 1-year to 5-year variations of 0.75 to 1.75.

## Access: Trails

**Access: Trails Prescription** – Trails are provided for motorized and non-motorized use appropriate to the recreation setting.

**Trail System Guideline** – Motorized trails should be developed primarily using local roads and trails not being actively used for commodity recovery. Existing Bridger-Teton National Forest development trails designated for non-motorized use should be maintained.

**Standard Maintenance Level Guideline** – The standard maintenance level should be that needed to protect soil and water values, and to provide for user safety and user convenience appropriate to the trail's difficulty level.

**Trail Density Guideline** – No limit should be imposed on the numbers of miles of trail per square mile of area. Closed roads may be considered as a part of the trail system.

**Encounters Per Day Guideline** – No limit should be imposed on numbers of encounters per day along the trail system.

## Protection: Fire

**Protection: Fire** – Fire management emphasizes preservation and enhancement of timber and range values scheduled for current use. A full range of suppression techniques is used.

**Prescribed Fire Guideline** – Prescribed fire should be used to favor reducing fuel loadings, improving livestock forage conditions on primary ranges, and improving site conditions to increase wood fiber production.

**Fire Protection Standard** – Wildfires will be suppressed using control strategies during the normal fire season. Pre- and post-fire season strategies may include containment, confinement, or surveillance.

**Fuels Guideline** – Fuel conditions should be maintained that permit fire suppression forces to meet fire protection objectives for the area under historic weather conditions.

*added*

**Fuels Standard** – [Natural fuels, in areas of high resource values, and] activity fuels will be reduced or otherwise treated so the potential fireline intensities will not exceed 400 BTU per second per foot on 90 percent of the days during the regular fire season, or continuous fuels concentrations exceeding the above standard will be broken up into manageable units with breaks, or additional protection will be provided for areas exceeding the above standards when such protection will not be required for more than five years. [Around buildings and facilities, natural fuels will be reduced or otherwise treated so potential fireline intensities will not exceed 100 BTU per second per foot on 90 percent of the days during the regular season.]

*added*

(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

**Road Management Standard** — Over the life of the plan, the average Open Road Density is 1.5 miles per square mile of standard or equivalent road with 1-year to 5-year variations of 0.75 to 1.75.

## Access: Trails

**Access: Trails Prescription** — Trails are provided for motorized and non-motorized use appropriate to the recreation setting.

**Trail System Guideline** — Motorized trails should be developed primarily using local roads and trails not being actively used for commodity recovery. Existing Bridger-Teton National Forest development trails designated for non-motorized use should be maintained.

**Standard Maintenance Level Guideline** — The standard maintenance level should be that needed to protect soil and water values, and to provide for user safety and user convenience appropriate to the trail's difficulty level.

**Trail Density Guideline** — No limit should be imposed on the numbers of miles of trail per square mile of area. Closed roads may be considered as a part of the trail system.

**Encounters Per Day Guideline** — No limit should be imposed on numbers of encounters per day along the trail system.

## Protection: Fire

**Protection: Fire** — Fire management emphasizes preservation and enhancement of timber and range values scheduled for current use. A full range of suppression techniques is used.

**Prescribed Fire Guideline** — Prescribed fire should be used to favor reducing fuel loadings, improving livestock forage conditions on primary ranges, and improving site conditions to increase wood fiber production.

**Fire Protection Standard** — Wildfires will be suppressed using control strategies during the normal fire season. Pre- and post-fire season strategies may include containment, confinement, or surveillance.

**Fuels Guideline** — Fuel conditions should be maintained that permit fire suppression forces to meet fire protection objectives for the area under historic weather conditions.

**Fuels Standard** — Activity fuels will be reduced or otherwise treated so the potential fireline intensities will not exceed 400 BTU per second per foot on 90 percent of the days during the regular fire season, or continuous fuels concentrations exceeding the above standard will be broken up into manageable units with breaks, or additional protection will be provided for areas exceeding the above standards when such protection will not be required for more than five years.

game is less than the best, but resident elk numbers have remained stable over many years. As a result of the lack of resource development, big-game hunting seasons are generally longer than elsewhere on the Bridger-Teton and less restrictive. You are likely to find outfitted hunting available. Resident trophy elk, deer, and moose are generally more available than in other parts of the forest where substantial timber or mineral development is taking place.

If you go fishing and hike into a remote area, you may find that access is difficult and takes quite a bit of time. Better fishing is generally available to you if you are willing to travel longer distances. Fish supplies are abundant except for popular areas where some restrictions may have been applied.

You find some sheep, cattle, and pack animals throughout the area. Recent livestock grazing is evident in some areas but not in others. You may see range improvements such as fencing and stock tanks.

## Management Prescription 2A

**Management Emphasis** – Management emphasis is to maintain or enhance Primitive and Semi-primitive Non-motorized dispersed recreation opportunities.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1. 1(e-h), 2. 1(a,b), 2.2(c,d), 2.3(a), 4.4(b), 4.5(a,b), and 4.6(b).

## Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

### Recreation

**Recreation Prescription** – Manage the physical and social setting to provide Primitive and Semi-primitive, Non-motorized opportunities.

*change* ⇒ **Helicopter Use Guideline** – Helicopter for skiing and geophysical exploration may be allowed to use designated non-motorized areas.

**Off-Highway Vehicle Standard** – Off-highway vehicles (OHVs) will not use the area. Over-snow, motorized vehicles will be allowed to use designated trails and dispersed-use areas.

**Campsite Guideline** – High-impact campsites should be restored to meet Frissell Condition Class 3. In some locations, designated campsites may be established, not to exceed Development Level 1.

