United States
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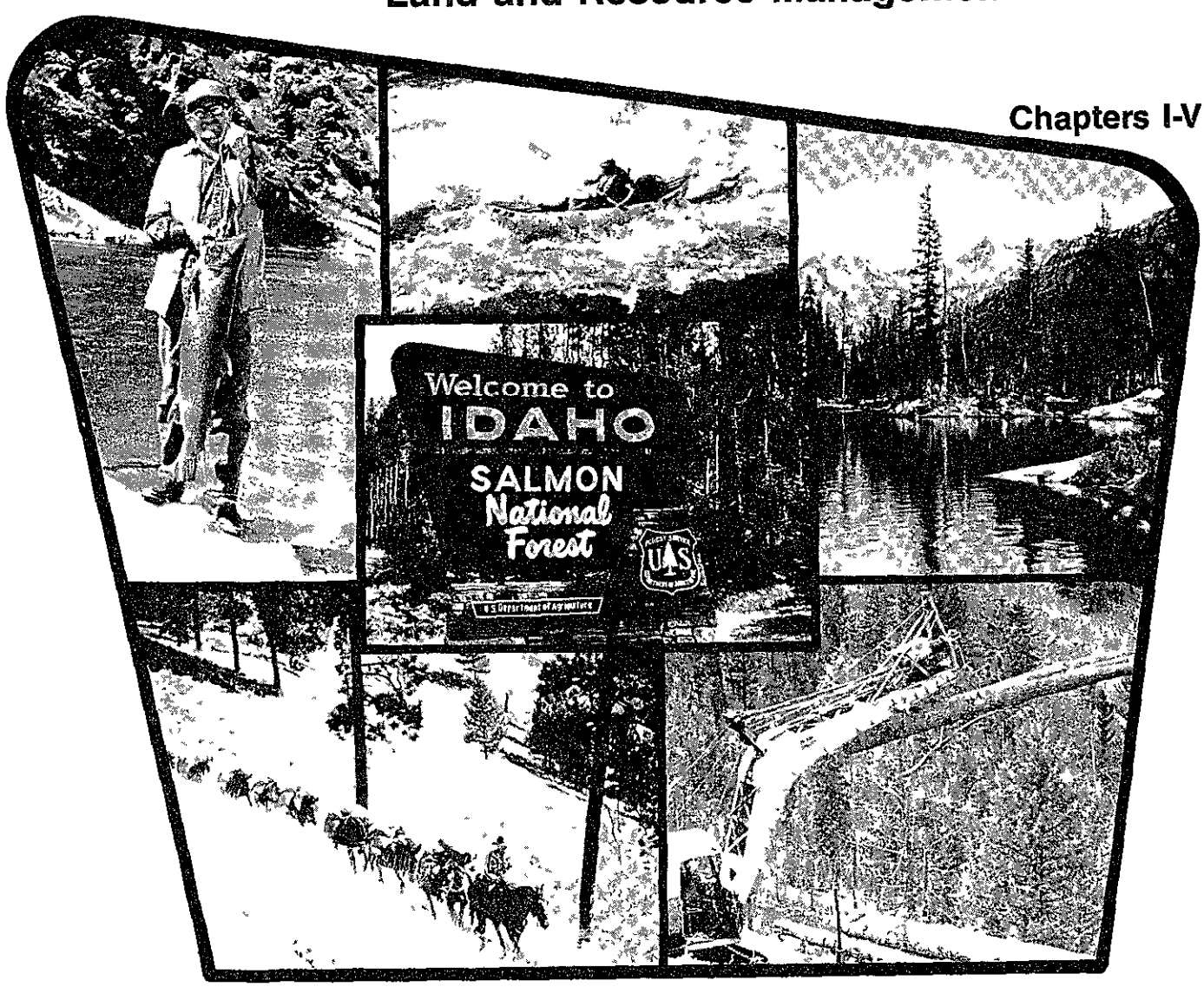
Forest
Service

Salmon
National
Forest

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

for the SALMON National Forest

Land and Resource Management Plan



Chapters I-V

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE
SALMON NATIONAL FOREST
LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Idaho, Lemhi, and Valley Counties, Idaho

Type of Action: Administrative

Lead Agency: USDA Forest Service

Responsible Official: J. Stan Tixier
Intermountain Region
USDA Forest Service
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401

For Further
Information Contact: Richard T. Hauff, Forest Supervisor
Salmon National Forest
P.O. Box 729
Salmon, Idaho 83467
Telephone: (208)756-2215

Abstract: The alternatives considered in the development of the Land and Resource Management Plan for the Salmon National Forest are described and evaluated. The alternatives are: 1) Current Management Direction; 2) Market Opportunities; 3) Non-Market Opportunities; 4) 1980 RPA Program; 5) High Productivity; 6) Constrained Budget; 7) Capability Emphasis; 8) Wilderness and Wildlife Emphasis; 9) High Wildlife and Threatened/Endangered Species Emphasis; 10) All Roadless Areas to Wilderness Based on Manageable Line; 11) All Roadless Areas Wilderness on Inventory Lines; and, 12) Modified Current Management Direction (preferred).

Alternative 12, Modified Current Management Direction, is the preferred alternative. This alternative is developed in more detail in the accompanying plan document. The proposed plan will guide management of the Salmon National Forest and will be reviewed at least every five years. The plan will ordinarily be revised on a ten year cycle or at least every fifteen years. It may be revised whenever the Forest Supervisor determines that the conditions or demands in the area covered have changed significantly.

SUMMARY
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Salmon National Forest
Land and Resource Management Plan

PURPOSE AND NEED

The Salmon National Forest manages 1.8 million acres of National Forest System lands in north central Idaho. The vast majority of the area is drained by the Salmon River and its tributaries. Included in the lands managed by the Forest are 426,114 acres of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.

The forest is entirely within the state of Idaho. The majority of the forest is in Lemhi County with a small amount of the wilderness portion in Idaho and Valley counties. Common boundaries are shared with BLM administered lands and with Challis, Payette and Targhee National Forests in Idaho and Beaverhead and Bitterroot National Forests along the Montana-Idaho border.

Planning is conducted under the authority of the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. Assessment of the environmental consequences of the alternatives considered in the development of the Forest Plan is done in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508).

Significant issues, concerns and management opportunities identified during the scoping process are the basis for the formulation of alternatives and the management direction proposed for implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

The significant issues, concerns and management opportunities (ICO's) addressed by subject are:

1. Mineral and energy resources.
2. Wildlife and fisheries habitat management.
3. Timber management - quantity.
4. Management of undeveloped areas.
5. Transportation system management.
6. Recreation.
7. Watershed management.
8. Timber management treatment methods.
9. Rangeland resources.
10. Insects and disease.
11. Firewood.
12. Visual resources.
13. Community stability.
14. Pesticides and herbicides.
15. Fire management.
16. Timber utilization.
17. Threatened and endangered species habitat management.
18. Riparian management.
19. Land ownership.
20. Special areas.

21. Special land uses.
22. Law enforcement.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Twelve alternatives for managing the lands and resources of the Salmon National Forest were evaluated in detail. A brief description of the alternatives follows:

Alternative 1 - Current Direction ("No Action")

The goal of the alternative is to portray the current level of goods and services provided by the forest and the most likely amount of goods and services expected to be provided in the future if current management direction continues.

Alternative 2 - Market Opportunities

The goal of the alternative is to maximize present net value of all outputs that have the potential to produce income for the government.

Alternative 3 - Non-Market Opportunities

The goal of the alternative is to maximize present net value of nonmarket outputs and amenities using assigned values.

Alternative 4 - 1980 RPA Program

The goal of the alternative is to respond to the Forest's share of the 1980 National RPA Recommended program as shown in the Intermountain Regional Guide.

Alternative 5 - High Productivity

The goal of the alternative is to respond to the Forest's share of the Draft 1985 RPA Program Update.

Alternative 6 - Constrained Budget

The goal of the alternative is to assess the level of goods and services produced by the forest with a budget that is 25 percent lower than the current funding levels.

Alternative 7 - Capability Emphasis

The goal of the alternative is to assess the level of goods and services that could be produced by the forest when resource management investments are emphasized on the most productive land.

Alternative 8 - Wilderness and Wildlife Emphasis

The goal of the alternative is to portray high big game producing portions of roadless areas and highest public interest roadless areas as wilderness. Nonwilderness management emphasis is on nonmarket and amenity outputs.

Alternative 9 - High Wildlife and Threatened/Endangered Species Emphasis

The goal of the alternative is to portray high big game producing portions of roadless areas and roadless areas with suitable threatened and endangered species habitat as wilderness. Nonwilderness management emphasis is on nonmarket and amenity outputs.

Alternative 10 - All Roadless Areas Managed as Wilderness Based on Manageability Lines

The goal of the alternative is to assess the level of goods and services produced when all roadless areas are managed as wilderness (on manageable lines) and nonwilderness areas are managed intensively for market outputs.

Alternative 11 - All Roadless Areas Managed as Wilderness Based on Roadless Inventory Lines

The goal of the alternative is to assess the level of goods and services produced when roadless areas are managed as wilderness based on roadless inventory lines. Areas not proposed for wilderness are managed for a mix of market and nonmarket outputs similar to the current situation.

Alternative 12 - Modified Current Management Direction (Preferred)

The goal of the alternative is to represent a modification of the current program in response to the need for change identified during the analysis of the management situation.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The 1.8 million acre forest is located in 4 mountain ranges; the Salmon River mountains on the west, the Beaverhead mountains on the east, the Lemhi Range on the south, and the Bitterroot mountains on the north. Vegetation patterns range from sagebrush-grass at the lower elevations to timbered slopes at the mid-elevations and to a sparsely timbered sub-alpine zone near the crests.

The primary social and economic impact area for the forest is the tri-county area of Lemhi and Custer counties in Idaho and Ravalli county in Montana. The National Forest timber supply, range resource, recreational opportunities, and Federal employment provide income for local residents. In addition, direct returns to counties for their share of federal revenues is an added economic stimulus.

Recreation

Recreation is one of the major uses of the forest. Total use in 1983 was 438,500 recreation visitor days (RVD's). Of this, 19 percent was at developed sites, 60 percent was in dispersed areas and 21 percent was in wilderness. The main attractions are fish (resident and anadromous), big game, scenery, wilderness and wild rivers. Camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, rafting and winter sports are major activities.

Cultural Resources

Native Americans inhabited a wide variety of areas on the forest. Cultural resource surveys have been conducted on only about 1 percent of the total forest acreage. Most of the 388 recorded sites are of prehistoric origin. Three sites on the forest are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and 8 other sites have been determined eligible for inclusion on the Register.

Visual Resources

Approximately 5 percent of the forest has been altered by man to the extent that it is usually evident to the forest visitor. Inventoried Visual Quality Objectives (VQO's) have been determined for the forest. The approximate distribution of Inventoried VQO's is: Preservation - 24%, Retention - 11%, Partial Retention - 28%, Modification - 33% and Maximum Modification - 4%. The existing visual condition on about 99 percent of the landscape meets or exceeds the Inventory VQO.

Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Roadless Areas

The Forest administers 426,114 acres of the 2.2 million acre Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. Segments of 2 designated wild and scenic rivers flow through the forest; the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and a portion of the Salmon River. An additional segment of the Salmon River has been listed as a potential wild and scenic river. Thirty roadless areas totalling 830,469 or 61 percent of the forest outside designated wilderness has been inventoried as roadless.

Fish and Wildlife

A total of 337 vertebrate species are found on the forest at some time during the year. The fish component includes 2 anadromous and 18 resident species which occupy habitats on the forest and 1 anadromous species which migrates through the forest to habitats at the headwaters of the Main Salmon River. The wildlife component includes mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians of which 156 species are year-long residents, 89 species are present for nesting season, 57 species migrate across the forest and 11 spend the winter months.

Threatened and Endangered Species

No known reproducing pairs or populations of listed threatened or endangered vertebrate species occur on the forest. However, bald eagles do winter along the Salmon River and its tributaries and occasional reports of grizzly bears, peregrine falcons and gray wolf are received. Of these reports, only the gray wolf has been confirmed.

There are no threatened or endangered plant species known to occur on the forest. There are, however, 11 plant species that have been placed on the Forest Service's sensitive plant list.

Range

There are approximately 188,000 acres of rangeland suitable for grazing on the forest. Approximately 54,000 animal unit months of grazing are permitted annually to 85 individual permittees. Sheep grazing occurs on only 3 of the 66 active grazing allotments for less than 2,000 animal unit months. The remainder of the use is by cattle. It is estimated that 26 percent of the total livestock forage base for Lemhi County is obtained from National Forest grazing permits.

Timber

Approximately 744,900 acres of tenatively suitable timber occur on the forest. An average of 32.6 million board feet (MMBF) was offered for sale in the years 1975 through 1984. Of this only 26.2 MMBF sold. The volume sold declined significantly in the years 1982 through 1984 with only 13.8 MMBF being sold on the average during those years. The forest supplies timber to sawmills in Salmon, Idaho, and in Conner, Darby, and Dillon, Montana. The Salmon, Idaho, sawmill is dependent on the forest for nearly its entire log supply.

Water

In general, water quality and watershed condition is good on the forest. Approximately 1,039,000 acre feet of water flow from the forest annually. Municipal watersheds for 3 communities (Salmon, Gibbonsville and Cobalt) are located on the forest. Sediment is the major water quality variable affected by forest management.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Exploration for gold and silver began in the 1860's. An estimated 229,000 acres of mining claims are located on the forest. Significant production of gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, fluorspar and cobalt have occurred; however, the forest has not been a significant producer of mineral commodities since 1966. The largest known reserves of high-grade cobalt ore in the United States are located on private and National Forest System land within the Salmon National Forest and the largest known resources of high-grade thorium ore in the United States are on lands partially within the forest.

There is no historic production of leasable minerals from the forest. Leasable commodities of possible economic importance include oil and gas, geothermal and phosphate. Approximately 1,538 acres are under oil and gas lease. There has been no exploratory activity on these leases. Oil and gas lease applications are pending on approximately 99,756 acres.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Environmental consequences are the anticipated results of applying management practices to land areas. Consequences vary for each alternative because different mixes of practices produce different levels of resource outputs.

Direct and Indirect Effects

Direct effects occur at the time and place as the initial management activity. They may be measured in how they change the predicted activity or output from the present level of activity. Indirect effects are often the result of interaction between forest resources and management activities. They occur either at a later time or at a different location but can be traced to the original set of management practices.

Significant effects as average annual outputs for the planning period by alternative are displayed in Table S-1.

TABLE S-1 EFFECTS ON RESOURCES BY ALTERNATIVE 1/

Program Element and Activity	Unit of Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TIMBER OFFERED													
Sawtimber	MMBF	20 5	35 9	8 0	35 5	39 6	20 4	17 9	9 5	7 7	20.4	9.1	23 86
Fuelwood	MCDS	6 0	10 5	4	10.3	11.5	5 9	5 2	4	4	6	4	6.9
Roundwood	MCF	164	288 6	64	284 8	316 8	163.2	143	76	62	163 6	72	191.2
TSI	Acres	980	1724	380	1698	1898	972	860	450	370	978	430	1142
REFORESTATION	Acres	2540	4296	950	4232	4732	2430	2140	1120	920	2440	1080	2850
SUITABLE ACRES	MAcres	415 9	521.2	225 2	531 5	567.8	396 3	399.4	239 4	209.4	351 3	236 8	407.0
Age Class Distribution at 2030													
0-39	% of Suitable Acres	28 9	37 0	21 9	40 2	41 1	30.2	26 4	25 6	23.4	40.1	26.4	31 1
40-79	% of Suitable Acres	15 2	19 1	10 8	20 9	20 3	13 6	12 8	11 2	10 2	20 0	10 8	16.8
80-119	% of Suitable Acres	0.8	0.9	1 4	0 9	0 9	1 1	0 8	1.3	1.6	1 2	1 4	1.0
120-159	% of Suitable Acres	14 1	18 2	20 2	14.2	17 0	19 9	17 5	22 9	22.5	14 6	17.9	15 9
160+	% of Suitable Acres	41 0	24 8	45 7	23 8	20 7	35.2	42 5	39 0	42.3	24 7	43.5	35 2
HARVEST METHOD SUMMARY													
Clearcut	MAcres	2.0	3 1	0 6	3 9	4.6	2 1	1 5	0 6	0 5	2 9	0 8	2.1
Shelterwood	MAcres	1 67	2 6	1 0	2 6	2 3	1 0	1.6	1 1	1 0	1.4	1 0	1 7
Selection	MAcres	0 1	0.3	0 1	0.3	0 1	0.45	0 6	0 3	0.1	0 1	0 1	0 2
SPECIES HARVESTED													
Ponderosa Pine	% of Total	16	14	15	13	10	17	23	23	16	10	11	18
Douglas-fir	% of Total	50	60	78	38	37	30	51	64	81	40	65	50
White Wood	% of Total	34	26	7	49	53	53	26	13	3	50	24	32
Long Term Sustained Yield (LTSY)	MMBFT/YR	25 8	41 6	13 5	41 0	47 4	26 9	24 6	13.8	12 2	24 1	14 8	29 2
Growth Rate (% of LTSY)		44	55	34	57	55	48	43	43	42	67	40	51
SOIL AND WATER													
Level of Soil Productivity Maintained	%	98.9	98 8	99.1	98.8	98 8	99.0	99 0	99 1	99 1	98 9	99 1	98 9
Soil and Water Improvement Acres	Acres	24	24	24	24	24	0	24	24	24	24	24	24
Sediment over Natural Resident/Anadromous	%	37/18	44/33	13/12	50/34	49/31	29/15	33/10	18/11	16/11	31/37	18/11	37/18
Meeting Water Quality Goals	MACFT	1046	1051	1038	1053	1053	1043	1044	1039	1038	1046	1039	1046

1/ All figures are average yearly values, for the 50-year planning horizon.

TABLE S-1 EFFECTS ON RESOURCES BY ALTERNATIVE

Program Element and Activity	Unit of Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RANGE													
Livestock (Permitted Use)	MAUM	54 6	57 4	48 0	54 6	64	45 4	57.9	48 1	48.1	57 2	54 5	55
WILDERNESS													
Wilderness Acres	MACRES	503	610	774	584	426	426	663	897	1005	1103	1256	426
Wilderness Use Primitive	MRVD	54	52	58	52	52	55	55	57	57	54	57	54
Wilderness Use Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	MRVD	22	30	49	29	12	14	32	49	51	78	83	13
Wilderness Use Semi-Primitive Motorized	MRVD	35	33	38	33	33	36	36	37	38	36	38	35
VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES													
Retention	MACRES	190	68	104	75	75	193	124	106	103	0	49	192
Partial Retention	MACRES	419	104	358	115	129	491	382	312	280	0	172	481
Modification	MACRES	378	74	479	81	109	590	374	409	346	0	267	452
Maximum Modification	MACRES	287	921	62	922	1038	77	234	53	43	674	33	226
PROTECTION													
Fuel Breaks and Fuel Treatment	Acres	4910	7991	2025	8865	8934	4830	4302	2428	2037	5674	2338	5648
MINERALS													
Leases and Permits	Cases	180	171	171	171	183	183	171	171	171	171	171	183
Access Constraints													
Locatable Minerals													
Totally Restricted	MACRES	530	637	802	611	453	453	689	924	1032	1130	1283	453
Leasable Minerals													
Totally Restricted	MACRES	503	616	775	584	426	426	662	897	1005	1103	1256	426
RECREATION													
Developed Recreation Use	MRVD Total	115	114	117	114	114	116	116	117	117	115	117	115
Dispersed Recreation Use	MRVD·												
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	MRVD	10	6	11	6	10	12	7	11	10	0	0	11
Semi-Primitive Motorized	MRVD	46	38	23	39	52	55	40	23	22	0	0	54
Roaded Natural	MRVD	207	198	220	199	198	212	210	218	219	210	219	207

TABLE S-1 EFFECTS ON RESOURCES BY ALTERNATIVE

Program Element and Activity	Unit of Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FACILITIES													
Collector Road Const.	Miles	1.8	2 4	0 6	1 8	3.0	0	1 4	1.0	1.0	1 0	0 8	2 0
Collector/Reconst.	Miles	6.0	8 0	3 0	9.0	12 0	0	5.0	1 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	6 0
Local Road Construction	Miles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Timber Purch. Road Construction	Miles	24 0	38 4	10.6	42 0	41 8	21.0	19 8	10.4	10 4	25 4	12 4	27.2
Timber Purch. Road Reconstruction	Miles	10	15	5	15	20	0	5	5	5	5	5	10
Trail Const /Reconst	Miles	2	2	10	10	10	0	2	2	10	2	2	2
LANDS													
Land Purchase and Acquisition	Acres	68	68	68	68	68	13.6	68	68	68	68	68	68
SOCIAL													
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
ECONOMIC													
PNV	M$	16,563	-26,033	48,529	-26,033	-31,638	35 416	26,138	62,489	49,875	19,358	63,911	4,010
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES													
Management Indicator Species													
Elk	Numbers	7137	6016	9643	6872	5368	8260	7747	8668	9101	7775	9141	7365
Mule Deer	Numbers	18559	14847	22271	14847	14847	18559	18559	22271	22271	18559	22271	18559
Bighorn Sheep	Numbers	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Goats	Numbers	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Pine Martin	% of Max. Habitat	33	20	50	20	20	59	55	65	64	57	65	33
Pileated Woodpecker	% of Max. Habitat	23	14	46	14	14	48	40	50	50	64	59	23
Vesper Sparrow	% of Max. Habitat	95	79	95	95	76	95	81	95	95	90	95	95
Yellow Warbler	% of Max. Habitat	86	74	86	74	76	81	81	96	90	90	96	83
RKK	% of Max Habitat	52	35	60	35	35	55	50	66	67	67	67	52
Goshawk	% of Max Habitat	39	38	46	37	37	49	45	55	55	55	55	38
Great Grey Owl	% of Max Habitat	17	13	21	21	13	25	25	34	32	32	32	17
Yellow Bellied Sapsucker	% of Max Habitat	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Pygmy Nuthatch	% of Max Habitat	12	12	20	12	11	20	20	35	35	35	35	12
Brown Creeper	% of Max Habitat	9	9	20	9	9	20	20	35	35	35	35	9
Bluebird	% of Max Habitat	58	46	61	57	57	65	56	72	67	72	72	55
Anadromous Fish	M lbs	357.7	332 0	372.5	321.8	330 1	368 7	372 9	373 2	372 8	323 4	372 6	357 9
Resident Fish	M lbs	87.9	86 5	92.2	86 0	87 1	90 1	89 9	91 7	91 9	85 9	91 6	88 5
Chinook Salmon	M Smolts	442 1	436 1	467 5	429 8	441 5	465.9	468 1	467 9	467 6	430 4	467 4	453 7
Steelhead Trout	M Smolts	241 5	231 8	273 5	220 7	235 7	270 9	273 9	274 6	272 5	222 2	274 0	261 0

Economic and Social Effects

A present net value (PNV) analysis was performed on each alternative to aid in evaluating the economic effects of the alternatives. PNV is defined as discounted benefits minus discounted costs, including only those outputs that can be assigned monetary values. Table S-1 displays the PNV of each alternative.