**Education Guideline** – Visitor education and no-trace guidelines should be used to minimize social and physical impacts to the area.

**Signing Guideline** – Signing may be used for user safety, education, convenience, and interpretation.

**Group Size Standard** – Group sizes larger than those allowed in Wilderness areas will be allowed. The social setting will be managed as Semi-primitive Non-motorized.

(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No. 1.)

game is less than the best, but resident elk numbers have remained stable over many years. As a result of the lack of resource development, big-game hunting seasons are generally longer than elsewhere on the Bridger-Teton and less restrictive. You are likely to find outfitted hunting available. Resident trophy elk, deer, and moose are generally more available than in other parts of the forest where substantial timber or mineral development is taking place.

If you go fishing and hike into a remote area, you may find that access is difficult and takes quite a bit of time. Better fishing is generally available to you if you are willing to travel longer distances. Fish supplies are abundant except for popular areas where some restrictions may have been applied.

You find some sheep, cattle, and pack animals throughout the area. Recent livestock grazing is evident in some areas but not in others. You may see range improvements such as fencing and stock tanks.

## Management Prescription 2A

**Management Emphasis** — Management emphasis is to maintain or enhance Primitive and Semi-primitive Non-motorized dispersed recreation opportunities.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(e-h), 2.1(a,b), 2.2(c,d), 2.3(a), 4.4(b), 4.5(a,b), and 4.6(b).

## Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

### Recreation

**Recreation Prescription** — Manage the physical and social setting to provide Primitive and Semi-primitive, Non-motorized opportunities.

**Helicopter Use Guideline** — Helicopters for skiing and geophysical exploration should use designated non-motorized areas.

**Off-Highway Vehicle Standard** — Off-highway vehicles (OHVs) will not use the area. Oversnow, motorized vehicles will be allowed to use designated trails and dispersed-use areas.

**Campsite Guideline** — High-impact campsites should be restored to meet Frissell Condition Class 3. In some locations, designated campsites may be established, not to exceed Development Level 1.

**Education Guideline** — Visitor education and no-trace guidelines should be used to minimize social and physical impacts to the area.

**Signing Guideline** — Signing may be used for user safety, education, convenience, and interpretation.

**Group Size Standard** — Group sizes larger than those allowed in Wilderness areas will be allowed. The social setting will be managed as Semi-primitive Non-motorized.

**Visual Quality Prescription** – The Visual Quality Objective for this area is Retention. Structures, trails, and signs repeat the form, line, color, and texture found in the characteristic natural landscape.

## Visual Quality

**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** – Habitat is managed to achieve the game and fish populations, harvest levels, success and recreation day objectives identified by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and agreed to by the Forest Service.

## Fisheries and Wildlife

**Habitat Diversity Guideline** – Diverse fish and wildlife habitat types should be maintained in each watershed to provide sufficient habitat to meet Wyoming Game and Fish Department population objectives and distribution of native wildlife including non-game, small game, big game, fish, and Threatened and Endangered species.

**Vegetation: Range Prescription** – Range is managed to maintain and enhance range and watershed condition while providing forage for livestock and wildlife.

## Vegetation: Range

**Vegetation: Timber Prescription** – Only silvicultural practices necessary to meet specific recreation objectives are used. Timber harvest is not scheduled. Few, if any, opportunities to use wood fiber for firewood and other products exist.

## Vegetation: Timber

**Silvicultural System Guideline** – Single-tree selection and group selection systems should be favored for application to conifer forest types to meet specific recreation objectives.

**Intermediate Treatment Guideline** – Sanitation and salvage treatments should only be applied when needed to meet specific recreation objectives.

**Site Preparation Guideline** – None are permitted.

**Aspen Management Guideline** – Aspen should be managed for its value as wildlife habitat and for its seasonal colors and scenic value.

*added* → **Minerals Prescription** – Development of leasable mineral resources is normally not allowed or, if allowed, done from sites outside the area except for existing leases as of the date of the Record of Decision. Surface exploration and development under existing leases and claims is authorized, subject to existing lease terms. Seismic activities can be authorized with helicopter access permitted. The area is not withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.

## Minerals:

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – For areas leased, the No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation will be applied.

**Access: Roads Prescription** – Roads are only built for exploration or development of existing oil and gas leases or to access validated mining claims.

## Access: Roads

**New Road Building Guideline** – Roads should be built to the minimum standard needed to provide safe access.

(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

## Visual Quality

**Visual Quality Prescription** — The Visual Quality Objective for this area is Retention. Structures, trails, and signs repeat the form, line, color, and texture found in the characteristic natural landscape.

## Fisheries and Wildlife

**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** — Habitat is managed to achieve the game and fish populations, harvest levels, success and recreation day objectives identified by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and agreed to by the Forest Service.

**Habitat Diversity Guideline** — Diverse fish and wildlife habitat types should be maintained in each watershed to provide sufficient habitat to meet Wyoming Game and Fish Department population objectives and distribution of native wildlife including non-game, small game, big game, fish, and Threatened and Endangered species.

## Vegetation: Range

**Vegetation: Range Prescription** — Range is managed to maintain and enhance range and watershed condition while providing forage for livestock and wildlife.

## Vegetation: Timber

**Vegetation: Timber Prescription** — Only silvicultural practices necessary to meet specific recreation objectives are used. Timber harvest is not scheduled. Few, if any, opportunities to use wood fiber for firewood and other products exist.

**Silvicultural System Guideline** — Single-tree selection and group selection systems should be favored for application to conifer forest types to meet specific recreation objectives.

**Intermediate Treatment Guideline** — Sanitation and salvage treatments should only be applied when needed to meet specific recreation objectives.

**Site Preparation Guideline** — None are permitted.

**Aspen Management Guideline** — Aspen should be managed for its value as wildlife habitat and for its seasonal colors and scenic value.

## Minerals

**Minerals Prescription** — Development of leasable mineral resources is normally not allowed or, if allowed, done from sites outside the area except for existing leases. Surface exploration and development under existing leases and claims is authorized, subject to existing lease terms. Seismic activities can be authorized with helicopter access permitted. The area is not withdrawn to locatable mineral entry.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — For areas leased, the No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation will be applied.

## Access: Roads

**Access: Roads Prescription** — Roads are only built for exploration or development of existing oil and gas leases or to access validated mining claims.

**New Road Building Guideline** — Roads should be built to the minimum standard needed to provide safe access.

If you take a closer look at the road system, you find a limited number of "2-track" roads winding through the timber. "2-track" roads are most appropriate for four-wheel-drive vehicles. If you go hiking, you will meet "2-track" roads infrequently.

You may find big-game habitat in less-than-best condition in some areas, but you also find other open areas that provide better seasonal forage. You may find that resident and migratory elk numbers have increased over time because of the closure of roads and reduced disturbance by humans. You may enjoy longer and less-limited big-game hunting seasons than in other areas with many open roads. You may find outfitted hunting available here. Resident trophy elk, deer, and moose are generally available.

If you go fishing and hike into a remote area, you may find that access is difficult and takes quite a bit of time. Better fishing is generally available to you if you are willing to travel longer distances. Fish supplies are abundant except for popular areas where some restrictions may have been applied.

Cattle and sheep are excluded from critical water-supply areas, but you may find sheep and cattle visible in other areas.

*added*

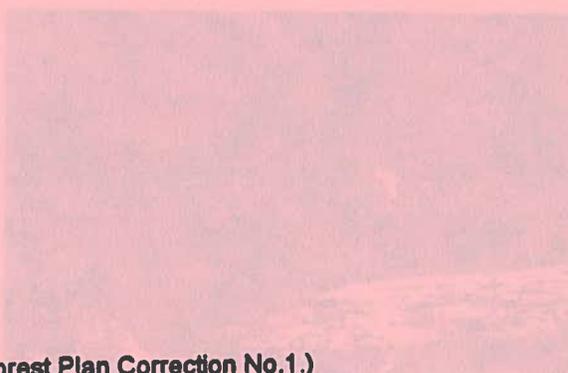
Recreational use of off-highway vehicles is limited to designated roads and trails as shown on the current Travel Map for the area.

If you seek a primitive hiking or camping experience, you can find it mainly at higher elevations.

## Management Prescription 4

**Management Emphasis** – Management emphasis is to protect or improve the quality of municipal water supplies.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1. 1(d-l), 1.3(a,b), 2.1(a,b), 2.3(a), 2.5(a,b,d), 4.1(b), 4.2(b), 4.4(a-c), and 4.7(b).



(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No.1.)

## **Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines**

**Recreation Prescription** – Roaded Natural opportunities are provided in areas of existing system roads. All other areas, provide Semi-primitive or Primitive recreation opportunities. Recreation use is managed to retain 1988 levels and is limited to existing facilities.

**Visual Quality Prescription** – The Visual Quality Objectives are Retention and Partial Retention.

**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** – Habitat may be provided for existing populations of game and fish, harvest levels, success, and recreation-day objectives identified by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and agreed to by the Forest Service.

**Recreation**

**Visual  
Quality**

**Fisheries  
and  
Wildlife**

If you take a closer look at the road system, you find a limited number of “2-track” roads winding through the timber. “2-track” roads are most appropriate for four-wheel-drive vehicles. If you go hiking, you will meet “2-track” roads infrequently.

You may find big-game habitat in less-than-best condition in some areas, but you also find other open areas that provide better seasonal forage. You may find that resident and migratory elk numbers have increased over time because of the closure of roads and reduced disturbance by humans. You may enjoy longer and less-limited big-game hunting seasons than in other areas with many open roads. You may find outfitted hunting available here. Resident trophy elk, deer, and moose are generally available.

If you go fishing and hike into a remote area, you may find that access is difficult and takes quite a bit of time. Better fishing is generally available to you if you are willing to travel longer distances. Fish supplies are abundant except for popular areas where some restrictions may have been applied.

Cattle and sheep are excluded from critical water-supply areas, but you may find sheep and cattle visible in other areas.

*Delete*

[ Recreational use of off-highway vehicles is limited to the road system. ]

If you seek a primitive hiking or camping experience, you can find it mainly at higher elevations.

## Management Prescription 4

**Management Emphasis** — Management emphasis is to protect or improve the quality of municipal water supplies.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(d-i), 1.3(a,b), 2.1(a,b), 2.3(a), 2.5(a,b,d), 4.1(b), 4.2(b), 4.4(a-c), and 4.7(b).

### Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

**Recreation Prescription** — Roaded Natural opportunities are provided in areas of existing system roads. All other areas, provide Semi-primitive or Primitive recreation opportunities. Recreation use is managed to retain 1988 levels and is limited to existing facilities.

**Visual Quality Prescription** — The Visual Quality Objectives are Retention and Partial Retention.

**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** — Habitat may be provided for existing populations of game and fish, harvest levels, success, and recreation-day objectives identified by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and agreed to by the Forest Service.