An intangible value called Net Public Benefit (NPB) enters into any economic analysis in reviewing alternatives. It is defined as the overall value to the nation of all benefits less all associated inputs and costs, regardless if they can be quantitatively valued. Such NPB values may cause a decision to be made that varies from a decision based only on PNV.

Social effects have to do with such variables as employment, income, lifestyle and self-sufficiency. Table S-2 shows a comparison of the social factors evaluated by alternative. The table is based on a rating system of 1 through 7 with each alternative compared to the mid-range value of 4 in the Current Direction alternative.

Table S-2
Estimated
*Overall Social Effects

Alternatives	(1) Current	(2) Market	(3) Non-Market	(4) RPA-1980	(5) Productivity	(6) Constrained	(7) Capability	(8) Wilderness/W	(9) Wildlife T&E	(10) Max Wilderness 1	(11) Max Wilderness 2	(12) Modif Curre
Social Variables												
Jobs/Income	4.0	5.0	3.2	5.0	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.3	4.1
Self-Sufficiency	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.1
Certainty/ Uncertainty	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.1
Symbolic Meaning	4.0	2.5	5.2	2.6	2.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.3	4.0
Community Cohesion	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.4	4.1
Lifestyle	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.1
Total	24.0	21.2	21.0	21.7	20.3	23.0	23.3	21.1	20.9	22.8	21.2	24.5

* Overall = A composite of all local, regional, national, commodity, and amenity groups.

IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

Irreversible commitment of resources refers to resources that are renewable only after a long period of time (such as soil productivity) or to nonrenewable resources (such as cultural and mineral resources). All alternatives were formulated with sideboards to protect basic resource productivity. This serves to preserve future options even though current management may emphasize certain resources over others. The sideboards are expressed through the Forest Standards and Guidelines. Within these protective limits the irreversible effects which do occur can be categorized into access, mineral or material extraction or construction of facilities categories.

An irretrievable commitment of resources is one that results in a short-term loss of productivity, but one that does not impair the long-term productivity of the land. This represents opportunities foregone for the period of time that the resource cannot be used. Timber mortality not salvaged within "wilderness" is an example of an irretrievable commitment of a resource. The difference between the yield of any resource in an alternative and the maximum production level of that resource is also an irretrievable commitment of a resource. This difference in production levels for that time period would be "lost" or not available for use. The purpose of land and resource management planning is to provide a mix of uses now and for the future that balances the need of both the current population and future generations. There is no separate table or display for irretrievable commitments of resource since all of the outputs, effects and activities that are displayed in Table S-1 of the summary and in Chapter II and Chapter IV represent such a display. For example, the differences in timber volume outputs between the highest (measured in MMBF) and lowest alternatives actually represent the varying levels of irretrievable commitments of this resource. The same is true for all other resource outputs, effects and activities. It is important to remember that such irretrievable commitments do not affect the basic productivity of the resource.

ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED

The alternative formulation process considered a wide range of alternatives varying in degree of major adverse environmental effects. The implementation of any alternative will result in some adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided.

However, the application of forestwide standards and guidelines and management area standards and guidelines is intended to limit the extent and the duration of these effects. Monitoring will be the measure of the implementation of the standards and guidelines to provide goods and services within the constraint of maintaining sustained-yield of the resources without impairing the long-term productivity of the land.

Generally, the greatest potential for adverse effects occurs in alternatives with the largest commodity outputs as presented in Table S-1. The intensity of the effects can be mitigated to acceptable levels by adherence to the standards and guidelines, but they cannot be avoided entirely.

Short-Term Use and Long-Term Productivity

Short-term uses are those that generally occur on a yearly basis, such as livestock grazing as a use of forage resources, timber harvest as a use of the wood resource, and recreation site irrigation as use of the water resource.

Long-term productivity is used to describe the basic capability of the land to produce over a period greater than 50 years. The challenge of wise land use is to produce the maximum outputs in the short-term in a way that maintains long-term productivity as in the long-term yield of timber.

All alternatives including the Preferred, result in short-term uses which irretrievably commit certain resources for this generation. However, given the standards and guidelines, very little (1% to 1.2%) of the land base will be committed for future generations. On this acreage the irreversible loss results from access and facilities which are deemed necessary for the greater good of managing the land; or from removal of nonrenewable resources such as minerals.

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A glossary of terms may be found in Chapter VI of the Forest Plan.

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A. Introduction

The Final Environmental Impact Statement is a documentation of the analysis process and a disclosure of analytical data gathered in the preparation of the accompanying Land and Resource Management Plan for the Salmon National Forest. The Plan may be revised on a 10-year cycle or at least every 15 years (36 CFR 219.10). The scheduling of projects will vary based on the annual budget and an evaluation of the monitoring program.

The preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, and the implementing regulations of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). (USC, 1970. US, CEQ, 1978. USDA, FS, 1982.)

Planning is conducted under the authority of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act of 1974 (RPA), as amended by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). An assessment of the Proposed Action's environmental consequences is required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Statement is to disclose the significant physical, biological, economic, and social effects on the human environment of the Forest Service's preferred alternative and a range of alternatives to the proposal. The net public benefits that reflect the long-term value to the Nation of benefits less costs measured by both quantitative and qualitative criteria are considered. The issues, concerns, and opportunities identified through the public involvement process are addressed in the EIS.

The Salmon National Forest is only one of the 154 National Forests 1/ involved in the same planning process following the same National directives. The total National Forest planning effort is three-tiered: 2/

1. The National Level
2. The Regional Level
3. The Forest Level

The national level deals primarily with National Forest planning, policy making, funding, monitoring, and legislative activities. The Regional role is one of clarifying and interpreting policy, providing additional direction and coordination, as well as providing expertise

1/ Some of the Forests are combined for planning purposes resulting in 121 different Forest Plans.

2/ See Glossary of Definitions in Forest Plan.

upon request. Individual Forests are charged with forest land and resource management, within National and Regional direction, from a local perspective.

B. Planning Process and Linkages

Forest planning takes place within the overall planning framework structured by the regulations of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, as amended by the National Forest Management Act, and of the National Environmental Policy Act. The planning process is based on the 14 planning principles stated in the NFMA regulations (36 CFR 219.1); these are:

1. Establishment of goals and objectives for multiple-use and sustained yield management of renewable resources without impairment of the productivity of the land.

2. Consideration of the relative values of all renewable resources, including the relationship of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals to renewable resources.

3. Recognition that the National Forests are administrative units composed of ecosystems or parts of ecosystems, and their management for goods and services requires an awareness and consideration of the inter-relationships among plants, animals, soil, water, air, and other environmental factors within such ecosystems.

4. Protection and, where appropriate, improvement of the quality of renewable resources.

5. Preservation of important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our National heritage.

6. Protection and preservation of the inherent right of freedom of American Indians to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religions.

7. Provisions for the safe use and enjoyment of the forest resources by the public.

8. Protection, through ecologically compatible means, of all forest and rangeland resources from depredations by forest and rangeland pests.

9. Coordination with the land and resource planning efforts of other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes.

10. Use of a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to ensure coordination and integration of planning activities for multiple-use management.

11. Early and frequent public participation.

12. Establishment of quantitative and qualitative standards and guidelines for land and resource planning and management.

13. Management of National Forest System lands in a manner that is sensitive to economic efficiency.

14. Responsive to changing conditions of land and other resources and to changing social and economic demands of the American people.

Forest Service planning is a continuous, iterative process carried out on three levels:

1. National--RPA Assessment and program.

2. Regional--Regional Guide.

3. Local--Forest Land and Resource Management Plans for the National Forest System lands; statewide comprehensive plans for fish and wildlife management and outdoor recreation; and State Forest resource plans that are developed by the States with Forest Service assistance for State and private lands and that provide information that is used at the Regional and National levels.

Management direction becomes increasingly specific as planning progresses from the National to the local level.

NATIONAL RPA ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM

Every 10 years, a comprehensive, nationwide assessment is made of the forest and rangeland renewable resources in the United States. Using information generated at the local and Regional levels, this RPA Assessment covers timber, range, minerals, water, wildlife and fish, outdoor recreation, and wilderness. Long-range projections are made of future supply and demand for each of these resources. The findings are then used to help determine the desired level of future Forest Service programs. Alternative levels of outputs and associated costs are examined in the RPA program, which is prepared every five years. Based on an analysis of these alternatives and considerations of public views, the Secretary of Agriculture selects a National RPA recommended program for the Forest Service. Based on the program, the nationwide resource objectives are distributed among the nine Regions of the National Forest System. The recommended program and a presidential statement of policy are transmitted to Congress, which may accept, reject, or revise the statement of policy. The final Statement of Policy and program together guide the framing of future Forest Service budget proposals. Actual program implementation is directed by annual appropriations.

REGIONAL GUIDES

Regional planning links the RPA assessment and program with the local Forest and State planning. It plays a dual role by channeling management direction from the National to the local level and information from the local to the National level. The Regional Guides are tiered to National direction.

The Regional Guide communicates National and Regional direction for National Forest planning, as well as information pertinent to the development of State Forest Resource Plans and research activities. Specifically, the Regional Guide serves the following purposes:

1. It provides standards and guidelines for various management activities that may be carried out on the National Forests. These standards and guidelines specify the actual criteria to be applied to the management activities.

2. It provides planning direction for developing individual Forest Plans, including those issues or concerns raised at the national or regional level that can only be assessed or resolved by the Forests. Planning direction essentially defers the final decision on an issue to the individual Forest, within limits established by the Region.

3. It displays the Regional RPA program and distributes tentative resource targets among the individual National Forests. RPA-assigned objectives are used as the basis for one of the alternatives examined in the forest planning process.

4. It reflects the general coordination of National Forest System programs, State and Private Forestry programs, and research programs.

FOREST PLANNING

National Forest land and resource management planning considers a broad range of reasonable management alternatives. To the extent practicable, Forest Plan alternatives reflect the full range of major commodity and environmental resource uses and values that could be produced from the forest. All alternatives are formulated to provide different ways of addressing the major public issues, management concerns, and resource opportunities identified during the planning process. One alternative is designed to meet the Forest's tentatively assigned share of the 1980 RPA program; others have resource outputs that are above or below the RPA program levels. The emphasis in both the RPA program and National Forest Plan is on the future and how the forest can best be used and managed to meet people's needs. The Forest's Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is tiered to the Region Four Regional Guide.

FOREST PLANNING PROCESS

The final regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act were published on September 30, 1982, by 47 FR 43037, 36 CFR 219. Those regulations outline in detail how the proposed Forest Plan is to be prepared. The actions required by the National Forest planning regulations set forth in 36 CFR 219.12 and used in the planning process are as follows:

1. Identification of purpose and need.
2. Development of planning criteria.
3. Collection of inventory data and information.
4. Analysis of the management situation.
5. Formulation of alternatives.
6. Estimated effects of alternatives.
7. Evaluation of alternatives.
8. Recommendation of a preferred alternative.
9. Approval of Plan.
10. Monitoring and evaluation of Plan.

Forest planning is coordinated within and tiered to National and Regional planning as required by the laws cited above and the regulations for implementing them. The Regional Guide established management standards and guidelines, provides planning guidance for regionally significant issues and concerns, and distributes national goals and targets from the 1980 RPA to individual forests. The forest planning process deals with achieving those goals and addressing local issues and concerns. For purposes of NEPA disclosure, the FEIS and the Proposed Forest Plan are treated as combined documents as per 40 CFR 1506.4.

The Draft EIS was prepared and circulated for comment upon completion of planning actions 1 through 7. Comments were used in preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Part of step 7 was development from a preferred alternative. The Preferred Alternative (modified current) is the basis for the Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan detailed in the accompanying document. A Final Environmental Statement (FEIS) has been prepared, filed with the Environmental Protection Agency, and made available to the public. The Regional Forester will use the FEIS to make a decision under NFMA for approval of the Forest Plan (36 CFR 219.10[c]) documented in the Record of Decision.

The Forest Plan may be revised as needed on a 10-year cycle. It must be revised at least every 15 years. The Plan may also be revised whenever the Forest Supervisor determines that conditions or demands covered by the Plan have changed significantly or when changes in RPA policies,goals, or objectives would have a significant effect on Forest level programs. The Forest Supervisor will review the conditions that might require revision of the Forest Plan at least every 5 years.

C. The Planning Area

The planning area covered by the Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan is the administrative unit consisting of 1,800,882 gross acres, of which 830,469 acres are inventoried as Roadless. These Roadless acres are within 30 Roadless Areas which exhibit minimum Wilderness characteristics. Nine of the 30 areas are joined with roadless lands on other National Forests. Four join the Beaverhead and two join the Bitterroot National Forests. The Salmon National Forest's portion of these adjacent or "contiguous" roadless areas is evaluated by the respective Forests. The three remaining contiguous Roadless Areas are joined with the Challis National Forest. The Salmon National Forest will discuss two of those three Roadless Areas in its planning documents, in addition to the 21 Roadless Areas within the Administrative Unit which do not border other forests. Roadless Areas, as well as Roadless Areas contiguous to the Salmon for which a decision will be made by the Salmon as lead Forest, are shown in Appendix C.

The Salmon Administrative Unit is entirely within Idaho, with portions in Lemhi, Valley, and Idaho Counties. The forest is divided into four Ranger Districts, with District Offices located at Salmon, Leadore, Cobalt, and North Fork, Idaho. The Forest Supervisor's Office is located in Salmon, Idaho. Salmon is reached from the north and south by U.S. Highway 93, and from the southeast by State Highway 28.

The Salmon National Forest's borders touch private land and several isolated parcels of State of Idaho land, as well as land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The forest also contacts the Beaverhead, Bitterroot, Payette, and Challis National Forests.

Currently the Salmon National Forest is being managed by direction established in District multiple-use plans (developed in the 1960's and early 1970's), or Management Unit Plans (Moose Creek Land Unit Plan, Silverleads Land Unit Plan, or Red Rock Peak Land Unit Plan from 1975; Twelvemile Land Unit Plan from 1976; Beartrap-Dutchler Land Unit Plan from 1977; or Leesburg Land Unit Plan from 1978), and the 1968 Timber Management Plan as amended in 1979. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness is managed under a Management Plan approved in 1985 as required by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act. That Wilderness Management Plan is incorporated by reference (36 CFR 219.2[b]) and remains the same in all alternatives.

The forest provides a wide range of resources and opportunities, including timber, range, wildlife, watershed, developed and dispersed recreation and wilderness.

D. Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities

The identification of public issues, management concerns and opportunities was done through a public involvement process required by the NFMA planning implementation regulations (36 CFR 219.12[b]).

Alternatives for management of the Salmon National Forest's lands and resources address significant issues, concerns, and opportunities related to forest management. These issues, concerns, and opportunities must be addressed in the Plan to provide appropriate, effective management direction for the forest. The ICO's were also used to establish the scope of the environmental impact statement (40 CFR 1501.7).

Forestwide public issues and management concerns were developed from comments solicited from the general public, taken from planning records, and from the Forest staff. A detailed discussion of the scoping process used in defining significant ICO's and how they were addressed by the alternatives can be found in Appendix A and in the planning records for the forest.

The Issues, Concerns, and Management Opportunities (ICO's) addressed in the DEIS and the proposed Forest Plan are:

PLANNING ISSUES

PLANNING ISSUE 1: Mineral and Energy Resources

Planning Question: How should mineral, oil and gas, and geothermal resource explorations and development be integrated with management of other forest resources?

Primary Issue Areas

A. How much land will be available for mineral exploration and development and what is the potential?

B. How will exploration and development impacts be managed?

PLANNING ISSUE 2: Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management

Planning Question: How should wildlife and fish habitat management be integrated with other forest resources and coordinated with State and Federal species management goals?

Primary Issue Areas

A. How should general wildlife and fish habitat be managed?

B. How should big game habitat be managed and what should the management emphasis be?

C. How should anadromous and resident fisheries habitat be managed?

D. How should multiple resource coordination and wildlife and fisheries habitat management be conducted?

E. Continued agency cooperation in wildlife and fisheries management.

PLANNING ISSUE 3: Timber Management - Quantity

Planning Question: How much timber should be produced from the Salmon National Forest considering economics and other resource objectives?

Primary Issue Areas

A. How much should be harvested and what should be the timber management emphasis?

B. How does economics affect timber harvest and management?

C. How will wildlife objectives affect timber management and vice versa?

D. How will other resource objectives affect timber management and vice versa?

PLANNING ISSUE 4: Roadless and Undeveloped Areas

Planning Question: Which roadless areas should be recommended for wilderness classification or designated for nonwilderness uses?

Primary Issue Areas

A. Which areas should be recommended for classification as wilderness by the Congress?

B. Which areas should be designated for resource development?

C. Which areas should be managed to retain a semi-primitive setting?

PLANNING ISSUE 5: Transportation System Management

Planning Question: What transportation system does the Salmon National Forest need and how should it be managed?

Primary Issue Areas

A. What should be the level of transportation planning and design?

B. Road administration?

C. Level of road maintenance on the Salmon National Forest?

PLANNING ISSUE 6: Recreation

Planning Question: How should recreation resources on the forest be managed and what opportunities should be provided?

Primary Issue Areas

A. What should be the management of general recreation opportunities?

B. What should be the degree of emphasis for fees and development/maintenance of developed sites?

✓ C. Is current ORV management adequate?

D. How should the forest trail system be managed?

E. How should winter sports areas be managed and user conflicts resolved?

PLANNING ISSUE 7: Watershed Management

Planning Question: How should the water resource and watershed management be integrated with other resource management?

Primary Issue Areas

A. How will watershed management be coordinated with other resource management?

B. What will be the resulting water quality and quantity?

PLANNING ISSUE 8: Timber Management - Treatments Methods

Planning Question: What cutting methods, harvest systems, and post sale treatments should be used on the Salmon National Forest?

Primary Issue Areas

A. What cutting methods and logging systems should be used?

B. How should timber sale cleanup and conduct of logging be addressed?

C. What should be the level of reforestation and timber stand improvement, and what methods should be used?

PLANNING ISSUE 9: Rangeland Resource

Planning Question: How should the rangeland resource on the forest be managed?

Primary Issue Areas

A. What level of domestic livestock grazing should be provided on the forest?

B. How should conflicts between domestic livestock management and other resources be resolved?

PLANNING ISSUE 10: Insect and Disease

Planning Question: How should the impacts of forest insects and diseases be considered and how will various management activities respond to insect and disease effects?

PLANNING ISSUE 11: Firewood

Planning Question: How should the Salmon National Forest provide firewood?

Primary Issue Areas

A. How much firewood should be provided?

B. How should we provide access to firewood areas?

C. How much should firewood be regulated and should there be a charge for it?

D. How do other resource objectives affect the use of firewood and vice versa?

E. What firewood information should be provided?

PLANNING ISSUE 12: Visual Resources

Planning Question: How should visual resources be integrated with other forest resource management programs?

PLANNING ISSUE 13: Community Stability

Planning Question: To what degree can and should future forest management contribute to local community stability?

PLANNING ISSUE 14: Pesticides and Herbicides

Planning Question: How should the Salmon National Forest use chemicals to control insects, weeds, and other vegetation?

PLANNING ISSUE 15: Fire Management

Planning Question: How should fire management activities be conducted on the forest?

PLANNING ISSUE 16: Timber Utilization

Planning Question: What should the Salmon National Forest do to foster total wood utilization and what should be the role of small timber sales (small size sales and sales of small products)?

Primary Issue Areas

A. What should be done to encourage wood utilization?

B. What should be the role of small sales and small wood product sales?

PLANNING ISSUE 17: Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat Management

Planning Question: How should threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitats be managed and how will it influence other forest resource management?

PLANNING ISSUE 18: Riparian Management

Planning Question: How should multiple use management be conducted and coordinated in riparian zones?

PLANNING ISSUE 19: Lands Ownership

Planning Question: How should the Salmon National Forest be managed adjacent to private lands and what land ownership or management adjustments should be made?

Primary Issue Areas

A. How should the Salmon National Forest be managed adjacent to private lands?

B. What land ownership adjustments should be made?

PLANNING ISSUE 20: Special Areas

Planning Question: How many special areas are needed and/or required; and what constraints do existing or potential special areas place on management of other forest resources?

PLANNING ISSUE 21: Special Land Uses

Planning Question: What special uses are needed on the forest and how should they be managed?

PLANNING ISSUE 22: Law Enforcement

Planning Question: What should the level of law enforcement be and what areas should be given special attention?

E. Organization of FEIS

The remainder of the Final Environmental Impact Statement is structured as follows:

Chapter II explains the process of developing alternatives, including benchmarks, and describes and compares alternatives, including the preferred alternative.

Chapter III describes the affected environment which is the land, resources, and activities managed by the Salmon National Forest.

Chapter IV predicts the environmental consequences of implementing each alternative and includes discussions of the short- and long-term effects and the irreversible and irretrievable commitments of the resources.

Chapter V lists the names and qualifications of the major contributors to the Plan and EIS.

Chapter VI lists the agencies, organizations, and persons to whom the Forest sent copies of the EIS.

Chapter VII is the glossary.

Chapter VIII is the index.

F. Planning Records

The resource information and analysis procedures developed during the Salmon National Forest's Land and Resource Planning process are part of the Forest Planning records and are available at the Supervisor's Office, located one mile north of Salmon, Idaho, on Highway 93 (P.O. Box 729, Salmon, Idaho 83467), during regular business hours. These records are incorporated by reference as provided for in the NEPA implementing regulations (40 CFR 1502.21). The intention is to include them in the planning process. Also included by reference is

the Final Environmental Impact Statement on the 1980 Assessment and RPA Program filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on September 26, 1980, the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan (1985) and Intermountain Regional Guide (January 1984).

II. ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

This chapter describes the alternatives, explains how they were developed, compares the impacts associated with each alternative, and identifies the proposed action.

A. Alternative Development Process

1. Overview

a. Basis for Alternative Development

National Forest Management Act Regulations, 36 CFR 219.12(f), provide direction for formulating alternatives. The primary goal is to provide an adequate base for identifying the alternative that maximizes net public benefits, consistent with resource integration and management requirements stated in 36 CFR 219.13 through 36 CFR 219.27.

Net public benefit refers to the overall, long term value to the nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not. Both priced and nonpriced outputs are considered as benefits when estimating the net public benefits. Priced outputs are divided into two types; those for which the value is established in the market place (market values) and those for which a value is estimated (willingness to pay).

b. How Alternatives were Developed

The Forest Planning Interdisciplinary (ID) Team developed 12 alternatives in response to the NFMA, NEPA, internal concerns, and public input by the process summarized below:

1) Major issues were identified through public involvement efforts. The Forest's management concerns were added to these public issues.

2) The public issues and management concerns were consolidated into a set of planning issues.

3) Demand and supply potentials were estimated for the various resources that were highlighted by the planning issues. Needed changes in current management direction and opportunities to change future emphasis were identified.

4) Alternative direction statements were established that provided a broad range of options which would be responsive to the planning issues. Prescriptions were

developed and applied to units of land called analysis areas. The list of prescriptions and assignment of analysis areas to them are shown in Appendix D. Resolution of the issues by alternative is shown in Appendix B.

5) Constraints and mitigation measures for each resource output were applied to each alternative. These constraints and mitigation measures affect the maximum and/or minimum level of goods and services to be produced. These constraints, and mitigation measures with rationale for their use, are shown in Appendix B.

6) The ID Team, aided by FORPLAN, estimated the goods and services that each alternative could produce. FORPLAN is a mathematical process that uses linear programming to select a combination of prescriptions within a given set of constraints designed to achieve the management direction for each alternative. FORPLAN is further explained in Appendix B.

7) The estimates (prepared in Step 6) were used to revise and refine the constraints and direction of each alternative. These adjustments were necessary to continue to meet the intent of the alternative directions developed in Step 4.

8) Steps 4 through 7 were repeated as necessary to arrive at the required range of alternatives.

Constraints are summarized in Appendix B.

Mitigation measures are described in the forestwide standards and guidelines and management prescription standards and guidelines.

2. Benchmarks

The purpose of benchmark analysis is to define the available decision space, to assist in formulating alternatives, and to assist in showing the opportunity costs of outputs and management standards not priced in the analysis. All benchmarks meet minimum management requirements.

Nine benchmarks were developed:

a. Minimum Level - Specifies the minimum level of management necessary to maintain the forest as part of the National Forest System. This least cost benchmark results in custodial management, i.e., protects life, health, and safety of forest users; provides administration of special uses where unavailable; protects water and soil resources and prevents impairment of productivity of forest or adjacent lands. This level produces a present net value

greater than the present net value of any other benchmark. It, therefore, serves a dual purpose, i.e., to present the Minimum Level Benchmark and the Maximum Present Net Value Benchmark.

b. Maximum Present Net Value (Market Prices) - Maximizes present net value for all resources with established market values. On the Salmon National Forest the following resource outputs have market values: Timber, range, developed recreation and commercially utilized fish. Nonmarket outputs would be produced within the constraints of market outputs.

c. Maximum Present Net Value (Assigned Values) with Required Harvest Floor - Maximizes present net value based on those outputs having either an established market price or assigned monetary value, while maintaining some timber harvest. This level includes values for timber, recreation, range, water, wildlife, and fish, as appropriate for the forest. Values are assigned through the RPA process.

d. Maximum Timber - Estimates the maximum capability of the forest to provide timber while meeting minimum management requirements. The harvest flow constraint for this level differs from that of other benchmarks (nondeclining yield). The harvest flow constraint for this benchmark consists of: Sequential upper bound of 45 percent in the first decade, 25 percent in later decades; lower bound of 25 percent in all decades.

e. Maximum Range - Estimates the maximum capability of the forest to produce forage for domestic livestock. Productive timberlands are retained for timber production and it is assumed that timber harvest on these productive timberlands has no effect on range production.

f. Maximum Big Game - Estimates the maximum capacity of the forest to provide big game habitat. This level assumes maximum protection for soil and water.

g. Current Direction - Portrays the amount of goods and services expected to be provided if current management direction continues. This benchmark provides a basis for comparison of the other benchmarks and alternatives and help determine the need for change. This benchmark also provides the basis for the "No Action" alternative (Alternative 1).

h. All Wilderness - Maximizes the wilderness potential on the forest. This benchmark assigns all roadless areas to wilderness. Other resource outputs are produced at levels which do not conflict with this level of wilderness.

i. No Wilderness - Estimates the effects of assigning no roadless areas to wilderness. On the Salmon National Forest, this level is essentially the same as the Maximum Present Net Value (Assigned Values) with Required Harvest Benchmark.

Benchmarks are discussed in detail in Appendix B. Inputs, outputs, benefits, and costs are summarized in Tables II-6A(1) through II-6A(9) and Table II-7A.

B. Presentation of Alternatives

1. Alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed study. Although the benchmarks are expected to be implementable alternatives, most were not structured to be responsive to ICO's, budget constraints, and/or multi-resources management goals. As a result, only the Current Level Benchmark was considered in detail as an alternative. All other benchmarks were eliminated from further detailed study.

Four alternatives were considered and then eliminated from detailed study. The first, Current Budget, was eliminated when it became apparent that it would not be significantly different than the No Action alternative because the low level of timber harvest lessened the effect of the budget constraint. The second, Modified Current Direction without nondeclining yield (departure) was eliminated when relaxing the nondeclining yield constraint did not significantly increase harvest in the first two decades. The third, Modified Current Direction with inventory visual quality objectives, was eliminated from further study because the reduction in timber volume associated with meeting inventory VQO's was considered to be unacceptable considering the goals of the alternative.

The fourth, Uneven-Aged Management on All Suitable Timberlands, was eliminated from further study for several reasons. The comparison of even-aged vs. uneven-aged management was not identified as a major issue on the Salmon National Forest or in the Intermountain Region and, as a result, Regional planning advice did not require development of a full-scale uneven-aged management alternative. Harvest cutting methods, along with appropriate logging systems, were evaluated on a programmatic basis in the Intermountain Regional Guide Final EIS (January 1984) in which the selected alternative stated "Even-aged harvest cutting methods would be the most commonly used method in coniferous forests." In Region 4 and on the Salmon National Forest even-aged harvest cutting methods are considered optimal for most forest cover types because:

1. They better meet the silvicultural requirements of major forest types. See the Intermountain Regional Guide Final EIS (January 1984), Appendix D - Silvicultural Requirements of Major Forest Types. This appendix establishes the

scientific basis for silvicultural practices in 11 major types in the Region.

2. It is a more cost efficient method.

3. It is beneficial in managing insects and disease and in reducing fire hazards created by fuel loading.

Although uneven-aged management has not been prescribed on a forestwide basis, it is a prescribed method in dry, south-facing ponderosa pine sites and in riparian areas where timber management will be undertaken.

For each individual timber sale, uneven-aged harvest cutting will be evaluated along with all other methods to determine the optimum method for that site.

2. Alternatives Considered in Detail

The following 12 alternatives were considered in detail and are intended to cover the broad range necessary to address major issues, concerns and opportunities.

Alternative 12, Modified Current, is the proposed action. This alternative was selected after all the alternatives were formulated, effects were estimated, and all alternatives were evaluated, using the tradeoff evaluation process.

ALTERNATIVE #1

CURRENT MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (NO ACTION)

Provide the current level or trend of goods and services in the future. Analysis has shown that the historic level of timber harvest is not compatible with providing the current level of other goods and services. In order to provide an implementable alternative, the allowable sale quantity in this alternative was lowered to accommodate current objectives for other resources. Although this alternative does not provide for historic levels of timber harvest, it does approximate outputs if current direction is projected into the future. Alternative 4, 1980 RPA, provides for historic timber harvest levels by relaxing other resource objectives. Budget is constrained in the first decade, but may change in subsequent decades to meet projected trends. This alternative provides a basis for comparison of the other alternatives and helps determine the need for change. The budget required to implement this alternative is not significantly different from the current budget, therefore, this alternative also satisfies the requirement for the current budget alternative.

Recreation

All developed sites which are designated fee sites or high use boating sites will be operated and maintained to standard. Operation and maintenance of all other developed sites will concentrate on health and safety related items. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. A new campground will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar with a capacity of 100 PAOT. The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed and a new boating site will be constructed at Owl Creek. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Big Hole Pass, Iron Lake, Big Eightmile, Twin Creek and Camas Creek. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

All dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. Approximately 66,800 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in the Roaded Natural setting. Demand will exceed capacity in the Semi-Primitive setting by the end of the planning period.

Emphasis for trail maintenance will generally be restricted to designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic and Recreation). There will be 1-2 miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 1	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	502,753	+ 76,749
Retention	189,864	- 3,025
Partial Retention	419,369	- 71,167
Modification	377,822	-212,272
Maximum Modification	287,186	+209,715

Lack of maintenance at nonfee developed sites will result in an overall decline in quality of experience in the short term. Over the long term, facilities and sites will be lost due to deterioration, thereby increasing use pressure on remaining sites and dispersed areas. The quality of fee sites will be maintained or improved slightly.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain generally high. There will be some degradation in the immediate vicinity of large projects initiated for other resource development.

Wilderness and nationally designated trails will generally remain in a usable condition. The condition of nonwilderness trails will generally decline and in many cases they will become unusable.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 28 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 59 percent will appear essentially natural, and 13 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors will be managed to standard, with the remainder of the wilderness managed at less than standard. All proposed wilderness will be managed to less than standard. Recommended for wilderness designation will be 76,749 acres of roadless area.

See Table II-1 for specific wilderness designation recommendations.

The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will remain generally high. Degradation from user impacts will continue to occur at campsites around popular lakes in the Bighorn Crags.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat for the current big game population of approximately 7,100 elk, 18,600 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep and 300 mountain goats. Maintain 10 percent of the forested lands (outside of wilderness) as old growth for dependent species. Manage habitat for all other species to maintain current populations. Necessary mitigation measures will include travel restrictions and coordinated sale design and operation to ensure the full spectrum of habitat needs for big game species is provided. Winter range habitat improvement projects such as prescribed burning and browse regeneration will be conducted. Unroaded key elk summer ranges and big game winter ranges will continue to support the majority of the populations of hunted species.

Manage aquatic habitat capability at a level sufficient to meet state water quality and species production goals for both resident and anadromous species. Species objectives would be linked with maintaining fry emergence survivals at 60 percent for resident trout and 68 percent for anadromous steelhead. There will be a need to correct several passage barriers and allow sediment levels to decline though reducing management activities on several streams in order to attain anadromous species objectives. There will also be a need to conduct habitat enhancement on an annual basis to compensate for natural and man induced habitat deficiencies. Under this alternative, both resident trout and anadromous species habitats would improve in production capability through reduction of sediment, better riparian management and habitat enhancement. Aquatic habitat objectives and fish production goals will be monitored through substrate and other habitat analyses. Additional information will be collected during population assessments.

Range

Permitted AUM's will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 54,700. The minor increase will be a result of implementing currently approved allotment management plans. Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved.

Timber

Offer economically marketable timber sales at the current Timber Management Plan level of approximately 30 MMBF per year, while meeting other current direction resource objectives. Economically marketable sales are sales that are expected to sell at a given market and augmentation level.

Because the past level of timber offering is not compatible with other resource objectives over the long run, the first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity for this alternative is 20.5 MMBF per year. Approximately 416 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a forestwide basis.

Augmentation will be at 15 percent of the total road cost. If current lumber market prices continue, only 9.2 MMBF per year is expected to sell. The volume expected to sell varies with augmentation.

Soil and Water

Watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Short term decreases in water quality will be

compatible with Fisheries goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and larger streams to meet Fisheries objectives. Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acreage to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunity will be open for entry and leasing, however, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Maintain the cultural resources program at a strictly support level. Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Update the cultural resources overview prior to each major plan revision.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will remain low. Potential exists for sites to be damaged through neglect and vandalism.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet national network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50-mile radius of the forest, and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River each year. Process 3 to 5 small tract sales or interchange applications per year. Acquire 4 to 5 road or trail right-of-way cases for existing roads or trails per year. Fourteen to 17 miles of boundary would be surveyed and posted per year. Process 22 withdrawal revocations or modifications per year until 1991. Special use administration will remain at the minimum level needed for public health and safety.

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 80 percent complete. Construction of 4 miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur sometime during the second decade. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 10 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not built to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction, primarily to improve safety, will occur on 6 miles per year throughout the first 2 decades.

During the first decade, the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 42 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 10 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. At current maintenance funding other local roads will slowly deteriorate over time.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per year or more often if unsafe conditions occur.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young, even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #2

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

Emphasis is on outputs that have the potential to produce income for the government. Timber, range, minerals, developed recreation, special uses, etc., are emphasized.

Recreation

Significantly increase operation and maintenance emphasis at all developed sites. Manage all developed sites to standard and emphasize quality of experience. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. New campgrounds will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar (100 PAOT), Clear Creek (100 PAOT), Big Eightmile (50 PAOT), Ebenezer Bar (50 PAOT), Hawley Creek (50 PAOT), Williams Lake (50 PAOT), and Salzer Bar (100 PAOT). New picnic grounds will be constructed at Twelvemile Creek (25 PAOT) and Newland Ranch (50 PAOT). The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

All dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. Approximately 25,700 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will decline over the planning period as other resource development occurs. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in the Roaded Natural setting. Demand will exceed capacity in the semi-primitive setting by the end of the planning period.

Emphasis for trail maintenance will generally be restricted to high use trails in designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic and Recreation). There will be one to two miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas where it does not conflict with other resource development. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 2	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	610,321	+184,317
Retention	68,310	-124,579
Partial Retention	104,082	-386,454
Modification	73,397	-516,697
Maximum Modification	920,884	+843,413

There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will generally decline, particularly in the vicinity of large projects initiated for other resource development.

Most wilderness and nationally designated trails will remain in a usable condition. Most nonwilderness trails will be removed from the system as other development occurs. Remaining nonwilderness trails will receive minimal maintenance and over time will become unusable.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 34 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 46 percent will appear essentially natural, and 20 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will be managed to standard, with the remainder of the wilderness managed at less than standard.

All proposed wilderness will be managed at less than standard. Recommended for wilderness designation will be 184,317 acres.

See Table II-1 for specific wilderness designation recommendations.

The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will remain generally high.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat capability for approximately 6,000 elk, 14,800 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep and 300 mountain goats. Habitat capability for all other wildlife species will be maintained at or above the level necessary to support minimum viable population. Mitigation measures under this alternative would be limited to those that would not affect other outputs but would include travel restrictions. These measures would become increasingly important as habitat capability declines due to cover removal and increased roading. Conflicts between native ungulates and domestic livestock will increase.

Aquatic habitat conditions would be managed at the highest level which will not conflict with market opportunities. At a minimum habitat capability will allow for providing for minimum viable populations for both resident and anadromous species. Species objectives would be linked with maintaining fry emergence survivals at 19 percent for resident trout and 47 percent for anadromous steelhead. Habitat enhancement would be at a reduced level. Under this alternative, state anadromous species goals would not be met.

Range

Permitted AUM's will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 57,600. The increase results from placing less coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats, and from a higher level of range forage improvement and intensity of grazing management. Conflict areas with wildlife, especially big game, can be expected to increase.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect and enhance the value of other resources and to comply with State law.

Approximately 150 acres will be treated annually for the first 10 year period. This will insure the eradication of new infestations, prevent the spread of

existing infestations to adjacent lands, and gradually eliminate existing infestations.

Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Improvement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will be emphasized.

Timber

Offer economically marketable timber sales at a level significantly higher than the current direction level, while meeting minimum objectives for other resources.

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity is 32.9 MMBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 521 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a forestwide basis.

Augmentation will be at 35 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 19.7 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

Watershed conditions, water quality will decrease due to cumulative impacts of management activity. Soil resources committed to developments, such as roads, will increase. Decreases in water quality will be limited in third order and larger streams so that minimum viable fishery populations are maintained. Coordination and mitigation actions will be increased due to the increase in management activities. Highest quality watershed conditions will be maintained where there is no conflict with market opportunities. In some areas, however, water quality to downstream beneficial uses may not be maintained at current levels.

Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acreage to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, minerals and energy

costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Record and evaluate known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Begin systematic inventory of areas identified as having high potential for cultural resources. Develop a forestwide interpretive program for cultural resources. Increase monitoring and maintenance of significant properties to deter vandalism and deterioration from natural forces. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview biannually. Increase cooperation and coordination with the scientific community for the study of the resource.

Our knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be very high. Significant amounts of protection and interpretation will be provided.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50-mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements each year, in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River. Process 5 to 8 small tract case sales per year. Acquire 8 to 9 road right-of-way cases per year, with priority for access to timber sales, grazing allotments and similar resource management income production opportunities. Survey and post 14 to 17 miles of boundary each year. Process 22 withdrawal revocations or modifications per year until 1991. Increase special use permit administration above the level for public health and safety to review 20 to 30 charge category permits, to update annual fees.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 80 percent complete. Construction of six miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur during the third decade. The system will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Reconstruction to provide all weather roads and improve safety on eight miles per year throughout the first two decades.

During the first decade the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 67 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 15 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per year or more often if unsafe conditions occur.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to decline significantly as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #3

NONMARKET OPPORTUNITIES

Emphasis is on nonmarket outputs and values such as water, fish and wildlife, and dispersed recreation. Budget is constrained in the first decade only. Use assigned values.

Recreation

Significantly increase operation and maintenance emphasis at all developed sites. Manage all developed sites to standard and emphasize quality of experience. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. A new campground will be constructed at Clear Creek (100 PAOT). The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed and a new boating site will be constructed at Owl Creek. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Meadow Lake, Big Hole Pass, Kenney Creek, Iron Lake, Middle Fork of Little Timber Creek, Big Eightmile, Twin Creek, Camas Creek, Salzer Bar, Hayden Creek and Upper Big Bear Creek. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

Significantly increase emphasis on dispersed area management. All management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be managed to standard. Approximately 311,900 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain very high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in both the Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive settings.

Primary emphasis for trail maintenance will be in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities, designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, Recreation), although all system trails will be maintained in a usable condition. There will be 8-10 miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 3	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	774,522	+348,518
Retention	103,916	- 88,973
Partial Retention	358,237	-132,299
Modification	478,407	-111,687
Maximum Modification	61,912	- 15,559

There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain very high.

All system trails will remain in a usable condition. The condition of priority trails (e.g., wilderness) will be improved over the current situation.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 44 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 48 percent will appear essentially natural, and 8 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will be managed to a high level of intensity, with the remainder of the wilderness managed to standard.

All proposed wilderness will be managed to standard. Recommended for wilderness designation will be 348,518 acres.

See Table II-1 for specific wilderness designation recommendation.

The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will remain very high.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat capability for big game populations of approximately 9,700 elk, 22,300 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep and 300 mountain goats. Management under this alternative is to be commensurate with 1990 Idaho Fish and Game objectives. Key elk summer range, key big game winter range and major migration corridors will be maintained in high quality condition. Livestock-wildlife conflicts will be resolved to favor big game and overall habitat condition will be improved through better livestock distribution. Mitigation measures will include emphasis on travel restrictions and seasonal operating restrictions. Habitat capability for all species will be provided at near-optimum levels.

Aquatic habitats will be managed to significantly increase anadromous and resident species habitat capability through reducing sediment, increased coordination in riparian zones, and increased habitat enhancement. Fry survivals would be at levels higher than those required to meet state goals. Emergence survivals would meet or exceed 60 percent for resident species and 68 percent for anadromous steelhead. Aquatic habitat capabilities for all fish species would be improved substantially through direct habitat enhancement and closer coordination of land-use activities. Riparian habitat conditions would be improved resulting in more stable stream conditions.

Range

Permitted AUM's will decrease from the current level of 54,000 to 47,900. The decrease results from placing greater coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats. Conflicts in key wildlife use areas will be resolved in favor of wildlife. Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Control efforts will

be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will be emphasized.

Timber

Offer economically marketable timber sales at a level whereby amenity or nonmarket outputs are maintained at high levels.

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity will be 8.0 MMBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 225 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to decline within the planning period.

Augmentation will be at 15 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 5.6 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

Watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained or improved such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Short term decreases in water quality will be compatible with Fisheries goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and larger streams to meet Fisheries objectives. In general, water quality will meet or exceed the needs of all downstream beneficial uses. Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acreage to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all

inventory activities. Begin program of recording and evaluation of known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Provide moderate interpretation of National Register sites. Provide minimal maintenance of significant properties. Provide patrols of easily accessible significant properties to deter vandalism. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview every five years.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Minimal protection and interpretation of significant properties will be provided.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50-mile radius of the forest, and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential NRA.

areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements each year, in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River. Process 3 to 5 small tract sale or interchange applications per year. With priority assigned to wilderness trails and wilderness access roads, acquire 4 or 5 right-of-way cases each year, for existing roads and trails. Survey and post 14 to 17 miles of boundary each year. Process 22 withdrawal revocations or modifications per year, until 1991. Increase administration of outfitter/guide permits. Other special use administration will remain at the minimum level for public health and safety. Postpone timber harvest where no right-of-way access exists, and/or request County cooperation in acquiring right-of-way access for existing roads to scheduled timber sales.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 95 percent complete. Construction of three miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur sometime during the first decade. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 10 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not built to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction, primarily to improve safety will occur on three miles per year throughout the first two decades.