# Teton Wilderness

**Location** -- Located in the northern-most part of the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

**Special Features** -- Two Ocean Pass National Natural Area and Huckleberry Mountain Fire Lookout.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
6A	279,831
6B	249,842
6C	51,553
6D	4,012
Total	585,238

## Teton Wilderness-Specific Standards and Guidelines

None.

Footnote: above Total acreage is congressional passed figure. The acreages obtained from current Geological Information System data are:

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
6A	279,000
6B	249,100
6C	51,400
6D	4,000
Total	583,500

The difference between congressional figure and current Geological Information System figure is due to use of different tools to measure wilderness. The wilderness boundary has NOT been changed.

(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No.1)

Bridger -- Teton National Forest

# Teton Wilderness

**Location** — Located in the northern-most part of the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

**Special Features** — Two Ocean Pass National Natural Area and Huckleberry Mountain Fire Lookout.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
6A	279,000
6B	249,100
6C	51,400
6D	4,000
Total	583,500

## Teton Wilderness-Specific Standards and Guidelines

None.

# Gros Ventre Wilderness

**Location** -- Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Slate Creek/Ditch Creek area and east of Jackson Hole area.

**Special Features** -- Upper Slide of Gros Ventre River, Alpine Karst in Tosi Creek Basin, and Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area National Natural Landmark.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
6A	61,349
6B	165,309
6C	52,887
6D	7,455
Total	287,000

## Gros Ventre Wilderness-Specific Standards and Guidelines

None.

Footnote: above Total acreage is congressional passed figure. The acreages obtained from current Geological Information System data are:

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
6A	60,900
6B	164,100
6C	52,500
6D	7,400
Total	284,900

The difference between congressional figure and current Geological Information System figure is due to use of different tools to measure wilderness. The wilderness boundary has NOT been changed.

(Corrected 1/21/93 by Forest Plan Correction No.1)

# Gros Ventre Wilderness

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Slate Creek/Ditch Creek area and east of Jackson Hole area.

**Special Features** — Upper Slide of Gros Ventre River, Alpine Karst in Tosi Creek Basin, and Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area National Natural Landmark.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
6A	60,900
6B	164,100
6C	52,500
6D	7,400
Total	284,900

## Gros Ventre Wilderness-Specific Standards and Guidelines

None.

# Community Interest Area 1 -- Dubois Management Area 45 -- Moccasin Basin

**Location** – Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, southeast of Spread Creek and Slate Creek areas, and adjacent to the Gros Ventre area.

**Special Features** – Sheridan National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
7A	10,700
7B	4,800
10	34,600
12	7,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,000</b>

## Management Area 45 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases will be issued for crucial elk winter ranges with the Jackson Elk Herd stipulation.

**Timber Management Standard** – Timber harvest programmed for the DFC 7A areas will be sensitive to the intensive timber harvest (7E) programmed on adjacent Shoshone National Forest lands.

*added* **Transportation System Connection Standard** – No connection between the existing Moccasin Basin Road and the Gros Ventre Road will be permitted if a transportation system is developed in MA 45.

(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)



# Community Interest Area 1 — Dubois Management Area 45 — Moccasin Basin

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, southeast of Spread Creek and Slate Creek areas, and adjacent to the Gros Ventre area.

**Special Features** — Sheridan National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
7A	10,700
7B	4,800
10	34,600
12	7,900
Total	58,000



## Management Area 45 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases will be issued for crucial elk winter ranges with the Jackson Elk Herd stipulation.

**Timber Management Standard** — Timber harvest programmed for the DFC 7A areas will be sensitive to the intensive timber harvest (7E) programmed on adjacent Shoshone National Forest lands.

# Community Interest Area 1 -- Dubois Management Area 62 -- Spread Creek

**Location** – Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Blackrock area and north of Moccasin Basin and Slate Creek areas.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	7,800
2B	300
7A	20,200
7B	14,400
10	25,000
12	3,900
Total	71,600

## Management Area 62 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** – The DFC 2A/2B areas, Carmichael Fork and Mt. Leidy, will not be available for lease.

**Coordination Standard** – Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of Grand Teton National Park.

*added*

**Grand Teton National Park Visual Quality Standard** – A Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and Retention or Partial Retention in the middle ground will be met for all areas visible to visitors to the Signal Mountain Overlook, and to boaters on the Snake River and motorists along roads within Grand Teton National Park.

(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

# Community Interest Area 1 — Dubois Management Area 62 — Spread Creek

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Blackrock area and north of Moccasin Basin and Slate Creek areas.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	7,800
2B	300
7A	20,200
7B	14,400
10	25,000
12	3,900
Total	71,600

## Management Area 62 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** — The DFC 2A/B areas, Carmichael Fork and Mt. Leidy, will not be available for lease.

**Coordination Standard** — Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of Grand Teton National Park.

# Community Interest Area 1 -- Dubois Management Area 71 -- Union Pass

**Location** -- Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Moccasin Basin area and adjacent to the Gros Ventre area.

**Special Features** -- Union Pass National Historic Site and Sheridan National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	15,700
10	56,500
12	14,800
Total	87,000

## Management Area 71 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** -- The DFC 2A area which includes Union Peak is not available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Leases will be issued in crucial elk winter ranges with the Jackson Elk Herd stipulation.

**Union Pass Road Standard** -- Until a new alignment is chosen and developed, the present alignment will be used. Based on road surface conditions, sight distances, and turning limits, traffic will be restricted along the 4.3 mile link between the Union Pass Road and the Green River Road to a vehicle length of 40 feet. Closure of the link to vehicles exceeding 25,000 pounds will be employed year round to mitigate unacceptable effects to the road surface and prevent stream sedimentation. Exceptions will be granted under special-use permit for passage of occasional larger and heavier vehicles when acceptable safety measures are employed and the road surface will allow passage.