During the first decade the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 17 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 5 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1 or allowed to deteriorate.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per year or more often if unsafe conditions occur.

Forest Pest Management

The objective of forest pest management is to reduce damage and loss caused by pests on all forest lands and range lands to levels consistent with management objectives, with due consideration for environmental concerns, biological effectiveness, and economic efficiency.

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to slightly increase as a relatively low percentage of the forest is converted to young, even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #4

1980 RPA PROGRAM

Emphasis is on providing the Forest's share (outputs and program emphasis) of the 1980 RPA Program as identified in the Regional Guide. This alternative provides a level of timber harvest close to the historic level while relaxing other resource objectives.

Recreation

All developed sites which are designated fee sites or high use boating sites will be operated and maintained to standard. Operation and maintenance of all other developed sites will concentrate on health and safety related items. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. A new campground will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar with a capacity of 100 PAOT. The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed and a new boating site will be constructed at Owl Creek. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Big Hole Pass, Iron Lake, Big Eightmile, Twin Creek and Camas Creek. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

All dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. Approximately 32,400 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in the Roaded Natural setting. Demand will exceed capacity in the Semi-Primitive setting by the end of the planning period.

Emphasis for trail maintenance will generally be restricted to designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic and Recreation). There will be 8-10 miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas where it does not conflict with other resource development. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 4	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	583,722	+157,718
Retention	74,517	-118,372
Partial Retention	115,010	-375,526
Modification	81,377	-508,717
Maximum Modification	922,368	+844,897

Lack of maintenance at nonfee developed sites will result in an overall decline in quality of experience in the short term. Over the long term, facilities and sites will be lost due to deterioration, thereby increasing use pressure on remaining sites and dispersed areas. The quality of fee sites will be maintained or improved slightly.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain generally high. There will be some degradation in the immediate vicinity of large projects initiated for other resource development.

Wilderness and nationally designated trails will generally remain in a usable condition. The condition of nonwilderness trails will generally decline and in many cases they will become unusable.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 33 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 45 percent will appear essentially natural, and 22 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors will be managed to standard, with the remainder of the wilderness managed at less than standard.

All proposed wilderness will be managed at less than standard. Recommended for wilderness designation will be 157,718 acres.

See Table II-1 for specific wilderness designation recommendations.

The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will remain generally high. Degradation from user impacts will continue to occur at campsites around popular lakes in the Bighorn Crags.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat for big game species at the highest level commensurate with other recommended program outputs. Habitat capability under this alternative will provide for approximately 6,700 elk, 14,800 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep and 300 mountain goats. Big game habitat capability will decline rapidly as new roads are constructed in unroaded areas and cover is reduced in cover limiting areas. Mitigation measures will be commensurate with other program outputs but will include travel restrictions. Habitat capability for all other species will remain at or above that necessary to ensure minimum viable populations.

Aquatic habitat conditions would be managed at the highest level which will not conflict with market opportunities. At a minimum habitat capability will allow for providing for minimum viable populations for both resident and anadromous species. Species objectives would be linked with maintaining fry emergence survivals at 19 percent for resident trout and 47 percent for anadromous steelhead. Habitat enhancement would be substantially increased.

Under this alternative, State anadromous species goals would not be met. Additional emphasis in habitat improvement, especially in anadromous habitat, will partially offset some negative effects.

Range

Permitted AUM's will slightly increase from the current level of 54,000 to 54,700. The minor increase will be a result of implementing currently

approved allotment management plans. Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved.

Timber

The 1980 RPA objective of 40 MMBF per year will not be met.

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity will be 32.7 MMBF per year, very close to the historic harvest level. In this alternative, approximately 532 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a forestwide basis.

Augmentation will be at 35 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 19.6 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

In localized areas, watershed stability and water quality will decrease due to cumulative impacts of management activity. Soil resources committed to developments, such as roads, will increase. Decreases in water quality will be limited in third order and larger streams so that minimum viable fishery populations are maintained. Coordination and mitigative actions will be increased due to the increase in management activities. Highest quality watershed conditions will be maintained where there is no conflict with the recommended program. In some areas, however, water quality to downstream beneficial uses may not be maintained at current levels.

Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acreage to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, minerals and energy

costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Record and evaluate known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Begin systematic inventory of areas identified as having high potential for cultural resources. Develop a forestwide interpretive program for cultural resources. Increase monitoring and maintenance of significant properties to deter vandalism and deterioration from natural forces. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview biannually. Increase cooperation and coordination with the scientific community for the study of the resource.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be very high. Significant amounts of protection and interpretation will be provided.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

Air Quality

Currently there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50-mile radius of the forest, and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management

proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements each year, in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River. Process 5 to 10 small tract sale or interchange applications per year. Acquire 8 to 13 road right-of-way cases per year. Survey and post 17 to 25 miles of boundary each year. Process 22 withdrawal revocations or modifications per year until 1991. Increase special use administration to review 35 to 40 charge category permits annually to update permit fees.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 80 percent complete. Construction of five miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur during the second decade. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 10 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not built to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction, primarily to improve safety and provide all-weather roads will occur on nine miles per year throughout the period.

During the first decade the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 72 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 15 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 4 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per year or more often if unsafe conditions occur. Also, culverts that form a barrier to fish migration shall be replaced with bridges, at an average rate of one per year, until the condition is alleviated.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to decline significantly as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young, even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #5

HIGH PRODUCTIVITY

The objective of this alternative is to produce a high level of market outputs (timber and range) that are economically feasible. Statutory standards such as water and air quality, threatened and endangered species, and soil productivity will be met.

Recreation

Significantly increase operation and maintenance emphasis at all developed sites. Manage all developed sites to standard and emphasize quality of experience. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. New campgrounds will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar (100 PAOT), Clear Creek (100 PAOT), Big Eightmile (50 PAOT), Ebenezer Bar (50 PAOT), Hawley Creek (50 PAOT), Williams Lake (50 PAOT), and Salzer Bar (100 PAOT). New picnic grounds will be constructed at Twelvemile Creek (25 PAOT) and Newland Ranch (50 PAOT). The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

All dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. Approximately 17,500 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will decline over the planning period as other resource development occurs. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in the Roaded Natural setting. Demand will exceed capacity in the Semi-Primitive setting by the end of the planning period.

Emphasis for trail maintenance will generally be restricted to high use trails in designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic and Recreation). There will be 8-10 miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas where it does not conflict with other resource development. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 5	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	426,004	No Change
Retention	75,359	-117,530
Partial Retention	129.282	-361,254
Modification	108,394	-481,700
Maximum Modification	1,037,955	+960,484

There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will decline, more so than any other alternative, particularly in the vicinity of large projects initiated for other resource development.

Most wilderness and nationally designated trails will remain in a usable condition. Most nonwilderness trails will be removed from the system as other development occurs. Remaining nonwilderness trails will receive minimal maintenance and over time will become unusable.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 24 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 53 percent will appear essentially natural, and 23 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors will be managed to standard, with the remainder of the wilderness managed at less than standard.

There is no new wilderness proposed in this alternative. Wilderness remains at the existing 426,000 acres.

The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will remain generally high. Degradation from user impacts will continue to occur at campsites around popular lakes in the Bighorn Crags.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat for big game at the highest level commensurate with other recommended program outputs. Habitat capability under this alternative will provide for approximately 5,400 elk, 14,800 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep and 300 mountain goats. Big game habitat capability will decline rapidly as new roads are constructed in unroaded areas and cover is reduced in cover limiting areas. Mitigation measures will be commensurate with other program outputs but will include travel restrictions. Habitat capability for all other species will remain at or above that necessary to ensure minimum viable populations.

Aquatic habitat conditions would be managed at the highest level which will not conflict with market opportunities. At a minimum habitat capability will allow for providing for minimum viable populations for both resident and anadromous species. Species objectives would be linked with maintaining fry emergence survivals at 19 percent for resident trout and 47 percent for anadromous steelhead. Habitat enhancement would be substantially increased.

Under this alternative, State anadromous species goals would not be met. Additional emphasis in habitat improvement, especially in anadromous habitat, will partially offset some negative effects.

Range

Permitted AUM's will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 64,400. The increase results from placing less coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats, and from a higher level of range forage improvement and intensity of grazing management. Conflict areas with wildlife, especially big game, can be expected to be significant.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect and enhance the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 150 acres will be treated annually for the first 10 year period. This will insure the eradication of new infestations, prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands, and gradually eliminate existing infestations.

Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved.

Timber

The objective to offer approximately 40 MMBF per year during the first decade increasing to approximately 75 MMBF per year in the fifth decade in economically marketable timber sales cannot be met.

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity will be 36.8 MMBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 568 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a forestwide basis.

Augmentation will be at 35 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 22.1 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

Watershed stability and water quality will decrease due to cumulative impacts of management activity. Soil resources committed to developments, such as roads, will increase. Decreases in water quality will be limited in third order and larger streams so that minimum viable fishery populations are maintained. Coordination and mitigative actions will be increased due to the increase in management activities. Highest quality watershed conditions will be maintained where there is no conflict with market opportunities. In some areas, however, water quality to downstream beneficial uses may not be maintained at current levels.

Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acreage to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values and for outputs that would require development of a system

road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Record and evaluate known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Begin systematic inventory of areas identified as having high potential for cultural resources. Develop a forestwide interpretive program for cultural resources. Increase monitoring and maintenance of significant properties to deter vandalism and deterioration from natural forces. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview biannually. Increase cooperation and coordination with the scientific community for the study of the resource.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be very high. Significant amounts of protection and interpretation will be provided.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

Air Quality

Currently there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50-mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

As affected by constrained budget, manage forest lands' activities to produce income for the government.

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements each year in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River and the Wild Segment of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. Process 8 to 10 small tract sale or interchange, and/or mineral fraction sales applications per year. Acquire 13 to 15 road rights-of-way cases per year. Survey and post 70 to 75 miles of boundary each year. Process 22 withdrawal revocations or modifications per year until 1991. Increase special use administration to review 40+ charge category permits annually to update permit fees and review 22 free use permits annually for continuation or change to charge category permits.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

Development and maintenance would be at a level required to support high outputs of goods and services. Safety economics and environmental concerns would be considered.

The arterial collector road system is 80 percent complete. Construction of six miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur during the third decade. The system will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Reconstruction to provide all weather roads and alleviate sections of unsafe roadway will occur on 20 miles per year throughout the first decade.

During the first decade the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 65 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 20 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per year or more often when unsafe conditions occur.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to decline significantly as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #6

CONSTRAINED BUDGET

This alternative emphasizes market outputs at a constrained budget level of the 10-year average budget minus 25 percent for all time periods.

Recreation

The following developed sites will be closed by 1990 in the order shown: Middle Fork Peak Campground, Yellowjacket Lake Campground, Crags Campground, Horse Creek Hot Springs Campground, Bear Creek Campground, Williams Lake Campground, and Hayden Creek Campground. All remaining developed sites will be re-evaluated in 1990 for further closures. All developed sites will be managed at less than standard with emphasis on health and safety related items. There will be no construction of new facilities and only limited rehabilitation of existing facilities with emphasis on fee sites. Demand for developed sites will exceed capacity by the end of the planning period.

All dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. Approximately 482,800 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in both the Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive settings.

Emphasis for trail maintenance will generally be restricted to designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, Recreation). There will be no trail construction/reconstruction.

Recreation special uses will be administered to meet minimum environmental and public service standards.

Visual Quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 6	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	426,004	No Change
Retention	192,889	No Change
Partial Retention	490,536	No Change
Modification	590,094	No Change
Maximum Modification	77,471	No Change

Lack of maintenance at developed sites will result in an overall decline in quality of experience in the short term. Over the long term, facilities and sites not already closed will be lost due to deterioration, thereby increasing use pressure on remaining sites and dispersed areas.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain generally high. There will be some degradation in the immediate vicinity of large projects initiated for other resource development.

Nationally designated trails and most wilderness trails will generally remain in a usable condition. The condition of nonwilderness trails will generally decline and in many cases they will become unusable.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 24 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 62 percent will appear essentially natural, and 14 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

All of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will be managed at less than standard.

There is no new wilderness proposed in this alternative. Wilderness remains at the existing 426,000 acres.

The quality and integrity of the majority of designated wilderness will remain generally high. Degradation from user impacts will continue to occur at campsites around popular lakes in the Bighorn Crags and are anticipated in the Wild segment of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat capability for big game population of approximatly 8,300 elk, 18,600 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep, and 300 mountain goats. Key elk summer range, key big game winter range, and major migration corridors will be maintained in high quality condition. Livestock-wildlife conflicts will be resolved to favor big game. Habitat capability for all other species will be provided to support at least minimum viable populations.

Manage aquatic habitat capability at a level sufficient to meet State water quality and species production goals for both resident and anadromous species. Species objectives will be linked with maintaining fry emergence survivals at 60 percent for resident trout and 68 percent for anadromous steelhead. Budget constraints would limit amount of habitat enhancement to a very low level. Aquatic habitat capabilities for both resident and anadromous species would be expected to improve slightly. Coordination of management activities, particularly grazing, in riparian zones will be greatly restricted.

Range

Permitted AUM's will gradually decrease from the current level of 54,000 to 45,400. The decrease results from the inability to reconstruct some needed improvement and to perform periodic forage improvement maintenance. Wildlife/grazing conflicts will be more pronounced as flexibility in grazing management systems is reduced. Some adverse impacts on dependent local ranches will be noted.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection

Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved.

Timber

The first decade sawtimber allowable sale quantity will be 17.6 MMBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 396 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a forestwide basis.

No augmentation will be provided of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 5.3 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

Watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Short term decreases in water quality will be compatible with Fisheries goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and larger streams to meet Fisheries' objectives. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acres to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values, and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing. However, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality, and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Maintain the cultural resources program at a strictly support level. Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Update the cultural resources overview prior to each major plan revision.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will remain low. Potential exists for sites to be damaged through neglect and vandalism.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently, there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50-mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat, and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Manage forest lands' activities at lowest maintenance level to accommodate minimum legal requirements and minimum public needs.

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

Acquire no scenic easements during this plan period. Process 1 to 3 small tract sales application cases per year. Acquire 1 to 3 road or trail right-of-way cases for program priority existing roads only per year. Process 22 withdrawal Revocations or Modifications per year until 1991. Survey and post boundary only where development type encroachment is occurring on System lands; estimated at 5 cases (8 miles) per year. Special Use Permit administration will remain at the minimum level needed for public health and safety.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is complete. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 10 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not built to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction will be deferred until necessary to retain needed access.

During the first decade the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 37 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 0 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1 or allowed to deteriorate.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per decade or more often when the budget allows.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young evenaged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #7

CAPABILITY EMPHASIS

Emphasis is on providing a high level of nonmarket outputs, while maintaining viable local timber and range industries.

Recreation

All developed sites which are designated fee sites or high use boating sites will be operated and maintained to standard. Operation and maintenance of all other developed sites will concentrate on health and safety related items. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. A new campground will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar with a capacity of 100 PAOT. The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed and a new boating site will be constructed at Owl Creek. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Big Hole Pass, Iron Lake, Big Eightmile, Twin Creek, and Camas Creek. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

Manage areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities to standard. All other dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. Approximately 197,500 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in both the Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive settings.

Emphasis for trail maintenance will generally be restricted to designated wilderness, management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities, and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, and Recreation). There will be one to two miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 7	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	662,778	+236,774
Retention	123,667	- 69,222
Partial Retention	382,071	-108,465
Modification	373,968	-216,126
Maximum Modification	234,510	+157,039

Lack of maintenance at nonfee developed sites will result in an overall decline in quality of experience in the short term. Over the long term, facilities and sites will be lost due to deterioration, thereby increasing use pressure on remaining sites and dispersed areas. The quality of fee sites and high use boating sites will be maintained or improved slightly.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain generally high. There will be some degradation in the immediate vicinity of large projects initiated for other resource development.

Wilderness, management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities, and nationally designated trails will generally remain in a usable condition. The condition of other nonwilderness trails will generally decline and in many cases they will become unusable.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 37 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 51 percent will appear essentially natural, and 12 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will be managed to a high level of intensity, with the remainder of the Wilderness managed to standard.

All proposed Wilderness will be managed at less than standard. Recommended for Wilderness designation will be 236,774 acres. See Table II-1 for specific Wilderness designation recommendations.

The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will remain generally high.

Wildlife and Fish

Concentrate habitat management on most productive habitat types. Maintain habitat capacity for big game populations of approximately 7,800 elk, 18,600 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep, and 300 mountain goats. Habitat will be provided for current populations of all other species. Livestock-wildlife conflicts will be resolved to favor wildlife on habitat capability areas. Extensive mitigation measures will be applied on all wildlife habitat capability areas.

Aquatic habitat management will be concentrated on the most productive anadromous and resident waters. Fry emergence survivals would meet or exceed 68 percent for anadromous steelhead. Other habitats will be managed to provide for minimum viable populations. Fry survivals in these drainages would be 79 percent for resident species and 47 percent for anadromous steelhead. High quality habitat will be maintained in the following drainages: Indian; Pine; Squaw; Spring; Owl; Camas; Sheep; Hayden; and, North Fork Salmon River. Habitat capability for all fish species would be improved substantially in those drainages maintained in high quality condition. Increased coordination of land use activity in specific zones will result in more stable stream channels and reduced sediment levels. Aquatic habitats in areas having intensive resource management will be expected to decline from current levels and would not meet State species management goals.

Range

Permitted AUM's will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 58,050. The increase results from a high level of range forage improvement and intensity of grazing management. Increased emphasis will be directed at those allotments

with the highest potential. A slight decrease in forage and habitat availability for big game will be evident.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Improvement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be emphasized.

Timber

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity will be 17.9 MMBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 399 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a forestwide basis.

Augmentation will be at 35 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 10.7 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

In areas of high management intensity, watershed stability, and water quality will decrease due to cumulative impacts of management activity. Soil resources committed to development, such as roads, will increase. Decreases in water quality will be limited in third order and larger streams so that minimum viable fishery populations are maintained in streams of low fisheries' habitat capability. Coordination and mitigative actions will be increased due to the increase in management activities. In some areas, however, water quality to downstream beneficial uses may not be maintained at current levels.

In areas of high fisheries potential, highest quality watershed conditions will be maintained wherever possible. Sediment delivery will be limited to meet or exceed fisheries goals in streams specified as highly productive in the fisheries objectives for this alternative. Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acres to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values, and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation

opportunities will be open for entry and leasing. However, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality, and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Begin program of recording and evaluation of known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Provide moderate interpretation of National Register sites. Provide minimal maintenance of significant properties. Provide patrols of easily accessible significant properties to deter vandalism. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview every five years.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Minimal protection and interpretation of significant properties will be provided.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment of existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently, there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50-mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat, and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

After 1991, acquire 1 to 3 scenic easements per year along the Salmon River Recreation segment and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River Wild segment. After 1991, in addition to applications for small tracts, process at least 4 mining fraction sales per year. After 1991, acquire 12 to 15 right-of-way cases per year for existing roads and trails. Increase Special Use Administration level to RPA constrained level after 1991. Process 1 or 2 new withdrawal cases per year after 1991. Survey and post 75 miles of boundary and property line each year after 1991.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 80 percent complete. Construction of four miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur sometime during the second decade. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 10 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not build to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction, primarily to improve safety, will occur on five miles per year throughout the first two decades.

During the first decade, the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 37 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 5 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1 or allowed to deteriorate.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per year or more often when the budget allows.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #8

WILDERNESS AND WILDLIFE EMPHASIS

High big game producing portions of roadless areas and highest public interest roadless areas are managed for wilderness. Nonwilderness management emphasis is on nonmarket and amenity outputs.

Recreation

All developed sites which are designated fee sites or high use boating sites will be operated and maintained to standard. Operation and maintenance of all other developed sites will concentrate on health and safety related items. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. A new campground will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar with a capacity of 100 PAOT. The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed and a new boating site will be constructed at Owl Creek. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Big Hole Pass, Iron Lake, Big Eightmile, Twin Creek, and Camas Creek. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

All dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. Approximately 130,400 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in both the Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive settings.

Emphasis for trail maintenance will generally be restricted to designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, and Recreation). There will be one to two miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 8	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	896,806	+470,802
Retention	106,026	- 86,863
Partial Retention	312,404	-178,132
Modification	409,292	-180,802
Maximum Modification	52,466	- 25,005

Lack of maintenance at nonfee developed sites will result in an overall decline in quality of experience in the short term. Over the long term, facilities and sites will be lost due to deterioration, thereby increasing use pressure on remaining sites and dispersed areas. The quality of fee sites and high use boating sites will be maintained or improved slightly.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain generally high. There will be some degradation in the immediate vicinity of large projects initiated for other resource development.

Wilderness and nationally designated trails will generally remain in a usable condition. The condition of nonwilderness trails will generally decline and in many cases they will become unusable.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 50 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 41 percent will appear essentially natural, and 9 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will be managed to a high level of intensity, with the remainder of the Wilderness managed at less than standard.

The Lemhi Range proposed Wilderness will be managed to standard. All other proposed Wilderness will be managed at less than standard. Recommended for wilderness designation will be 470,802 acres. See Table II-1 for specific Wilderness designation recommendations.

The quality and integrity of designated Wilderness will remain generally high.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat capability for big game populations of approximately 8,700 elk, 22,300 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep, and 300 mountain goats. Management under this alternative is to be commensurate with 1990 Idaho Department of Fish and Game objectives. Key elk summer range, key big game winter range, and major migration corridors will be maintained in high quality condition. Livestock-wildlife conflicts will be resolved to favor big game.

Aquatic habitats will be managed to significantly increase anadromous and resident species habitat capability through reducing sediment, increase coordination in riparian zones, and increase habitat enhancement. Fry survivals would be at levels higher than those required to meet State goals. Maximum survivals would be the goal in wilderness areas. In other drainages, emergence survivals would be 60 percent for resident trout and 68 percent for anadromous steelhead. Aquatic habitat capabilities for all fish species would be improved substantially through direct habitat enhancement and closer coordination of land use activities. Riparian habitat conditions could be improved resulting in more stable stream conditions.

Range

Permitted AUM's will decrease from the current level of 54,000 to 48,100. The decrease results from placing greater coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats. Conflicts in key wildlife use areas will be resolved in favor of wildlife.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated

annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will be emphasized.

Timber

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity will be 9.5 MMBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 239 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to decline within the planning period.

Augmentation will be at 15 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 6.6 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

Watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained or improved such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Short term decreases in water quality will be compatible with Fisheries goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and larger streams to meet Fisheries' objectives. In general, water quality will meet or exceed the needs of all downstream beneficial uses. Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed. Project level soil surveys will be accomplished at an Order 2 intensity. The ongoing Forest Soil Resource Inventory will be conducted as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Salmon National Forest, the Soil Conservation Service, and the University of Idaho.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acres to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values, and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing. However, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality, and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Begin program of recording and evaluation of known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. provide moderate interpretation of National Register sites. Provide minimal maintenance of significant properties. Provide patrols of easily accessible significant properties to deter vandalism. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview every five years.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Minimal protection and interpretation of significant properties will be provided.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently, there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50 mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat, and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River each year. Process 3 to 5 small tract sales or interchange applications per year. Acquire 4 to 5 road or trail right-of-way cases for existing roads or tails per year. Fourteen to 17 miles of boundary would be surveyed and posted each year. Process 22 withdrawal Revocations or Modifications per year until 1991. Special use administration will remain at the minimum level needed for public health and safety.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 85 percent complete. Construction of three miles per year during the firsd decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur sometime during the second decade. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 30 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not built to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction, primarily to improve safety, will occur on one mile per year throughout the first two decades.

During the first decade, the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 10 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 5 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1 or allowed to deteriorate.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per decade or more often if unsafe conditions occur.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #9

HIGH WILDLIFE AND T&E SPECIES EMPHASIS

High big game producing portions of roadless areas and roadless areas with suitable T&E species habitat are managed for wilderness. Nonwilderness management emphasis is on nonmarket and amenity outputs.

Recreation

Significantly increase operation and maintenance emphasis at all developed sites. Manage all developed sites to standard and emphasize quality of experience. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. A new campground will be constructed at Clear Creek with a capacity of 100 PAOT. The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed and a new boating site will be constructed at Owl Creek. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Meadow Lake, Big Hole Pass, Kenney Creek, Iron Lake, Middle Fork of Little Timber Creek, Big Eightmile, Twin Creek, Camas Creek, Salzer Bar, Hayden Creek, and Upper Big Bear Creek. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

Significantly increase emphasis on dispersed area management. All dispersed areas will be managed to standard. Approximately 112,600 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain very high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in both the Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive settings.

Primary emphasis for trail maintenance will be in designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, and Recreation), although all system trails will be maintained in a usable condition. There will be 8-10 miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 9	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	1,005,067	+579,063
Retention	102,955	- 89,934
Partial Retention	279,818	-210,718
Modification	346,279	-243,815
Maximum Modification	42,875	- 34,596

There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain very high. All system trails will remain in a usable condition. The condition of priority trails (e.g., wilderness) will be improved over the current situation.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 57 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 36 percent will appear essentially natural, and 7 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will be managed to standard, with the remainder of the Wilderness managed to less than standard.

All proposed Wilderness will be managed at less than standard. Recommended for wilderness designation will be 579,063 acres. See Table II-1 for specific Wilderness designation recommendations.

The quality and integrity of designated Wilderness will remain very high.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat capability for big game populations of approximately 9,100 elk, 22,300 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep, and 300 mountain goats. Management under this alternative is to be commensurate with 1990 Idaho Department of Fish and Game objectives. Key elk summer range, key big game winter range, and major migration corridors will be maintained in high quality condition. Livestock-wildlife conflicts will be resolved to favor big game and overall habitat conditions will be improved through better livestock distribution. Mitigation measures will include emphasis on travel restrictions and seasonal operating restrictions on timber harvest activities. Habitat capability for all species will be provided at near optimum levels. T&E species surveys, studies, and plans will be conducted for all species that historically occurred on the Salmon. Reintroduction opportunities will be explored.

Aquatic habitats will be managed to significantly increase anadromous and resident species habitat capability through reducing sediment, increase coordination in riparian zones, and increase habitat enhancement. Fry survivals would be at levels higher than those required to meet State goals. Maximum survivals would be the goal in wilderness areas. In other drainages, emergence survivals would be 60 percent for resident trout and 68 percent for anadromous steelhead. Aquatic habitat capabilities for all fish species would be improved substantially through direct habitat enhancement and closer coordination of land use activities. Riparian habitat conditions could be *improved resulting in more stable stream conditions.*

Range

Permitted AUM's will decrease from the current level of 54,000 to 48,100. The decrease results from placing greater coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats. Conflicts in key wildlife use areas will be resolved in favor of wildlife.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will be emphasized.

Timber

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity will be 7.7 MMBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 209 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber provided production and will be available to timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to decline within the planning period.

Augmentation will be at 15 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 5.8 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

Watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained or improved such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Short term decreases in water quality will be compatible with Fisheries goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and larger streams to meet Fisheries' objectives. In general, water quality will meet or exceed the needs of all downstream beneficial uses. Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acres to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values, and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing. However, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an exiting road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality, and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Begin program of recording and evaluation of known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Provide moderate interpretation of National Register sites. Provide minimal maintenance of significant properties. Provide patrols of easily accessible significant properties to deter vandalism. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview every five years.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Minimal protection and interpretation of significant properties will be provided.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently, there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50 mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards and all recommended wilderness will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used extensively to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat, and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River each year. Process 3 to 5 small tract sales or interchange applications per year. Acquire 4 to 5 road or trail right-of-way cases for existing roads or tails per year. Fourteen to 17 miles of boundary would be surveyed and posted each year. Process 22 withdrawal Revocations or Modifications per year until 1991. Special use administration will remain at the minimum level needed for public health and safety.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 90 percent complete. Construction of four miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur sometime during the second decade. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 40 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not built to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction, primarily to improve safety, will occur on five miles per year throughout the first two decades.

During the first decade the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 17 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 5 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1 or allowed to deteriorate.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per decade or more often if unsafe conditions occur.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #10

ALL ROADLESS AREAS MANAGED AS WILDERNESS BASED ON MANAGEABILITY LINES

Roadless areas are managed as wilderness based on manageable boundary lines. Management emphasis is to intensively manage for market outputs outside of wilderness.

Recreation

Significantly increase operation and maintenance emphasis at all developed sites. Manage all developed sites to standard and emphasize quality of experience. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. A new campground will be constructed at Clear Creek with a capacity of 100 PAOT. The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed and a new boating site will be constructed at Owl Creek. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Meadow Lake, Big Hole Pass, Kenney Creek, Iron Lake, Middle Fork of Little Timber Creek, Big Eightmile, Twin Creek, Camas Creek, Salzer Bar, Hayden Creek, and Upper Big Bear Creek. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

All dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. Approximately 8,500 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in both the Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive settings.

Primary emphasis for trail maintenance will be in designated wilderness, and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, and Recreation), although all system trails will be maintained in a usable condition. There will be one to two miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas where it does not conflict with other resource development. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 10	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	1,102,929	+676,925
Retention	0	-192,889
Partial Retention	0	-490,536
Modification	0	-590,094
Maximum Modification	674,065	+596,594

There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain high.

All system trails will remain in a usable condition. The condition of priority trails (e.g., wilderness) will be improved over the current situation.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 62 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 23 percent will appear essentially natural, and 15 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will be managed to standard, with the remainder of the Wilderness managed to less than standard.

All proposed Wilderness will be managed at less than standard. Recommended for wilderness designation will be 676,925 acres. See Table II-1 for specific Wilderness designation recommendations.

The quality and integrity of designated Wilderness will remain very high.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat capability for big game populations of approximately 8,100 elk, 18,600 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep, and 300 mountain goats. Manage habitat capability outside of wilderness areas to ensure at least minimum viable populations of all species. Mitigation measures under this alternative will be applied to nonwilderness lands if they are commensurate with other programs.

Aquatic habitats within wilderness areas would be allowed to remain in a natural condition providing for optimum production. Habitat enhancement would not occur in these areas.

Aquatic habitat conditions in nonwilderness would be managed at the highest level which will not conflict with market opportunities. At a minimum habitat capability will allow for providing for minimum viable populations for both resident and anadromous species. Species objectives would be linked with maintaining fry emergence survivals at 19 percent for resident trout and 47 percent for anadromous steelhead. Habitat enhancement would be at a reduced level. Under this alternative, State anadromous species goals would not be met in the following drainages: Indian Creek; Owl Creek; Pine Creek; Squaw Creek; Spring Creek; and the North Fork of the Salmon River.

Range

Permitted AUM's will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 57,100. The increase will be a result of implementing allotment management plans that intensify grazing outside of roadless areas.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Control efforts

will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved.

Timber

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity will be 18.1 MMBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 351 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to fall below demand within the planning period.

Augmentation will be at 15 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 8.2 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

In some areas of nonwilderness (roadable) watershed stability and water quality will decrease due to cumulative impacts of management activities. Soil resources committed to development, such as roads, will increase. Decreases in water quality will be limited in third order and larger streams so that minimum viable fishery populations are maintained in streams of low fisheries habitat capability. Coordination and mitigative actions will be increased due to the increase in management activities. In some areas, however, water quality to downstream beneficial uses may not be maintained at current levels.

In roadless/wilderness areas, highest quality watershed conditions will be maintained wherever possible.

Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed. Project level soil surveys will be accomplished at an Order 2 intensity. The ongoing Forest Soil Resource Inventory will be conducted as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Salmon National Forest, the Soil Conservation Service, and the University of Idaho.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acreage to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing, however, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality and other surface resources. Operating plans will be

administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Begin program of recording and evaluation of known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Provide moderate interpretation of National Register sites. Provide minimal maintenance of significant properties. Provide patrols of easily accessible significant properties to deter vandalism. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview every five years.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Minimal protection and interpretation of significant properties will provided.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently, there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50 mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River each year. Process 3 to 5 small tract sales or interchange applications per year. Acquire 4 to 5 road or trail right-of-way cases for existing roads or tails per year. Fourteen to 17 miles of boundary would be surveyed and posted each year. Process 22 withdrawal Revocations or Modifications per year until 1991. Special use administration will remain at the minimum level needed for public health and safety.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the fuel allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 85 percent complete. Construction of four miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur sometime during the third decade. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 10 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not built to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction, primarily to improve safety, will occur on five miles per year throughout the first two decades.

During the first decade the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 45 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 5 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1 or allowed to deteriorate.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per year or more often if unsafe conditions occur.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened with increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #11

ALL ROADLESS AREAS MANAGED AS WILDERNESS BASED ON ROADLESS INVENTORY LINES

Roadless areas are managed as wilderness based on roadless area inventory lines without recognizing manageability of boundaries. Management emphasis on lands outside the wilderness is to continue the current direction.

Recreation

Significantly increase operation and maintenance emphasis at all developed sites. Manage all developed sites to standard and emphasize quality of experience. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. A new campground will be constructed at Clear Creek with a capacity of 100 PAOT. The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed and a new boating site will be constructed at Owl Creek. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Meadow Lake, Big Hole Pass, Kenney Creek, Iron Lake, Middle Fork of Little Timber Creek, Big Eightmile, Twin Creek, Camas Creek, Salzer Bar, Hayden Creek, and Upper Big Bear Creek. Developed capacity forestwide will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

All dispersed areas will be managed to less than standard. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in both the Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive settings.

Primary emphasis for trail maintenance will be in designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, and Recreation), although all system trails will be maintained in a usable condition. There will be one to two miles of trail construction/reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 11	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	1,256,473	+830,469
Retention	49,430	-143,459
Partial Retention	171,625	-318,911
Modification	266,773	-323,321
Maximum Modification	32,693	- 44,778

There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain high. All system trails will remain in a usable condition. The condition of priority trails (e.g., wilderness) will be improved over the current situation.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 71 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 21 percent will appear essentially natural, and 8 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will be managed to standard, with the remainder of the Wilderness managed to less than standard.

All proposed Wilderness will be managed at less than standard. Recommended for wilderness designation will be 830,469 acres. See Table II-1 for specific Wilderness designation recommendations.

The quality and integrity of designated Wilderness will remain very high.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat capability for big game populations of approximately 9,300 elk, 22,300 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep, and 300 mountain goats. Manage habitat capability for all species to ensure at least current populations. Mitigation measures under this alternative will be applied to nonwilderness lands if they are commensurate with other programs.

Aquatic habitats within wilderness areas would be allowed to remain in a natural condition providing for optimum production without direct habitat enhancement. Aquatic habitats in nonwilderness management would be at a level sufficient to meet State water quality and species production goals for both resident and anadromous species.

Species objectives would be linked with maintaining fry emergence survivals at 60 percent for resident trout and 68 percent for anadromous steelhead. There will be a need to correct several passage barriers and allow sediment levels to decline in several streams in order to attain anadromous species objectives. There will also be a need to conduct habitat enhancement on an annual basis to compensate for natural and man induced habitat deficiencies. Under this alternative, both resident trout and anadromous species habitats would improve in production capability through reduction of sediment, better riparian management and habitat enhancement.

Range

Permitted AUM's will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 54,600. The minor increase will be a result of implementing currently approved allotment management plans not within roadless areas.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will be emphasized.

Timber

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity will be 9.1 MBF per year. In this alternative, approximately 237 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to decline within the planning period.

Augmentation will be at 15 percent of the total road cost. If the current lumber market prices continue, only 5.0 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

In areas of management activity, watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained or improved such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Long term soil productivity will be maintained. Short term decreases in water quality will be compatible with Fisheries goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and larger streams to meet Fisheries' objectives. In roadless/wilderness areas, highest quality watershed conditions will be maintained wherever possible.

Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality would improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Begin program of recording and evaluation of known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Provide moderate interpretation of National Register sites. Provide minimal maintenance of significant properties. Provide patrols of easily accessible significant properties to deter vandalism. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview every five years.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Minimal protection and interpretation of significant properties will be provided.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acreage to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently, there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50 mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all proposed wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River each year. Process 3 to 5 small tract sales or interchange applications per year. Acquire 4 to 5 road or trail right-of-way cases for existing roads or trails per year. Fourteen to 17 miles of boundary would be surveyed and posted each year. Process 22 withdrawal Revocations or Modifications per year until 1991. Special use administration will remain at the minimum level needed for public health and safety.

References - Frank Church--River of No Return Management Plan, River Management Plan, Forest Land Adjustment Plan, Right-of-Way Acquisition Plan, Withdrawal Review Schedule.

Facilities

Road mileage estimates assume that the full allowable sale quantity will be purchased. Mileage actually constructed/reconstructed will vary in proportion to the timber volume sold.

The arterial collector road system is 95 percent complete. Construction of two miles per year during the first decade will occur. Completion of the system will occur sometime during the third decade. System in open status will be maintained to Level 3 or better. Approximately 10 percent of the system will be closed to traffic and will be maintained to Level 2. Traffic will be restricted on roads not built to an all-weather standard. Reconstruction, primarily to improve safety, will occur on three miles per year throughout the first two decades.

During the first decade the local road system will be constructed at a rate of 20 miles per year with reconstruction occurring on 5 miles per year. Maintenance into developed recreation sites will be at Level 3 or better. Local roads serving commodity outputs will be maintained to Level 2 or better. Other roads will be maintained to Level 1 or allowed to deteriorate.

Bridges will be replaced at the rate of one per decade or more often when the budget allows.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened by increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

ALTERNATIVE #12

MODIFIED CURRENT (PROPOSED ACTION)

This alternative modifies the current program in response to the need for change identified during the analysis of the management situation. When demand warrants and opportunity exists, outputs would be increased above current levels.

Recreation

Increase operation and maintenance emphasis at all developed sites. Manage all developed sites to standard and emphasize quality of experience. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. New campgrounds will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar (200 PAOT) and Ebenezer Bar (50 PAOT). A new picnicground will be constructed at the Newland Ranch (50 PAOT). The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed. New boating sites will be constructed at Owl Creek and the Newland Ranch. New trailhead facilities will be constructed at Salzer Bar, Clear Creek, Saddle Creek, Reynolds Lake, Bannock Pass, Big Hole Pass, Iron Lake, Middle Fork of Little Timber Creek, Twin Creek, Camas Creek, Bear Gulch, North Fork of Hat Creek, Big Timber Creek, Lost Trail Pass, and Spring Creek. Developed capacity will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

Increase emphasis on dispersed area management. All management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be managed to standard. Approximately 286,400 acres will be included in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. Dispersed capacity will exceed demand for the planning period in both the Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive settings.

Primary emphasis for trail maintenance will be in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities, designated wilderness and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, Recreation), although most system trails will be maintained in a usable condition. There will be two miles of trail construction/recon- struction annually.

Visual Quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The Visual Quality Objectives for this alternative will be:

Category	Acres Under Alternative 12	Acres Change From Present Inventory
Preservation	426,004	No Change
Retention	191,906	- 983
Partial Retention	480,941	- 9,595
Modification	451,719	-138,375
Maximum Modification	226,424	+148,953

There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period.

The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain generally high.

Most system trails will remain in a usable condition. The condition of priority trails (e.g., Wilderness) will be improved over the current situation.

By the end of the planning period, approximately 24 percent of the forest will be preserved in a natural condition, 62 percent will appear essentially natural, and 14 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities.

Wilderness

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will be managed to a high level of intensity, with the remainder of the wilderness managed at a moderate level of intensity.

There is no new wilderness proposed in this alternative. Wilderness remains at the existing 426,000 acres.

The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will remain generally high.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain habitat for big game populations of approximately 7,300 elk, 18,600 deer, 1,000 bighorn sheep and 300 mountain goats. Maintain ten percent of the forested lands (outside of wilderness) as old growth for dependent species. Manage habitat for all other species to maintain current populations. Necessary mitigation measures will include travel restrictions and coordinated timber sale design and operation to ensure the full spectrum of habitat needs for big game species is provided. Winter range habitat improvement projects such as prescribed burning and browse regeneration will be conducted. Unroaded key elk summer ranges and big game winter ranges will continue to support the majority of the populations of hunted species. The existing T&E Species Management Plan (5/1/80) will govern habitat management for classified species.

Manage aquatic habitat capability at a level sufficient to meet state water quality and species production goals for both resident and anadromous species. Species objectives would be linked with maintaining fry emergence survival at 60 percent for resident trout and 68 percent for anadromous steelhead. There will be a need to correct several passage barriers and allow sediment levels to decline on several streams, through decreased management activity and/or watershed enhancement, in order to attain anadromous species objectives. There will also be a need to conduct habitat enhancement on an annual basis to compensate for natural and man induced habitat deficiencies. Under this alternative, both resident trout and anadromous species habitats would improve in production capability through reduction of sediment, better riparian management and habitat enhancement.

Range

Permitted AUM's will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 55,000. The minor increase will be a result of implementing a more intense level of management on selected allotments. Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State law.

Approximately 60 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands. Predator control will be provided for through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems currently in a degraded condition will be emphasized.

Timber

The first decade sawtimber allowable timber sale quantity for this alternative is 21.1 MMBF per year. Approximately 407 M acres are considered to be suitable for timber production and will be available for timber management prescriptions. The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a forestwide basis.

Augmentation will be at 22 percent of the total road cost. If current lumber market prices continue, only 10.6 MMBF per year is expected to sell.

Soil and Water

Watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Short term decreases in water quality will be compatible with Fisheries goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and larger streams to meet Fisheries' objectives. Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed. Project level soil surveys will be accomplished at an Order 2 intensity. The ongoing Forest Soil Resource Inventory will be conducted as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Salmon National Forest, the Soil Conservation Service, and the University of Idaho.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Table No. II-1 summarizes the acreage to be managed for wilderness, for semi-primitive values and for outputs that would require development of a system road network. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, minerals and energy costs would be higher than in roaded areas due to lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect soil resources, water quality and other surface resources. Operating plans will be administered to secure surface resource protection and to assure site rehabilitation upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

Inventory and evaluate all projects which have the potential to disturb prehistoric or historic archeological sites or historic structures or ruins. Evaluate all sites encountered during inventory for significance. Document all inventory activities. Begin program of recording and evaluation of known sites (e.g., pictographs, historic structures) that are not related to other resource projects. Provide moderate interpretation of National Register sites. Provide minimal maintenance of significant properties. Provide patrols of easily accessible significant properties to deter vandalism. Provide monitoring of construction activities in high potential areas during project implementation. Update the cultural resources overview every five years.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Protection and interpretation of significant properties will be provided, at least to the level required by law.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater
Sheep Mountain 1/

Air Quality

Currently there are no major sources of pollutants within a 50-mile radius of the forest and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative. The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

1/ Sheep Mountain is located on the Salmon, Challis, and Targhee National Forests. Challis National Forest is the lead Forest in the evaluation of the potential RNA.

Fire Protection

Fire Management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in Fire Analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the bestbalance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Lands

Acquire 1 or 2 scenic easements in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River each year. Process 3 to 5 small tract sales or interchange applications per year. Acquire 4 to 5 road or trail right-of-way cases for existing road or trails per year. Fourteen to 17 miles of boundary would be surveyed ad posted per year. Process 22 withdrawal revocations or modifications per year until 1991. Special use administration will remain at the minimum level needed for public health and safety.