*added*  
The present standard of the road will not be upgraded. Maintenance will be performed to maintain the current standard and mitigate unacceptable environmental effects. Spot stabilization of the roadbed and improvement of drainage may be necessary to reduce erosion and sedimentation to acceptable levels. For further information, please see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for Soil, Water, Air, Riparian Areas, Wetlands and Floodplains, and Wildlife and Fish.

Desired Future Conditions for National Forest System lands in Management Area 71 and 72 supports the need for a single-access road built to a Traffic Service Level B or C. Needs, location, standards, and jurisdiction of a new facility have been determined jointly with the State of Wyoming and the Council of County Governments in the 1989 Union Pass Road Study, prepared by David Ohde and Associates. Construction or reconstruction will provide an opportunity for closure of adjacent roads in the area. Closure of adjacent roads will be made to retain the prescribed open-road density for the area. Size or weight restrictions will meet State of Wyoming limits. A project Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared based on Plan direction and the Record of Decision.

(Amended by Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

# Community Interest Area 1 — Dubois Management Area 71 — Union Pass

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Moccasin Basin area and adjacent to the Gros Ventre area.

**Special Features** — Union Pass National Historic Site and Sheridan National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	15,700
10	56,500
12	14,800
Total	87,000

## Management Area 71 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** — The DFC 2A area which includes Union Peak is not available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases will be issued in crucial elk winter ranges with the Jackson Elk Herd stipulation.

**Union Pass Road Standard** — Based on road surface conditions, site distances, and turning limitations on the present alignment, traffic will be restricted along the 4.3 mile link between the Union Pass Road and the Green River Road to a vehicle length of 40 feet to provide for safe passage of recreational and commercial vehicles. Exceptions will be granted under special-use permit for passage of occasional larger vehicles when acceptable safety measures are employed. Closure of the road section to vehicles exceeding 25,000 pounds will be employed during periods when the roadbed is wet to avoid unacceptable impacts to the road surface and resulting stream sedimentation. Stabilization of the roadbed and improvement of drainage will be made to reduce erosion and resultant sedimentation to acceptable levels. For further information, see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for Soil, Water, and Air; Riparian Areas, Wetlands, and Floodplains; and Wildlife and Fish in this chapter.

The Desired Future Conditions for Management Area 71 require a single Traffic Service Level B or C link road. Closure of adjacent roads will be made to retain the prescribed open road density for the area. The probable future alignment has been determined through a joint study with the surrounding counties and the State of Wyoming. A project Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared using the Standards and Guidelines of the Forest Plan.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Appendix A discusses the Union Pass issue.

# Community Interest Area 3 -- Jackson Management Area 49 -- Willow Creek

**Location** -- Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and adjacent to the Cliff Creek and Snake River Canyon areas.

**Special Features** -- Gates of the Hoback and Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	19,100
3	800
<i>added</i> [ 9A ]	[ 320 ]
10	4,600
12	[ 37,380 ] <i>changed</i>
Total	62,200

## Management Area 49 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Leases in DFC 2A will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. Leases will be issued in the crucial winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.

*added* [ Leases will be issued in the Bighorn sheep area identified in the oil and gas leasing analyses for Management Area 49 and Management Areas 22 and 23 with a No-Surface-Occupancy Stipulation.

The Gros Ventre Wilderness is withdrawn from leasing. The wilderness area and its boundary, that are not available for leasing, have been identified by legal description in the oil and gas leasing analysis for Management Area 49.

(Amended 4/17/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No.1.)

# Community Interest Area 3 — Jackson Management Area 49 — Willow Creek

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and adjacent to the Cliff Creek and Snake River Canyon areas.

**Special Features** — Gates of the Hoback and Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	19,100
3	800
10	4,600
12	37,700
Total	62,200

## Management Area 49 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in DFC 2A will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. Leases will be issued in the crucial winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.

# Community Interest Area 5 -- Greys River Management Area 35 -- Upper Greys River

**Location** -- Located in the Bridger West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, adjacent to the Star Valley area and the Cottonwood Creek and Piney Creek areas.

**Special Features** -- Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	55,700
2A	20,600
2B	300
3	1,000
9A	20
12	14,700
Total	92,320

## Management Area 35 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** -- The DFC 2A <sup>added</sup> and DFC 2B areas will not be available for lease. The area that is not available for leasing has been identified by legal description in the oil and gas leasing analysis for Management Area 35.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Leases in areas within 0.5 mile of the crests of the Salt River and Wyoming Ranges will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. Leases will be issued in the crucial winter ranges with a Timing Limitation stipulation.

<sup>added</sup> Leases in the Forest Park elk feedground area will be issued with a No-Surface Occupancy Stipulation, as shown in Appendix C of the oil and gas leasing analysis for Management Area 35. This stipulation will apply to approximately 1100 acres.

<sup>added</sup> Leases in the Periodic Spring recharge area will be issued with a No-Surface Occupancy Stipulation, as shown in Appendix B of the oil and gas leasing analysis for Management Area 35. This stipulation will apply to approximately 1380 acres.

**Visual Quality Standard** -- The Greys River and Greys River Road will be managed under a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and Partial Retention in the middle ground.

(Amended 8/5/93 by a Decision Notice.)



# Community Interest Area 5 — Greys River Management Area 35 — Upper Greys River

**Location** — Located in the Bridger West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, adjacent to the Star Valley area and the Cottonwood Creek and Piney Creek areas.