Forest Pest Management

Impacts from insects and diseases are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young, even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic will be lessened by increased harvesting of large diameter lodgepole pine.

C. Comparison of Alternatives Considered in Detail

The purpose of forest planning is to identify and select for implementation that plan alternative that most nearly maximizes net public benefits. Net public benefits are defined as:

> "...overall long term value to the Nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not...consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield."

There is no mathematical formula available to define the desired alternative. Indeed, there are differences of opinion about whether particular effects of alternatives are positive or negative. Therefore, it is necessary to separately define all the major effects of each alternative as the basis for review, judgment, and eventual selection.

The following pages summarize in tables and narrative the effects that differ significantly among alternatives. (More detailed discussions are found in Chapter IV.)

Tabular displays include:

Table	Display
II-1	Roadless areas considered for wilderness by alternative.
II-2A(1)	PNV and priced outputs by benchmark.
II-2A(2)	PNV and priced outputs by alternative.
II-2B(1)	PNV and nonpriced outputs by benchmark.
II-2B(2)	PNV and nonpriced outputs by alternative.
II-2C(1)	PNV and qualitative effects by benchmark.
II-2C(2)	PNV and qualitative effects by alternative.
II-3	Prices of outputs included in PNV analysis.
II-4A	Benchmark decision space - Timber.
II-4B	Benchmark decision space - Range.
II-4C	Benchmark decision space - Elk.
II-4D	Benchmark decision space - Anadromous Fish.
II-5	Acreage assignment by management area prescription.
II-6A(1 - 9)	Resource outputs, activities, costs, and benefits by benchmark.
II-6B(1 - 12)	Resource outputs, activities, costs, and benefits by alternative.
II-7A	Resource outputs, activities, costs, and benefits by benchmark summary.
II-7B	Resource outputs, activities, costs, and benefits by alternative summary.
11-7C	
11-7D	
11-7E	
11-7F	
II-8	Suitable lands and timber growth rate.
II-9	First decade timber harvest schedules.
II-10	Road construction/reconstruction summary.
II-11	Issue resolution by alternative.
II-12	Lands suitable for timber production by alternative.

Economic Efficiency

Present net value (PNV) is the measure of economic efficiency used in forest planning. It is defined as the difference between the discounted dollar value of all priced outputs and the discounted value of all expenditures for management and investment (the process of discounting expresses all values at a common date). PNV in one important component or effect that is included in net public benefits. Any differences in PNV among alternatives may be related to the production of public benefits to which prices have not been assigned. Such benefits include certain outputs, such as endangered animals; physical conditions, such as the maintenance of areas with particularly pleasing visual qualities; and desirable distributive effects, as when especially high levels of commodities are produced to help support dependent communities. Also included are reductions in risk, such as those due to intensifications of insect and disease surveys, and improvements in quality, such as those due to increasing recreation site management standards. Similarly, differences in PNV may be related to the production of public benefits to which prices have been assigned. Further, differences in PNV may be directly related to the budget restrictions associated with the alternatives.

An important purpose of this section is to define the differences in the production of public benefits among alternatives that lead to the differences in PNV.

Tables II-2A(1) and II-2A(2) summarize the economic information that is used in defining PNV for each alternative and for the benchmarks. This information includes total discounted benefits and the contributions to those benefits of individual priced outputs. It also includes total discounted costs of managing the forest and the rough assignment, to facilitate the later discussion, of those costs to major accounting or budgeting categories of expenditures. (Note: Some combination of cost categories is necessary to support production of any particular priced output on a forestwide basis under a system of multiple use of integrated forest management. Therefore, it would not be correct to assume that there is a one-to-one relationship between the dollar benefits listed under contribution of timber, or other priced output, to total discounted benefits and the cost listed under contribution of timber, or other cost category, to total discounted costs).

TABLE II - 1

ROADLESS AREA CONSIDERED FOR WILDERNESS BY ALTERNATIVE

ROADLESS AREA		ALTERNATIVE 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13901	Camas Creek*			32,096		0	0	32,096	32,096	32,096	32,096	34,887	0
13902	Taylor Mtn * **		12,553	23,174		0	0	23,174	35,727	35,727	35,727	48,280	0
13903	Lemhi Range* **	76,749	84,424	102,844	102,844	0	0	72,144	102,844	128,938	128,938	153,198	0
13903a	Goldbug Ridge*			8,175	8,175	0	0		8,175	8,175	8,175	11,514	0
13941	Blue Joint Mtn *		490	490	490	0	0	490	490	490	490	490	0
13942	Anderson Mtn *					0	0		15,946	15,946	15,946	18,120	0
13943	West Big Hole*		45,398	46,209	46,209	0	0	52,694	59,990	72,961	72,961	81,068	0
13944	Goat Mtn *		10,646			0	0			34,488	35,488	35,488	0
13945	Italian Peak*					0	0		20,574	50,181	50,181	50,181	0
13946	Allan Mtn.*		8,157	36,706		0	0		36,706	36,706	36,706	50,981	0
13501	Napolean Ridge					0	0		12,044	12,044	35,630	50,183	0
13504	West Panther			25,966		0	0		25,966	25,966	36,064	36,064	0
13504a	South Panther					0	0		6,710	6,710	6,710	6,710	0
13505	McEleny			1,948		0	0		1,948		1,948	3,608	0
13506	Jureano					0	0				22,700	25,506	0
13507	Haystack Mtn					0	0				112,118	12,118	0
13508	Phelan					0	0				8,850	8,850	0
13509	Deep Creek					0	0					5,265	0
13509a	South Deep Creek					0	0					12,975	0
13510	Jesse Creek		16,161			0	0		7,956	7,596	16,161	16,161	0
13511	Perreau Creek					0	0		7,219	7,219	7,219	8,493	0
13512	Agency Creek					0	0					5,690	0
13513	Sal Mountain		6,488			0	0			6,488	6,488	15,826	0
13514	Little Horse			7,620		0	0		7,620	7,620	7,620	7,620	0
13515	Napias					0	0		7,880	7,880	7,880	9,271	0
13516	Oreana			6,739		0	0		6,739	6,739	6,739	7,406	0
13517	Musgrove					0	0		5,838	5,838	7,071	8,223	0
13518	Duck Peak			37,081		0	0		37,081	37,081	38,057	48,791	0
13520	Sheepeater					0	0		12,143	19,492	19,492	31,954	0
13521	Long Tom			19,470		0	0	19,470	19,470	11,682	19,470	21,633	0
	TOTAL	76,749	184,317	348,518	157,718	0	0	236,774	470,802	579,063	676,925	830,469	0
	% to "W"	9	22	42	19	0	0	29	57	70	81	100	0

* Contiguous with other forests

** Salmon is Lead Forest

Benchmarks Current Situation and Maximum Range - Same Wilderness as Alternative 1

Maximum Wilderness - Same Wilderness as Alternative 11

All Other Benchmarks - No Wilderness

TABLE II - 2A (1)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND PRICED OUTPUTS FOR BENCHMARKS

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

Figures Shown in M$

Discount Rate is 4%

Benchmarks	PNV	PVC	PVB	Rec	PVB by Resource					PVC by Major Cost Categories				
					Wilder-ness	Fish & Wldlf	Range	Timber	Rec.	Wilder-ness	Fish & Wldlf	Range	Timber	Other*
1. Min Level	73,404	68,206	141,610	30,935	24,659	85,821	0	0	4,335	2,205	2,129	76	8,365	51,095
2. Max PNV Mkt	25,932	132,366	158,298	30,867	19,351	72,684	11,651	23,394	8,160	3,670	3,115	5,663	43,627	68,131
3 Max PNV Assigned	44,860	112,942	157,802	32,220	20,805	81,340	10,553	12,534	8,159	3,670	3,115	3,840	27,198	65,135
4 Max Timber	-24,458	184,055	159,597	30,813	19,351	72,431	10,552	26,096	8,159	3,670	3,115	3,840	93,601	71,668
5 Max Range	7,497	147,246	154,743	29,962	21,521	75,895	12,727	14,286	8,159	3,670	3,115	6,826	56,717	68,756
6 Max Game and Fish	56,385	112,368	168,753	34,132	22,730	89,931	8,056	13,537	8,159	3,670	4,049	3,536	28,053	64,899
7 Current	16,611	144,372	160,984	31,411	22,976	81,407	10,552	14,286	8,159	3,670	3,115	3,840	56,717	68,869
8 Max Wilder	53,094	109,506	162,600	27,500	35,331	82,755	10,397	6,266	7,679	9,319	3,115	5,663	19,780	63,949
9 Min Wilder	46,186	111,176	157,362	32,228	20,805	80,892	10,552	12,534	8,159	3,670	3,115	3,840	27,198	65,192

TABLE II - 2A (2)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND PRICED OUTPUTS FOR ALTERNATIVES

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

Figures Shown in M$

Discount Rate is 4%

Alternatives	PNV	PVC	PVB	PVB by Resource					PVC by Major Cost Categories					
				Rec	Wilder-ness	Fish & Wldlf	Range	Timber	Rec.	Wilder-ness	Fish & Wldlf	Range	Timber	Other*
1 Current	16,563	145,725	162,289	31,431	22,939	82,809	10,472	14,286	8,159	3,670	4,588	3,821	56,729	68,756
2. Market	-26,033	187,779	161,747	29,649	23,594	72,887	11,009	24,255	10,160	3,821	4,444	5,418	91,716	72,218
3. Nonmarket	48,529	121,406	169,936	31,087	30,607	90,801	9,227	7,862	10,644	7,399	5,588	5,228	27,267	65,279
4 1980 RPA	-26,033	188,993	162,961	29,327	23,311	75,418	10,552	24,000	9,490	4,938	5,588	3,916	91,802	73,257
5. Productivity	-31,638	195,587	163,949	31,040	19,587	73,857	12,268	26,844	10,559	4,526	5,588	5,589	95,381	73,942
6. Constrained	35,416	127,151	162,568	32,960	21,525	84,798	9,490	13,442	5,988	2,053	3,587	2,928	44,476	68,118
7. Capability	26,138	139,845	165,984	31,105	26,303	84,056	11,084	13,083	8,502	5,638	5,588	4,011	48,002	68,103
8 Wilderness/ Wildlife	62,489	117,813	1803035	30,783	29,857	100,283	9,253	9,774	7,608	5,913	5,588	5,342	27,822	65,537
9. Wildlife/ T&E	49,875	120,714	170,589	30,717	32,634	89,706	9,253	7,927	10,207	8,444	4,501	5,342	26,887	65,331
10. Max Wilder. Manageability	19,358	147,528	166,886	26,828	35,222	79,875	10,996	13,612	8,595	9,295	3,587	4,410	53,186	68,453
11 Max Wilder Inventory	63,911	121,972	185,883	28,477	37,875	101,202	10,459	7,519	7,678	9,319	5,588	4,125	29,830	65,430
12. Modified Current	4,010	157,904	161,914	32,233	20,797	82,088	10,553	15,891	11,264	5,212	4,588	4,049	63,856	68,933

TABLE II - 2B (1)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND NONPRICED OUTPUTS BY BENCHMARK

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

	PRESENT VALUE			NONPRICED OUTPUTS									
BENCHMARK	PNV	PVC	PVB	VQO RETENT MACRES	VQO PAR RET MACRES	ROS SPNM MACRES	ROS SPM MACRES	WLDRNSS MACRES	SPORT FISH ANAD MLB	RES FISH MLB	DEER POTENT NUMBER	ELK POTENT NUMBERS	LOCAL* EMPLOY JOBS	LOCAL* INCOME M$
1 Min	73,404	68,206	141,610											
Level														
Decade 1				267	419	141	1109	426	159.8	94	32000	8600	378	4343
Decade 2				267	419	141	1109	426	159.8	94	32000	8600		
Decade 3				267	419	141	1109	426	159.8	94	32000	8600		
Decade 4				267	419	141	1109	426	159.8	94	32000	8600		
Decade 5				267	419	141	1109	426	159 8	94	32000	8600		
2. Max PNV	25,932	132,366	158,298											
Market														
Decade 1				267	419	128	538	426	111 4	85	14847	5949	522	7823
Decade 2				267	419	128	469	426	119 1	88	14847	5924		
Decade 3				267	419	128	431	426	132.4	90	14847	5980		
Decade 4				267	419	128	388	426	140 6	90	14847	5663		
Decade 5				267	419	128	370	426	142.4	91	14847	5815		
3. Max PNV	44,8611	112,942	157,802											
Assigned														
Decade 1				267	419	128	599	426	159 0	91	14847	7301	470	6502
Decade 2				267	419	128	558	426	159 0	91	14847	7202		
Decade 3				267	419	128	540	426	159 0	92	14847	7202		
Decade 4				267	419	128	527	426	159 0	93	14847	7313		
Decade 5				267	419	128	512	426	159.0	90	14847	7435		
4 Max	-24,458	184,055	159,597											
Timber														
Decade 1				158	218	128	580	426	120 1	87	14847	6035	656	10685
Decade 2				158	218	128	512	426	119 7	87	14847	5684		
Decade 3				158	218	128	464	426	125 4	88	14847	5627		
Decade 4				158	218	128	419	426	125 1	88	14847	6053		
Decade 5				158	218	128	377	426	119 0	86	14847	5627		

*Average Annual Output

TABLE II - 2B (1) (Continued)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND NONPRICED OUTPUTS BY BENCHMARK

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

	PRESENT VALUE			NONPRICED OUTPUTS									
BENCHMARK	PNV	PVC	PVB	VQO RETENT MACRES	VQO PAR RET MACRES	ROS SPNM MACRES	ROS SPM MACRES	WLDRNSS MACRES	SPORT FISH ANAD MLB	RES FISH MLB	DEER POTENT NUMBER	ELK POTENT NUMBERS	LOCAL EMPLOY JOBS*	LOCAL INCOME M$*
5. Max Range	7.497	147,246	154.743											
Decade 1				190	419	212	494	503	148.0	86	14847	6054	578	9030
Decade 2				190	419	212	434	503	146.5	88	14847	6038		
Decade 3				190	419	212	396	503	150 3	89	14847	6032		
Decade 4				190	419	212	355	503	151 9	87	14847	5913		
Decade 5				190	419	212	336	503	154.1	91	14847	5110		
6. Max Game and Fish	56,385	112,368	168,753											
Decade 1				267	419	128	608	426	138 8	91	22271	10216	496	6742
Decade 2				267	419	128	572	426	145.7	91	22271	10216		
Decade 3				267	419	128	557	426	150 0	92	22271	10216		
Decade 4				267	419	128	536	426	150 5	92	22271	10261		
Decade 5				267	419	128	520	426	148.2	92	22271	10152		
7 Current	16,611	144,372	160,984											
Decade 1				190	419	212	494	503	148.5	87	18559	7167	598	9206
Decade 2				190	419	212	434	503	146.5	88	18559	7147		
Decade 3				190	419	212	396	503	151.0	89	18559	7140		
Decade 4				190	419	212	355	503	152.4	88	18559	6991		
Decade 5				190	419	212	336	503	154 1	91	18559	7238		
8 Max Wil-derness	53,094	109,506	162,600											
Decade 1				56	181	752	24	1256	154 9	84	22271	7650	451	5982
Decade 2				56	181	752	24	1256	155.3	87	22271	7585		
Decade 3				56	181	752	24	1256	157.1	89	22271	7585		
Decade 4				56	181	752	24	1256	157 0	88	22271	7534		
Decade 5				56	181	752	24	1256	152 8	82	22271	7534		
9 Min Wil-derness	46,186	111,176	157,362											
Decade 1				267	419	128	599	426	159 0	91	14847	7301	470	6502
Decade 2				267	419	128	558	426	159 0	91	14847	7202		
Decade 3				267	419	128	540	426	159.0	92	14847	7202		
Decade 4				267	419	128	527	426	159 0	93	14847	7313		
Decade 5				267	419	128	512	426	157.2	90	14847	7435		

*Average Annual Output

TABLE II - 2B (2)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND NONPRICED OUTPUTS BY ALTERNATIVE

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

	PRESENT VALUE IN M$			NONPRICED OUTPUTS										
ALTERNATIVE	PNV	PVC	PVB	VQO RETENT MACRES	VQO PAR RET MACRES	ROS SPNM MACRES	ROS SPM MACRES	WLDRNSS MACRES	SPORT FISH ANAD MLB	RES FISH MLB	DEER POTENT NUMBER	ELK POTENT NUMBERS	LOCAL EMPLOY JOBS*	LOCAL INCOME M$*
1. Current	16,563	145,725	162,289											
Decade 1				190	419	226	389	503	148.5	87	18559	7167	599	9,215
Decade 2				190	419	226	262	503	146 5	88	18559	7147		
Decade 3				190	419	226	181	503	151.0	89	18559	7140		
Decade 4				190	419	226	95	503	152 4	88	18559	6991		
Decade 5				190	419	226	54	503	154.1	91	18559	7238		
2 Market	-26,033	187,779	161,747											
Decade 1				68	104	315	305	610	130	83	14847	6011	701	11,607
Decade 2				68	104	315	208	610	134	86	14847	6157		
Decade 3				68	104	315	129	610	143	87	14847	6202		
Decade 4				68	104	315	67	610	143	88	14847	5843		
Decade 5				68	104	315	32	610	148	90	14847	5837		
3 Non-Market	48,529	121,406	169,936											
Dacade 1				104	358	551	236	774	156	91	22271	9712	501	6,862
Decade 2				104	358	551	236	774	157	92	22271	9661		
Decade 3				104	358	551	236	774	155	92	22271	9661		
Decade 4				104	358	551	236	774	157	92	22271	9629		
Decade 5				104	358	551	236	774	156	93	22271	9489		
4 1980 RPA	-26,033	188,993	162,961											
Decade 1				75	115	288	324	584	129 3	83	14847	6662	698	11,542
Decade 2				75	115	288	223	584	136 2	86	14847	6662		
Decade 3				75	115	288	145	584	141 7	87	14847	7057		
Decade 4				75	115	288	80	584	139 9	88	14847	6707		
Decade 5				75	115	288	38	584	144.6	90	14847	6733		

*Average Annual Outputs

TABLE II - 2B (2) (Continued)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND NONPRICED OUTPUTS BY ALTERNATIVE

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

	PRESENT VALUE IN M$			NONPRICED OUTPUTS									
ALTERNATIVE	PNV	PVC	PVB	VQO RETENT MACRES	VQO PAR RET MACRES	ROS SPNM MACRES	ROS SPM MACRES	WLDRNSS MACRES	SPORT FISH ANAD MLB	RES FISH MLB	DEER POTENT NUMBER	ELK POTENT NUMBERS	LOCAL EMPLOY JOBS*	LOCAL INCOME M$*
5. Produc- tivity	-31,638	195,587	163,949											
Decade 1				75	129	145	402	426	125	86	14847	5449	744	12,505
Decade 2				75	129	145	263	426	146	87	14847	5248		
Decade 3				75	129	145	155	426	142	88	14847	5556		
Decade 4				75	129	145	73	426	145	90	14847	5189		
Decade 5				75	129	145	9	426	150	84	14847	5401		
6. Con- strained	35,416	127,151	162,568											
Decade 1				193	491	128	597	426	154	89	18559	8281	580	8,709
Decade 2				193	491	128	557	426	154	89	18559	8290		
Decade 3				193	491	128	524	426	155	90	18559	8264		
Decade 4				193	491	128	509	426	155	92	18559	8236		
Decade 5				193	491	128	492	426	156	91	18559	8231		
7. Capa- bility	26,138	139,845	165,984											
Decade 1				124	382	455	254	663	156	88	18559	7887	582	8,791
Decade 2				124	382	455	206	663	156	90	18559	7885		
Decade 3				124	382	455	172	663	157	91	18559	7741		
Decade 4				124	382	455	135	663	157	88	18559	7630		
Deacde 5				124	382	455	116	663	157	92	18559	7591		
8. Wldrns/ Wildlife	62,489	117,813	180,303											
Decade 1				106	312	694	74	897	157	91	22271	8705	510	7,116
Decade 2				106	312	694	64	897	157	92	22271	8714		
Decade 3				106	312	694	56	897	156	92	22271	8658		
Decade 4				106	312	694	47	897	156	91	22271	8633		
Decade 5				106	312	694	43	897	157	93	22271	8628		

*Average Annual Outputs

TABLE II - 2B (2) (Continued)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND NONPRICED OUTPUTS BY ALTERNATIVE

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

	PRESENT VALUE IN M$			NONPRICED OUTPUTS										
ALTERNATIVE	PNV	PVC	PVB	VQO RETENT MACRES	VQO PAR RET MACRES	ROS SPNM MACRES	ROS SPM MACRES	WLDRNSS MACRES	SPORT FISH ANAD MLB	RES FISH MLB	DEER POTENT NUMBER	ELK POTENT NUMBERS	LOCAL EMPLOY JOBS*	LOCAL INCOME M$*
9 Wldlfe/ T&E	49,875	120,714	170,589											
Decade 1				103	280	732	55	1005	157	91	22271	9133	495	6,765
Decade 2				103	280	732	55	1005	157	92	22271	9133		
Decade 3				103	280	732	55	1005	156	92	22271	9114		
Decade 4				103	280	732	55	1005	156	92	22271	9066		
Decade 5				103	280	732	55	1005	156	93	22271	9062		
10. Max Wldr-ness Manage-ability	19,358	147,528	166,886											
Decade 1				0	0	776	11	1103	139 6	86	18559	8069	575	8,731
Decade 2				0	0	776	11	1103	148 7	89	18559	7781		
Decade 3				0	0	776	11	1103	145.3	89	18559	7694		
Decade 4				0	0	776	11	1103	146.7	89	18559	7623		
Decade 5				0	0	776	11	1103	148 1	91	18559	7710		
11 Max Wldr-ness Inventory	63,911	121,972	185,883											
Decade 1				49	172	777	10	1256	156	91	22271	9268	513	7,142
Decade 2				49	172	777	10	1256	156	92	22271	9277		
Decade 3				49	172	777	10	1256	156	92	22271	9163		
Decade 4				49	172	777	10	1256	156	92	22271	9153		
Decade 5				49	172	777	10	1256	156	92	22271	9056		
12 Modified Current	4,010	157,904	161,914											
Decade 1				192	481	128	535	426	147	86	18559	7306	605	9,340
Decade 2				192	481	128	451	426	148	88	18559	7312		
Decade 3				192	481	128	389	426	150	89	18559	7254		
Decade 4				192	481	128	331	426	152	89	18559	7937		
Decade 5				192	481	128	295	426	154	91	18559	7037		

*Average Annual Outputs

TABLE II - 2C (1)
PRESENT NET VALUE AND QUALITATIVE EFFECTS
(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

BENCHMARKS	PNV	PVC	PVB	
1. Min Level	73,404	68,206	141,610	No market outputs will be provided. Dispersed recreation opportunities will increase significantly Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly. Visual quality will not change noticeably Big game habitat capability will increase sig- nificantly. Anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals
2 Max PNV Market	25,932	132,366	158,298	Developed and dispersed recreation opportunities will not change noticeably. Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly. Visual quality will decline in some areas. Big game habitat capability will decrease significantly Anadromous fish habitat capability will not meet State species management goals Permitted AUM's will increase slightly. Timber outputs will decrease significantly.
3. Max PNV Assigned	44,861	112,942	157,802	Developed and dispersed recreation opportunities will not change noticeably. Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly. Visual quality will decline in some areas Big game habitat capability will increase slightly. Anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will not change. Timber outputs will decrease significantly
4 Max Timber	-24,458	184,055	159,597	Developed recreation opportunities will not change noticeably. Dispersed recreation opportunities will decrease significantly Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly Visual quality will generally decline. Big game habitat capability will decrease significantly. Anadromous fish habitat capability will not meet State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will not change noticeably Timber outputs will increase significantly.
5 Max Range	7,497	147,246	154,743	Developed and wilderness recreation opportunities will not change noticeably. Dispersed recreation opportunities will decrease slightly. Visual quality will decline in some areas Big game habitat capability will decline significantly Anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals Permitted AUM's will increase significantly. Timber outputs will not change noticeably.
6 Max Game and Fish	56,385	112,368	168,753	Developed recreation opportunities will not change noticeably Dispersed recreation opportunities will increase significantly. Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly. Visual quality will decline in some areas Big game habitat capability will increase significantly. Anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals Permitted AUM's and timber outputs will decrease significantly

TABLE II - 2C (1) (continued)
PRESENT NET VALUE AND QUALITATIVE EFFECTS
(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

7. Current	16,611	144,372	160,984	Most outputs remain constant except for timber outputs which are reduced to accommodate other resource objectives. All other benchmarks are compared to this, the "current" situation.
8. Max Wilderness	53,094	109,506	162,600	Developed recreation opportunities will increase slightly. Dispersed recreation opportunities will decrease significantly. Wilderness recreation opportunities will increase significantly Visual quality will not change noticeably. Big game habitat capability will increase slightly. Anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will not change Timber outputs will decrease significantly
9 Min Wilderness	46,186	111 176	157,362	Developed and dispersed recreation opportunities will not change noticeably. Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly Visual quality will decline in some areas Big game habitat capability will increase slightly. Anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals Permitted AUM's will not change. Timber outputs will decrease significantly.