**Special Features** — Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	55,700
2A	20,600
2B	300
3	1,000
9A	20
12	14,700
Total	92,320

## Management Area 35 Standards and Guidelines



**Lease Standard** — The DFC 2A areas will not be available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in areas within 0.5 mile of the crests of the Salt River and Wyoming Ranges will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. Leases will be issued in the crucial winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.

**Visual Quality Standard** — The Greys River and Greys River Road will be managed under a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and Partial Retention in the middle ground.

# Community Interest Area 6 -- Afton Front Management Area 34 -- Star Valley South

**Location** – Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, west of the Greys River area and north of the Smiths Forks area.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
4	16,300
9A	40
9B	20
10	52,900
12	18,100
Total	68,360

## Management Area 34 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases in the crucial winter ranges and DFC 4 areas along the Afton Front will be issued with No-Surface-Occupancy. Leases will be issued in the remaining crucial elk winter range with a Timing- Limitation stipulation.

*added* Leases within the designated corridor along the Lander Trail (1/4 mile on either side of the Trail, or the visual horizon, whichever is less), will be issued with the Lease Notice - Lander Trail where the Trail has been modified substantially from its original appearance, and with the No-Surface Occupancy Stipulation - Lander Trail where the Trail has not been modified substantially from its original appearance. The purpose is to protect the many pioneer graves, tree engravings, and campsites which may be adjacent to the Trail, and to protect the scenic and historic values of the Trail.

(Amended 6/7/91 by a Decision Notice and 4/15/92 by a supplemental Decision Notice.)



# Community Interest Area 6 — Afton Front Management Area 34 — Star Valley South

**Location** — Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, west of the Greys River area and north of the Smiths Forks area.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
4	16,300
9A	40
9B	20
10	52,900
12	18,100
Total	68,360

## Management Area 34 Standards and Guidelines



**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in the crucial winter ranges and DFC 4 areas along the Afton Front will be issued with No-Surface-Occupancy. Leases will be issued in the remaining crucial elk winter range with a Timing- Limitation stipulation.

# Community Interest Area 7 -- Big Piney Management Area 23 -- Upper Hoback

**Location** – Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Hoback Basin area and north of the Horse Creek area.

**Special Features** – Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
10	34,300
12	24,700
Total	59,000

## Management Area 23 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases within 0.5 mile of the Wyoming Range Crest will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

*added* Leases in the Bighorn sheep area identified in the oil and gas leasing analysis for Management Areas 22 and 23 will be issued with a No-Surface Occupancy Stipulation.

Leases in the vicinity of the elk feedground area identified in the oil and gas leasing analysis for Management areas 22 and 23 will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy Stipulation.

( Amended 02/25/92 by a Decision Notice.)

# Community Interest Area 7 — Big Piney Management Area 23 — Upper Hoback

**Location** — Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Hoback Basin area and north of the Horse Creek area.

**Special Features** — Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
10	34,300
12	24,700
Total	59,000

## Management Area 23 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases within 0.5 mile of the Wyoming Range Crest will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

# Community Interest Area 7 -- Big Piney Management Area 26 -- Piney Creeks

**Location** – Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Cottonwood Creek area and north of the LaBarge Creek area.

**Special Features** – Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail and Lander Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	25,700
2A	8,900
2B	3,400
10	32,100
12	30,000
Total	100,200

## Management Area 26 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases in DFC 2A and in the bighorn sheep area will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

*added* Leases within the designated corridor along the Lander Trail (1/4 mile on either side of the Trail, or the visual horizon, whichever is less), where the Lander Trail has not been modified substantially from its original appearance, will be issued with the Lease Notice Stipulation - Lander Trail - No-Surface Occupancy. Where the area has been modified substantially from its original appearance the leases will be issued with the Lease Notice - Lander Trail. The purpose is to protect the many pioneer graves, tree engravings, and campsites which may be adjacent to the Trail, and to protect the scenic and historic values of the Trail.

**Visual Quality Standard** – In DFC 2B areas along Middle Piney Creek a Visual Quality Objective of Retention will be applied to foreground and middle ground zones, relative to the road.

**Coordination Standard** – Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of the "Area of Critical Environmental Concern" in the Pinedale Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management

(Amended 6/7/91 by a Decision Notice and 4/15/92 by a supplemental Decision Notice.)

# Community Interest Area 7 — Big Piney Management Area 26 — Piney Creeks

**Location** — Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Cottonwood Creek area and north of the LaBarge Creek area.

**Special Features** — Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail and Lander Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	25,700
2A	8,900
2B	3,400
10	32,100
12	30,000
Total	100,200

## Management Area 26 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in DFC 2A and in the bighorn sheep area will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

**Visual Quality Standard** — In DFC 2B areas along Middle Piney Creek a Visual Quality Objective of Retention will be applied to foreground and middle ground zones, relative to the road.

**Coordination Standard** — Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of the “Area of Critical Environmental Concern” in the Pinedale Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management

# Community Interest Area 8 -- Kemmerer Management Area 11 -- Smiths Forks

**Location** – Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Star Valley area and west of the LaBarge Creek area.

**Special Features** – Lander Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
9A	800
10	54,600
12	63,300
Total	118,700

## Management Area 11 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation. Leases in the DFC 12 area within 1 mile of the crest along Commissary Ridge will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

*added* Leases within the designated corridor along the Lander Trail (1/4 mile on either side of the Trail, or the visual horizon, whichever is less), where the Lander Trail has not been modified substantially from its original appearance, will be issued with the Lease Notice Stipulation - Lander Trail - No-Surface Occupancy. Where the area has been modified substantially from its original appearance the leases will be issued with the Lease Notice - Lander Trail. The purpose is to protect the many pioneer graves, tree engravings, and campsites which may be adjacent to the Trail, and to protect the scenic and historic values of the Trail.