TABLE II - 2C (2)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND QUALITATIVE EFFECTS

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

ALTERNATIVES	PNV	PVC	PVB	
1 Current	16,563	145,725	162,289	Most outputs remain constant except for timber outputs which are reduced to accommodate other resource objectives All other alternatives are compared to this, the "current" situation
2 Market	-26,033	187,779	161,747	Developed recreation opportunities will increase significantly. Dispersed recreation opportunities will decrease significantly Wilderness recreation opportunities will increase slightly. Visual quality will generally decline Big game habitat capability will decrease significantly Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will not meet State species management goals Permitted AUM's will increase slightly Timber outputs will increase significantly.
3 Nonmarket	48,529	121,406	169,936	Developed dispersed and wilderness recreation opportunities will increase significantly Visual quality will not change noticeably Big game habitat capability will increase significantly. Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals Permitted AUM's will decrease slightly. Timber outputs will decrease significantly. Timber outputs will decrease significantly.
4. 1980 RPA	-26,033	188,993	162,961	Developed recreation opportunities will not change noticeably Dispersed recreation opportunities will decrease significantly. Wilderness recreation opportunities will increase slightly. Visual quality will generally decline Big game habitat capability will decrease slightly. Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will not meet State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will not change Timber outputs will increase significantly.
5. Productivity	-31,638	195,587	163,949	Developed recreation opportunities will increase significantly Dispersed recreation opportunities will decrease significantly Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly. Visual quality will generally decline. Big game habitat capability will decrease significantly. Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will not meet State species management goals Permitted AUM's and timber outputs will increase significantly
6. Constrained	35,416	127,151	162,568	Developed recreation opportunities will decrease significantly. Dispersed recreation opportunities will increase significantly. Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly Visual quality will decline in some areas. Big game habitat capability will increase significantly Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will decrease significantly. Timber outputs will decrease slightly.
7 Capability	26,138	139,845	165,984	Developed recreation opportunities will not change noticeably. Dispersed recreation opportunities will increase significantly Wilderness recreation opportunities will increase slightly Visual quality will decline in some areas Big game habitat capability will increase slightly. Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals Permitted AUM's will increase slightly Timber outputs will decrease slightly

TABLE II - 2C (2) (continued)

PRESENT NET VALUE AND QUALITATIVE EFFECTS

(1978 Dollars Inflated to 1/1/82)

8. Wilderness/ Wildlife	62,489	117,813	180,303	Developed recreation opportunities will not change noticeably Dispersed and wilderness recreation opportunities will increase significantly. Visual quality will not change noticeably Big game habitat capability will increase significantly Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will decrease slightly. Timber outputs will decrease significantly.
9 Wildlife/T&E	49,875	120,714	170,589	Developed and wilderness recreation opportunities will increase significantly Dispersed recreation opportunities will increase slightly Visual quality will not change noticeably. Big game habitat capability will increase significantly. Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will decrease slightly. Timber outputs will decrease significantly
10. Max Wilderness Manageability	19,358	147,528	166,886	Developed and wilderness recreation opportunities will increase significantly. Dispersed recreation opportunities will decrease significantly. Visual quality will decline in some areas Big game habitat capability will increase slightly. Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will not meet State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will increase slightly Timber outputs will decrease slightly
11. Max Wilderness Inventory	63,911	121,972	185,883	Developed and wilderness recreation opportunities will increase significantly. Dispersed recreation opportunities will decrease significantly. Visual quality will not change noticeably Big game habitat capability will increase significantly. Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals Permitted AUM's will not change Timber outputs will decrease significantly.
12. Modified Current	4,010	157,904	161,914	Developed and dispersed recreation opportunities will increase significantly. Wilderness recreation opportunities will decrease slightly Visual quality will decline in some areas Big game habitat capability will not change noticeably. Resident and anadromous fish habitat capability will exceed State species management goals. Permitted AUM's will not change Timber outputs will increase slightly

TABLE II - 3A
BENEFITS AND RECEIPTS OF OUTPUTS INCLUDED IN PNV ANALYSIS
(1982 Dollars)

SOURCE	RESOURCE	OUTPUT MEASURE	BENEFIT UNIT VALUE
RPA*	Wilderness Use	RVD	11.24
RPA	Developed Rec. Use	RVD	4.22
RPA	Dispersed Rec. Use	RVD	4.22
RPA	Big Game User Day	WFUD	32.46
RPA	Water Fowl User Day	WFUD	44.97
RPA	Small Game User Day	WFUD	37.66
RPA	Uplan Game User Day	WFUD	38.23
RPA	Non-Game User Day	WFUD	40.76
RPA	Cold Water Fish User Day	WFUD	25.09
RPA	Anad. Sports Fish User Day	WFUD	79.76
RPA	Anad. Comm. Fish Harvest	Lb	2.26
R-4**	Livestock Grazing	AUM	8.94
Sal***	Softwood Sawtimber	MBF	(Varies by specie and diameter class, see Table II-3B)
R-4	Softwood Roundwood	MCF	140.54
R-4	Fuelwood	Cord	2.81

* RPA = Resources Planning Act, 1980 Assessment
** R-4 = Developed by Intermountain Region, Forest Service
*** Sal = Developed by Salmon National Forest

TABLE II - 3A
BENEFITS AND RECEIPTS OF OUTPUTS INCLUDED IN PNV ANALYSIS
(1982 Dollars)

RESOURCE	OUTPUT MEASURE	RECEIPT UNIT VALUE ($)
Wilderness Use	Outfitter and Guide Fees	Individual fees vary with scale of operation. Total program = $49,800/year and does not vary by alternative.
Developed Recreation	Recreational Residence and Lodge Fees	Individual fees vary with value of residence/lodge. Total program = $4,300/year and does not vary by alternative.
	Outfitter and Guide Fees	Individual fees vary with scale of operation. Total program = $5,700/year and does not vary by alternative.
	Campground Fee	$3 to $4
Livestock Grazing	AUM	$2.60
Softwood Sawtimber	MBF	(Varies by specie and diameter class, see Table II-3B)
Softwood Roundwood	MCF	$140.54
Fuelwood	Cord	$2.81
Other:		
Lands	Special Use Permits	0.00-625.00 (varies with appraisal value of land)
Power	Easements	Varies with appraisal value of land.
Minerals (common variety)	Cubic Yards	0.10-0.20

TABLE II - 3B
TIMBER BENEFITS AND RECEIPT VALUES USED IN PNV ANALYSIS
(1982 Dollars)

AVERAGE TIMBER STUMPAGE VALUATIONS
($/MBF)

	Tractor			Cable			Helo		
Diameter Class	PP	DF	LP	PP	DF	LP	PP	DF	LP
10	20	NS	20	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
12	20	20	20	20	20	20	NS	-78	NS
14	48	35	20	20	20	20	NS	NS	NS
16	70	39	20	40	20	20	20	NS	NS
18	85	61		56	30		20	20	
20	97	79		68	48		20	20	
22	107			79			20		
24	116			88			20		
26	125			96			33		

Major Assumptions:

1. Haul Cost $35/MBF, LP and DF; $30/MBF PP
2. Road Construction
   Tractor/Cable - $35/M, LP and DF, $20/M for PP
   Helo - $10/MBF, all species
3. Regeneration Costs $20/MBF
4. Slash Costs

	PP	DF	LP/Ø
Tractor -	12	13	13
Cable -	20	23	28
Helo -	8	8	30

Stumpage is based on historical selling values and logging/MFG. in southwest zone. Stumpage is residual valuation process with an average overbid (same for all logging system and species) added to bring stumpage up to base rate. Thus, if the average overbid was not enough to bring a sale to base, it would not sell (NS = No Sale). No additional bid up was added beyond bring stumpage up to base.

TABLE II - 4A

Benchmark Decision Space

Timber (Programmed Sales Offered)

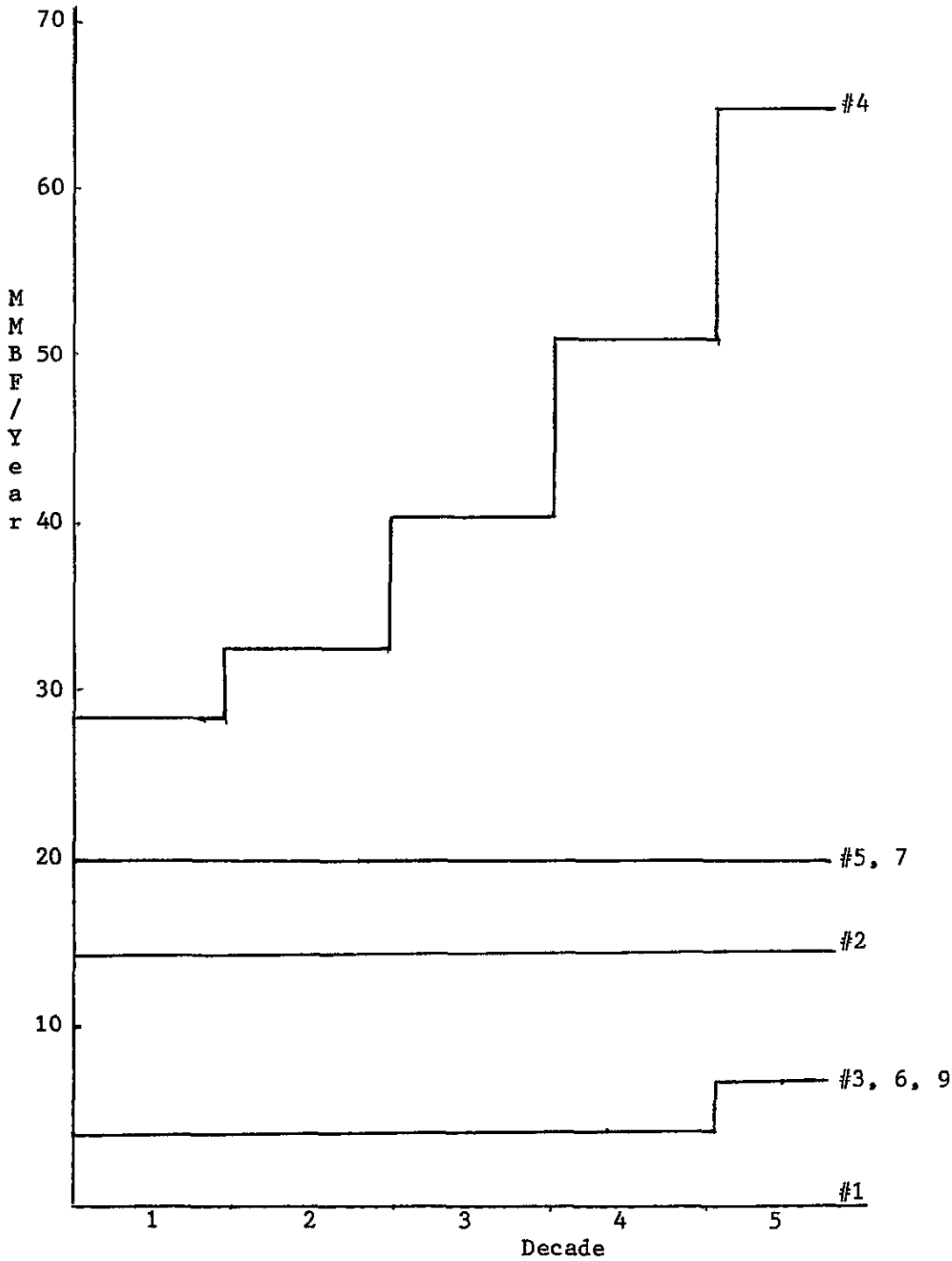

TABLE II - 4B

Benchmark Decision Space

Range (Grazing Use)

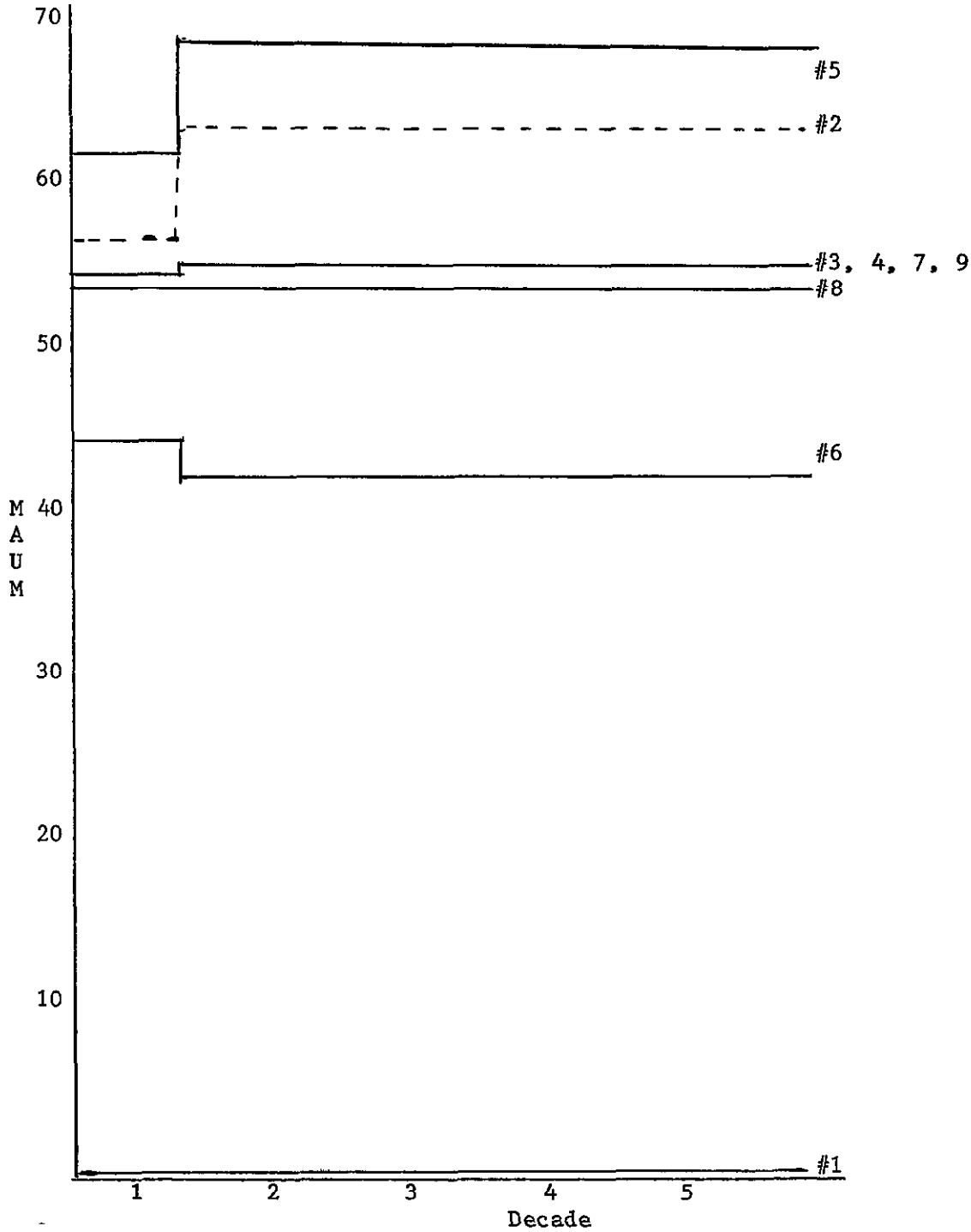

TABLE II - 4C

Benchmark Decision Space

Elk (Habitat Capability)

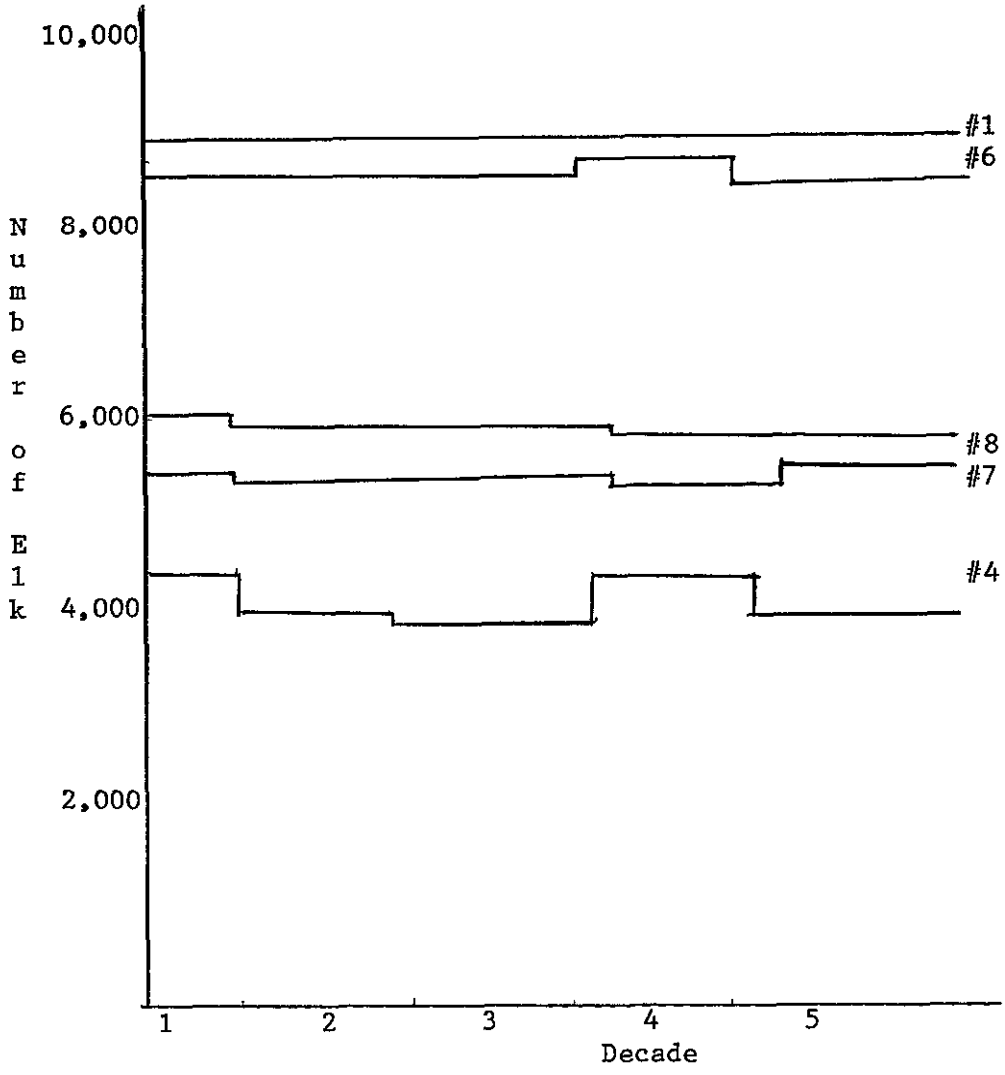

TABLE II - 4D

Benchmark Decision Space

Anadromous Fish (Habitat Capability)