(Amended 6/7/91 by a Decision Notice and 4/15/92 by a supplemental Decision Notice .)

# Community Interest Area 8 — Kemmerer Management Area 11 — Smiths Forks

**Location** — Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Star Valley area and west of the LaBarge Creek area.

**Special Features** — Lander Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
9A	800
10	54,600
12	63,300
Total	118,700

## Management Area 11 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation. Leases in the DFC 12 area within 1 mile of the crest along Commissary Ridge will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

# Community Interest Area 8 -- Kemmerer Management Area 12 -- LaBarge Creek

**Location** – Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, east of the Smiths Forks area and south of the Piney Creeks area.

**Special Features** – Lander Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	1,400
2A	12,800
9A	400
10	57,500
12	17,200
Total	89,300

## Management Area 12 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** – The DFC 2A area on Commissary Ridge will not be available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases in the crucial elk winter range on Mahogany Ridge will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. In addition, leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.

Leases in the DFC 12 area within 1 mile of the crest along Commissary Ridge will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

*added*  
Leases within the designated corridor along the Lander Trail (1/4 mile on either side of the Trail, or the visual horizon, whichever is less), where the Lander Trail has not been modified substantially from its original appearance, will be issued with the Lease Notice Stipulation - Lander Trail - No-Surface Occupancy. Where the area has been modified substantially from its original appearance the leases will be issued with the Lease Notice - Lander Trail. The purpose is to protect the many pioneer graves, tree engravings, and campsites which may be adjacent to the Trail, and to protect the scenic and historic values of the Trail. This guidance is documented in the oil and gas leasing analysis for Management Area 12.

Leases will be issued within designated old growth stands with the Lease Notice - Old Growth Stands, as documented in the oil and gas leasing analysis for Management Area 12. The purpose is to protect attributes of designated old growth spruce/fir and/or Douglas fir habitats.

**Coordination Standard** – Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of the "Area of Critical Environmental Concern" in the Pinedale Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management.

(Amended 6/7/91 by a Decision Notice and 4/15/92 by a supplemental Decision Notice.)

# Community Interest Area 8 — Kemmerer Management Area 12 — LaBarge Creek

**Location** — Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, east of the Smiths Forks area and south of the Piney Creeks area.

**Special Features** — Lander Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	1,400
2A	12,800
9A	400
10	57,500
12	17,200
Total	89,300

## Management Area 12 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** — The DFC 2A area on Commissary Ridge will not be available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in the crucial elk winter range on Mahogany Ridge will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. In addition, leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.

**Coordination Standard** — Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of the “Area of Critical Environmental Concern” in the Pinedale Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management

# Community Interest Area 8 -- Kemmerer Management Area 13 -- Hams Fork

**Location** -- Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, west of LaBarge Creek and south of the Smiths Forks area.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	6,500
2A	8,600
9A	300
10	55,500
12	1,600
Total	72,500

## Management Area 13 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** -- The DFC 2A areas will not be available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Leases in the crucial elk winter range on Tunp Ridge will be issued with a requirement for off-site production facilities. Leases will be issued in the remaining crucial elk winter range with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.

*added*

All lands in DFC 12 within 1 mile of the crest of Commissary Ridge will be leased with a No Surface Occupancy Stipulation.

(Amended 6/7/91 by a Decision Notice and 4/15/92 by a supplemental Decision Notice.)

# Community Interest Area 8 — Kemmerer Management Area 13 — Hams Fork

**Location** — Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, west of LaBarge Creek and south of the Smiths Forks area.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	6,500
2A	8,600
9A	300
10	55,500
12	1,600
Total	72,500

## Management Area 13 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** — The DFC 2A areas will not be available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in the crucial elk winter range on Tunp Ridge will be issued with a requirement for off-site production facilities. Leases will be issued in the remaining crucial elk winter range with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Bridger-Teton  
National Forest

340 North Cache  
P.O. Box 1888  
Jackson, WY 83001-1888

File Code: 1920/2210/2320

Date: March 24, 2004

Route To:

Subject: Permitted Livestock Grazing within Designated Wilderness DFC 6A

To: District Rangers

This letter is to provide clarification to Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1991), "Management Prescription 6A", "Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines". On page 192 within the plan, above cited Section and subsection, it is stated; "Livestock grazing is not permitted."

#### Existing Laws, Regulations and Policies

The Wilderness Act of 1964, Section 4(d)(4)(2) states: "the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture."

The Secretary established regulations at 36 CFR 293.7, including part (a): "The grazing of livestock, where such use was established before the date of legislation which includes an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System, shall be permitted to continue under the general regulations covering grazing of livestock on the National Forests and in accordance with special provisions covering grazing use in units of National Forest Wilderness which the Chief of the Forest Service may prescribe for general application in such units or may arrange to have prescribed for individual units."

To further clarify the intent of Section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act, in 1979 Congress enacted "Congressional Grazing Guidelines" (sec.108, P.L. 96-560, H.R. Report 96-617), which have been incorporated into Forest Service Wilderness Policy through the Forest Service Manual, FSM 2323.

FSM 2323.22 states: "Apply congressional guidelines and policies regarding grazing in National Forest Wilderness Areas in a practical, reasonable, and uniform manner in all National Forest wildernesses." The guidelines are included in the directives as Exhibit 1.

The Exhibit includes: "There shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas simply because an area is, or has been designated as wilderness, nor should wilderness designation be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly 'phase out' grazing."

FSM 2323.24, in addition to the guidelines states: "1. Grazing may be continued on any allotment where a grazing permit was in existence at the time of designation and where there is recent history of grazing use immediately prior to wilderness designation. This includes permits that were in non-use status for either personal convenience or range protection."



**Errata Sheet**  
**Bridger-Teton National Forest**  
**Land and Resource Management Plan**

This Errata Sheet to the Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) complies with the January 14, 1992 decision for Forest Plan Appeal #90-13-00-0195 requiring the identification of four additional ecological indicator species. The appeal decision was signed by Larry Henson, Reviewing Officer for the Chief.

Specifically:

- 1) On Forest Plan page 34, after the sentence, "Additional MIS will be selected and validated for each habitat as part of the Forest Plan Implementation process," the following sentences are added: "The following species have been selected as ecological indicators: for riparian habitat, cutthroat trout; for mountain meadow habitat, bighorn sheep; for wetland habitat, boreal toad and boreal chorus frog; for aspen habitat, aspen. Any mention of 'Management Indicator Species' or 'MIS' in the Forest Plan refers to the above 4 species as well as to the pine marten and Brewer's sparrow."
- 2) The following monitoring descriptions are added to the Monitoring and Evaluation Section of Forest Plan Chapter 5:

**Cutthroat Trout Monitoring Protocol:**

*Population and Trend data*

Population and trend data will continue to be gathered for the trout species with the majority of the information collected by the Wyoming Game and Fish and supplemented with information collected by the Forest Service. Both agencies use the same standardized monitoring protocol for population data collection. The Forest service looks at distribution of species and the habitat quality/quantity at the drainage level and then determines where to collect more specific data at the sub-drainage level. This is done in coordination with the Wyoming Game and Fish.

*Habitat Conditions:*

This will be monitored at the most basic level. The FLMP, 1990, indicated that Riparian would be monitored primarily by monitoring population trends for its respective guild *and* by tracking trends in habitat health and diversity (total acres, amount in each seral stage, condition, and age class).

Currently the Forest uses Basin Wide Inventory methodology for collecting habitat information. This collects information such as bank stability and bank trampling – two key indicators to health of aquatic ecosystems. The Wyoming Game and Fish has a similar level three data collection done by stream reach. The two agencies are currently making sure their data collection is compatible.

## **Bighorn Sheep Monitoring Protocol:**

### *Population and Trend*

This data will continue to be collected by the Wyoming Game and Fish.

### *Habitat monitoring*

In the Bridger-Teton National Forest Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) Assessment of September 1997, 12 vegetative communities were evaluated on the Forest and the risk to these vegetative communities for a loss of biological/physical components of the ecosystem. *Tall Forb* meadows came out with HIGH risk. The Forest will monitor this habitat. This follows direction from the Forest Plan (1990) in that it indicated that we would monitor the health and diversity of habitat for the mountain meadow ecological indicator.

### *Data collection*

Utilizing the species list (*The Tall Forb Type*, A.H. Winward April 27, 1998) the following parameters and assumptions for monitoring are as follows:

- a) If there is a high composition of species appearing from the first two thirds of the species list; *and* for example one can step from one desirable plant to another (from 1<sup>st</sup> two thirds of species list) on a given area, then the area is capable of seeding and reestablishing the tall forb component.
- B) If the site is dominated by species from the last one-third of the species list this indicates disturbance situation or drier (non-tall forb) type. If the site is determined to be a disturbed tall forb site (recovery would involve seeding of desirable species and appropriate management).
- c) If the site is so altered that desirable tall forb species cannot be supported (lack of soil requirements) than the area should be managed as a new type and not tall forb.

A response to change can be monitored by measuring a, b., c above.

Each district will conduct monitoring in 2005 on known tall for meadow communities where baseline data has already been collected.

The districts will monitor tall forb meadows through rangeland permit administration and/or District survey crews.

For those Districts that do not have baseline data on a tall forb community meadow, a minimum of one tall forb meadow per District (new) will have baseline data collected through 2006 and will subsequently be monitored every five years.

## **Boreal Toad and Boreal Chorus Frog Monitoring Protocol:**

Monitoring would be designed to measure presence/absence of breeding activity for amphibians and their occupancy. The purpose of the monitoring program would be to examine long term changes to amphibians. A monitoring program detailing sample design is in the process of being designed with the help of Dr. Chuck Peterson and Debra Patla and will be complimentary to studies being done in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

The method gathers data on the percentage of young plants browsed in a delineated stand of cohorts and the degree to which the population, as a whole, has interrupted or arrested growth. This would provide for an effective and consistent method of evaluating browse effects on this species.

Methods for data collection can be found in the following report –*Browsed Plant Method for Young Quaking Aspen, An Annual Monitoring Method for Determining the Incidence of Use on Sprouts and Young Plants During the Growing Season-Dec. 2004*). Locations to monitor will be chosen based on *critical area/ key area concept*. An individual aspen stand may be referred to as *Critical Areas* if special management consideration is needed because of biodiversity characteristics OR an individual stand can be described, as a *key area* where the stand is representative sample of a larger stratum of aspen stands at the pasture, herd unit, watershed, or landscape level.

Updated baseline information (that can be linked to GIS) will not be available until the Vegetation Layer is completed for the forest in 2-3 years.

Response to change would be detected through aerial photo interpretation and utilizing the Five Risk Factors listed above when monitoring aspen.

/s/ Kniffy Hamilton

Carole “Kniffy” Hamilton  
Bridger-Teton National Forest  
Forest Supervisor

June 27, 2005

Date