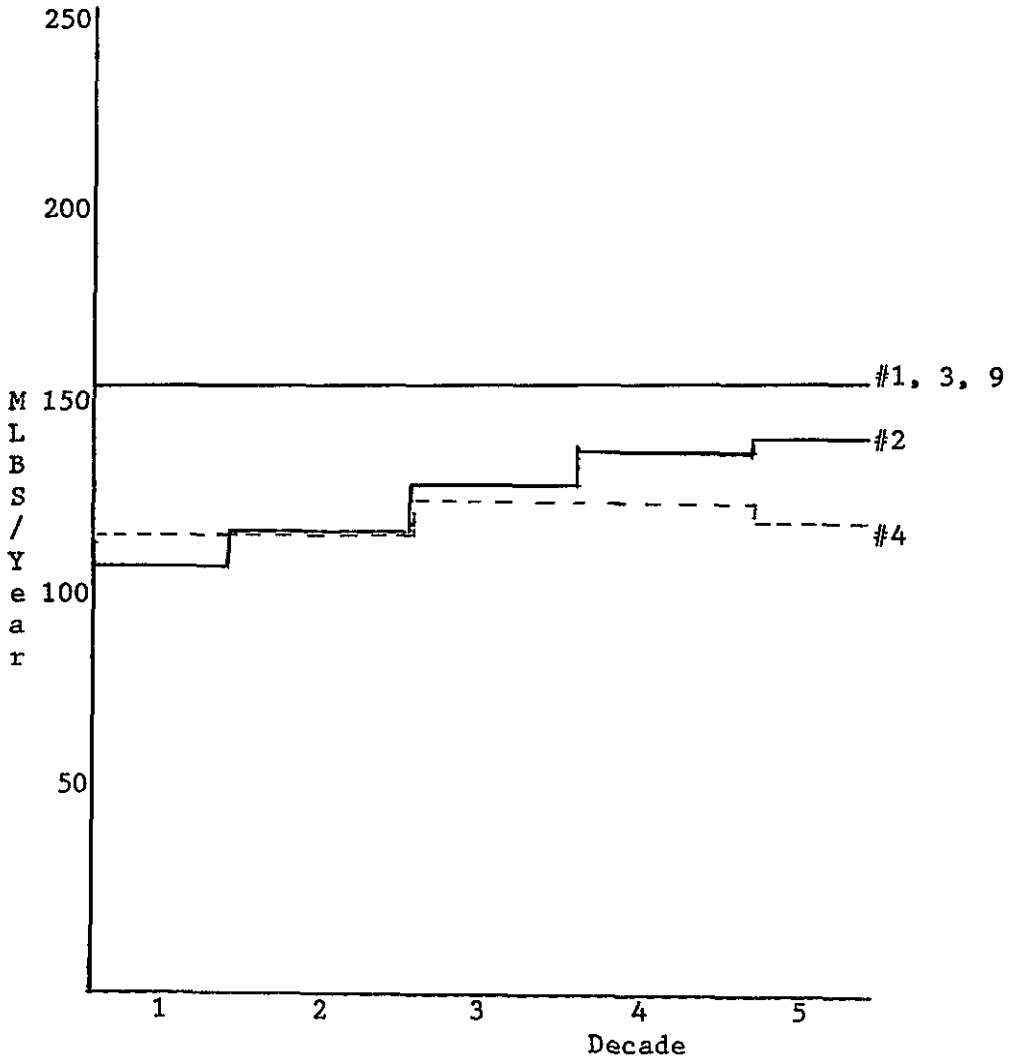

TABLE II-5

ACREAGE ALLOCATION BY MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTION

(M ACRES*)

Rx	Emphasis	ALTERNATIVES 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1A	Winter Sports Sites	.9	.9	.9	.9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2A	Disp Rec - Motorized Use	45 7	23 2	227.3	29 8		482 8	107 3	34 8	53 1	2.3	1 3	146 2
2A-1													119 5
2B	Disp Rec - Non Motor Use	21 1	2 5	84 6	2 6	17 5		90 2	95 6	61 2	6 1		72 6
3A-5A		5 4						5 2					74 9
3A-5B		63 4		10 3				10 3					180 8
3A-5C		62 5		10 2				14 5					44 9
3A-5D	Anad Fish w/	208 6		47 2				59 4	35 3	44 6		49 6	
3A-5E	Timber & Other	20 2		100 4			200 4	159 1	156 5	100 7		125 7	
3A-5F	Rx			3 3									
3A-4A									4 7				28 0
3A-4C										8 1			
4A	KBGWR	83 8	17 9	85 7	25 2	16.7	103 1	64 2	115 9	67 7	118 5	36 7	82 0
4B-1	KESR - No entry	48 3	43 5	103 0	51 7	45 8	46 1	35 1	87 0	94 4	15 4	10 0	53 1
4B-2	KESR - Deferred	11 7					19 9	47.5		96			
4B-3	KESR - Elk Guides	31.4					4.8	12 4		2.1			3 5
4C	Migration Route	71.4		7 7			708	14 5	10 1			6 8	
5A	High Timber	39 4	247 9		226.6	412 5		74.3			18 5		22 9
5B	Med Timber	275 2	458.2		477.9	464 6	92 9	94 0			389 1		379 7
5C	Low Timber	42 9	247 9	4 5	234.4	243 6	4 7	55.5	24 2		53 6	4 2	55 1
5D	High TM/Current WL	65 8		32 7			7 3		36 6	36 6		15 8	
5E	Med TM/Current WL	107 5		232 2			198 2	225 3	229 7	235 1		198 9	
5F	Low TM/Current WL	13 7		17 8			72 6	28 9	11 1	25.2		5 6	
6A	Special Int Areas	1 0	1 0	1.0	1.0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
6B	Wild & Scenic River	26 8	26 8	26 8	26.8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8
7A	Proposed Wilderness	76 7	184 3	348.5	157.7			236 8	470.8	579 1	676 9	830 5	
7B	Existing Wilderness	413 5	413 5	413 5	413 5	413.5	413.5	413.5	413 5	413 5	413 5	413 5	413 5
8A	Rangeland Emph.	111 -	109 4	19 4	128.9	134 1	102 0	47 8	22 5	26 9	54 4	[illegible]	71 6

* Acreages accurate to within +10%

TABLE II - 6A (1)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 1

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	0	0	0	0	0		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	233	268	293	321	348		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	50	57	62	68	74		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	10	12	13	14	15		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	33	37	41	44	48		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	11	12	13	14	16		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	45	51	56	61	66		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	0	0	0	0	0		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	118	118	118	118	118		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roundwood Products	MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuelwood	MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TSI	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0		
Reforestation	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1008	1039	1039	1039	1039		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	60	8	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (1) (continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 1

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		0	0	0	0	0		
Dispersed		1236	1422	1553	1701	1844		
Wilderness		1000	1124	1237	1337	1461		
Range		0	0	0	0	0		
Timber		0	0	0	0	0		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3995	3995	3995	3998	3991		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	3207	3158	3151	3158	3154		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1302	1302	1302	1302	1302		
Protection	(82)	780	780	780	780	780		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	1905	1856	1849	1856	1852		
Investment	(82)	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Roads	(82)	0	0	0	0	0		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	0	0	0	0	0		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	0	0	0	0	0		
Operational	(82)	1602	1553	1546	1553	1549		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		9	9	9	9	9		

TABLE II - 6A (2)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 2

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	88	103	114	126	138		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	150	177	197	219	240		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	39	46	51	57	63		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	7	9	10	11	12		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	25	29	33	36	40		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	8	9	10	11	13		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	34	40	45	50	55		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	83	105	105	105	105		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	425	430	430	430	430		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	92	94	96	95	97		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	56.6	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Roundwood Products	MCF	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Fuelwood	MCF	587	587	587	587	587	587	587
TSI	ACRES	675	675	675	675	675		
Reforestation	ACRES	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1011	1048	1049	1050	1049		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	2524	3537	3990	3301	4170		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (2) (continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 2

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	9	6	4	3	3		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	24	15	11	12	6		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	12	9	8	7	7		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		371	435	481	532	582		
Dispersed		827	979	1089	1211	1329		
Wilderness		753	877	989	1090	1214		
Range		505	565	565	565	565		
Timber		1089	1089	1089	1089	1089		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3296	3378	3415	3520	3562		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	6245	6155	6068	6106	6067		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1336	1317	1299	1307	1298		
Protection	(82)	814	795	777	785	776		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4909	4838	4769	4799	4769		
Investment	(82)	2348	2314	2282	2296	2281		
Total Roads	(82)	851	550	391	383	233		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	297	196	134	114	91		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	554	354	257	269	142		
Operational	(82)	2361	2327	2294	2308	2293		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		418	1130	1136	1138	1138		

TABLE II - 6A (3)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 3

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	89	104	115	127	139		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	160	187	207	229	250		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	42	49	54	60	66		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	8	10	11	12	13		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	27	31	35	38	42		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	9	10	11	12	14		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	37	43	48	53	58		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	83	105	105	105	105		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	425	430	430	430	430		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	102	101	102	103	101		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.3	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.4		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.7	9.1	9.6
Roundwood Products	MCF	61	61	61	61	70	73	77
Fuelwood	MCF	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
TSI	ACRES	342	342	342	342	392		
Reforestation	ACRES	540	540	540	540	540		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1009	1044	1044	1044	1045		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	1238	2087	1471	2033	2580		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (3) (continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 3

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	7	7	2	2	2		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	12	8	6	4	5		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	9	9	6	6	6		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		376	439	485	536	586		
Dispersed		886	1038	1148	1270	1388		
Wilderness		820	944	1056	1158	1281		
Range		486	495	495	495	495		
Timber		577	577	577	577	659		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3788	3777	3792	3809	3765		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5299	5310	5156	5144	5248		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1134	1136	1103	1101	1123		
Protection	(82)	612	614	581	579	601		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4165	4174	4053	4043	4124		
Investment	(82)	1992	1997	1939	1934	1973		
Total Roads	(82)	482	414	174	157	173		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	194	194	65	61	64		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	298	220	119	96	109		
Operational	(82)	2033	2077	1949	1944	1984		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		671	676	682	684	758		

TABLE II - 6A (4)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 4

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	88	103	114	126	138		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	150	177	197	219	240		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	39	46	51	57	63		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	7	9	10	11	12		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	25	29	33	36	40		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	8	9	10	11	13		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	34	40	45	50	55		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	84	105	105	105	105		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	425	430	430	430	430		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	93	92	94	94	92		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.3	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.4		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	8.4	9.7	12.0	15.1	18.8	7.7	13.9
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	8.2	9.4	11.7	14.7	18.3	7.5	13.5
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	28.8	33.1	41.4	51.8	64.8	26.5	47.6
Roundwood Products	MCF	227	261	326	407	509	208	376
Fuelwood	MCF	1094	1267	1574	1974	2468	1614	1828
TSI	ACRES	1296	1490	1863	2331	2916		
Reforestation	ACRES	2051	2358	2851	2136	2672		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1012	1054	1058	1062	1068		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	5034	6919	8280	11,751	15,254		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (4) (continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 4

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	14	13	11	13	16		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	42	39	31	34	33		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	21	20	20	21	22		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		371	435	481	532	582		
Dispersed		827	979	1089	1190	1329		
Wilderness		753	877	910	1090	1214		
Range		486	495	495	495	495		
Timber		925	1073	1342	1679	2099		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3373	3343	3396	3425	3324		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	7839	8218	8959	9544	10746		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1698	1759	1917	2042	2300		
Protection	(82)	1156	1237	1395	1520	1778		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	6161	6459	7042	7502	8446		
Investment	(82)	2947	3090	3369	3589	4040		
Total Roads	(82)	1355	1241	1042	1167	1208		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	466	431	363	419	482		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	889	810	679	748	726		
Operational	(82)	2963	3106	3387	36080	4062		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		174	183	199	212	225		

TABLE II - 6A (5)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 5

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	88	103	114	126	138		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	149	176	196	218	239		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	31	38	43	49	55		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	6	8	9	10	11		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	25	29	33	36	40		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	17	18	19	20	22		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	34	40	45	50	55		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	503	503	503	503	503		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	84	105	112	112	112		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	425	430	430	430	430		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	91	92	92	91	94		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	61.8	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Roundwood Products	MCF	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
Fuelwood	MCF	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
TSI	ACRES	922	922	922	922	922		
Reforestation	ACRES	1460	1460	1460	1460	1388		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1012	1052	1054	1056	1055		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	3810	4953	5507	5590	4775		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	185	190	195		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (5) (continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 5

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	10	10	9	6	6		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	35	23	20	20	8		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	17	18	18	14	14		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		3713	435	481	532	582		
Dispersed		785	937	1047	1169	1287		
Wilderness		854	978	1090	1191	1315		
Range		552	619	617	617	617		
Timber		665	665	665	665	665		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3515	3517	3554	3538	3611		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	6914	6883	6796	6753	6670		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1480	1473	1454	1445	1427		
Protection	(82)	958	951	932	923	905		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	5434	5410	5342	5308	5243		
Investment	(82)	2600	2588	2555	2539	2508		
Total Roads	(82)	1137	905	806	675	389		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	358	324	290	214	171		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	779	581	516	461	218		
Operational	(82)	2613	2602	2569	2553	2521		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		282	294	301	303	303		

TABLE II - 6A (6)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 6

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	91	106	117	129	141		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	174	201	221	243	264		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	46	53	58	64	70		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	9	11	12	13	14		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	30	34	38	41	45		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	10	11	12	13	15		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	41	47	52	57	62		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	105	105	112	112	112		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	2740	2740	2740	2740	2740		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	106	106	107	107	107		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	44.5	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	4.5
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.2	4.4
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.9	12.1	16.8
Roundwood Products	MCF	61	61	61	61	71	97	135
Fuelwood	MCF	534	534	534	534	534	534	654
TSI	ACRES	342	342	342	342	400		
Reforestation	ACRES	540	540	540	540	635		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1010	1044	1044	1045	1045		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	1321	1293	2373	1938	2386		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (6) (continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 6

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	6	8	6	7	6		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	12	10	5	6	5		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	8	10	9	10	10		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		384	447	494	544	595		
Dispersed		966	1118	1228	1350	1469		
Wilderness		910	1034	1146	1247	1372		
Range		398	376	375	375	376		
Timber		622	622	622	622	726		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		4150	4194	4230	4239	4161		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5210	5270	5179	5224	5296		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1115	1128	1108	1118	1133		
Protection	(82)	593	606	586	596	611		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4095	4142	4071	4106	4163		
Investment	(82)	1959	1982	1947	1964	1991		
Total Roads	(82)	480	504	324	404	342		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	185	226	162	192	164		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	295	278	162	212	178		
Operational	(82)	1969	1992	1958	1975	2002		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		722	722	729	731	829		

TABLE II - 6A (7)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 7

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	1
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	89	104	115	127	139		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	160	187	207	229	250		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	34	41	46	52	58		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	7	9	10	11	12		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	27	31	35	38	42		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	18	19	20	21	23		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	37	43	48	53	58		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	503	503	503	503	503		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	84	105	107	107	107		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	425	430	430	430	430		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	102	103	103	102	105		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.3	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.4		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Roundwood Products	MCF	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
Fuelwood	MCF	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
TSI	ACRES	922	922	922	922	922		
Reforestation	ACRES	1460	1460	1460	1460	1388		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1012	1052	1054	1056	1055		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	3810	4953	5507	5590	4775		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	185	190	195		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (7) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 7

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	10	10	9	6	6		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	40	27	23	23	10		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	12	14	12	12	12		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		376	439	485	536	586		
Dispersed		878	1000	1110	1232	1350		
Wilderness		922	1045	1158	1259	1383		
Range		486	495	495	495	495		
Timber		665	665	665	665	665		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3772	3776	3810	3792	3869		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	6764	6733	6645	6689	6603		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1447	1441	1422	1431	1413		
Protection	(82)	925	919	900	909	891		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	5317	5292	5223	5258	5190		
Investment	(82)	2543	2532	2499	2515	2483		
Total Roads	(82)	1137	905	806	675	389		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	358	324	290	214	171		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	779	581	516	461	218		
Operational	(82)	2557	2545	2512	2528	2496		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		273	277	284	286	286		

TABLE II - 6A (8)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 8

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	89	104	115	127	139		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	164	191	211	233	254		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	2	2	3	3	3		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	1	1	1	2	2		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	28	32	36	39	43		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	58	68	74	81	90		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	38	44	49	54	59		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	84	105	112	112	112		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	425	430	430	430	430		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	106	108	109	109	106		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.2	3.0
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.9
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	7.9	7.9	11.2
Roundwood Products	MCF	50	50	50	50	63	63	90
Fuelwood	MCF	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
TSI	ACRES	207	207	207	207	356		
Reforestation	ACRES	328	328	328	328	563		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1009	1042	1042	1042	1044		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	776	1198	712	1202	2573		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (8) (continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 8

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	4	2	2	2	3		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	7	5	2	2	7		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	5	5	5	5	5		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		376	439	485	536	586		
Dispersed		741	819	907	1004	129		
Wilderness		1394	1618	1787	1956	2158		
Range		484	484	484	484	484		
Timber		277	277	277	277	464		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3955	4057	4015	4008	3914		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5097	5053	5066	5024	5405		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1091	1081	1084	1075	1157		
Protection	(82)	569	559	562	553	635		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4006	3972	3982	3949	4248		
Investment	(82)	1916	1900	1905	1889	2032		
Total Roads	(82)	293	169	162	155	255		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	119	81	81	80	113		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	174	88	81	75	142		
Operational	(82)	1927	1910	1915	1899	2043		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		329	333	339	342	470		

TABLE II - 6A (9)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 9

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	89	104	115	127	139		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	160	187	207	229	250		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	42	49	54	60	66		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	8	10	11	12	13		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	27	31	35	38	42		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	9	10	11	12	14		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	37	43	48	53	58		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	84	105	112	112	112		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	425	430	430	430	430		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	102	101	102	103	101		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.3	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.4		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.7	9.1	9.6
Roundwood Products	MCF	61	61	61	61	70	73	77
Fuelwood	MCF	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
TSI	ACRES	342	342	342	342	392		
Reforestation	ACRES	540	540	540	540	620		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1009	1044	1044	1044	1045		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	1238	2087	1471	2033	2580		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6A (9) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
BENCHMARK 9

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const./Reconst. (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	7	7	2	2	2		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	7	4	3	3	5		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	14	13	8	7	5		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		376	439	485	536	586		
Dispersed		886	1038	1148	1270	1388		
Wilderness		820	944	1057	1158	1281		
Range		486	495	495	495	495		
Timber		577	577	577	577	659		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3788	3774	3792	3809	3772		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5213	5224	5071	5077	5181		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1116	1118	1085	1086	1109		
Protection	(82)	594	596	563	564	587		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4097	4106	3986	3991	4072		
Investment	(82)	1960	1964	1907	1909	1948		
Total Roads	(82)	492	414	184	157	173		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	194	194	65	61	64		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	298	220	119	96	109		
Operational	(82)	1971	1975	1917	1919	1958		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		671	676	682	684	758		

TABLE II - 6B (1)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 1

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	89	104	115	127	139		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	160	187	207	229	250		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	34	41	46	52	58		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	7	9	10	11	12		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	27	31	35	38	42		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	20	21	22	23	25		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	43	49	54	59	64		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	503	503	503	503	503		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	83	83	83	83	83		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	785	785	785	785	785		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	106	107	107	106	109		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.3	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Roundwood Products	MCF	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
Fuelwood	MCF	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
TSI	ACRES	923	923	923	923	923		
Reforestation	ACRES	1461	1461	1461	1461	1386		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1012	1052	1054	1056	1055		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	3810	4953	5507	5590	4775		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	185	190	195		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (1) (continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 1

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const.(Arterial/Collector	MILES	4	5	0	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	6	6	6	6	6		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	42	20	24	23	11		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	10	10	10	10	10		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		377	439	485	536	586		
Dispersed		848	1002	1110	1232	1351		
Wilderness		922	1045	1158	1259	1383		
Range		486	489	489	489	489		
Timber		665	665	665	665	665		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3836	3848	3866	3840	3901		
Minerals		-	-	-	-	-		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	6816	6803	6714	6758	6675		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1459	1456	1437	1446	1428		
Protection	(82)	937	934	915	924	906		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	5357	5347	5277	5312	5247		
Investment	(82)	2563	2558	2524	2541	2510		
Total Roads	(82)	1137	905	652	652	366		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	358	342	211	211	168		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	779	563	441	441	198		
Operational	(82)	2576	2572	2538	2555	2523		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	27	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		273	277	283	285	285		

TABLE II - 6B (2)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 2

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	88	103	114	126	138		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	151	178	198	220	241		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	29	34	38	42	47		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	4	6	6	7	7		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	25	29	33	36	40		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	24	27	30	33	37		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	41	47	52	57	62		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	610	610	610	610	610		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	68	68	68	68	68		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	630	630	630	630	630		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	95	99	100	100	101		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	57.1	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	9.6	9.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	9.3	9.3	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	32.9	32.9	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.
Roundwood Products	MCF	264	264	305	305	305	305	305
Fuelwood	MCF	1281	1281	1481	1481	1481	1481	1481
TSI	ACRES	1481	1481	1715	1715	1715		
Reforestation	ACRES	2344	2344	2597	1571	1571		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1015	1060	1060	1063	1059		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	6103	8366	8145	9980	7361		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (2) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 2

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	6	5	1	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	8	8	8	8	8		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	67	40	36	32	17		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	15	15	15	15	15		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		371	435	481	532	582		
Dispersed		789	920	1021	1135	1245		
Wilderness		922	1068	1203	1326	1476		
Range		510	514	514	514	514		
Timber		1067	1067	1236	1236	1236		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3292	3379	3482	3509	3553		
Minerals		-	-	-	-	-		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	8791	8595	9025	8635	8514		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1846	1805	1895	1841	1788		
Protection	(82)	1324	1283	1373	1292	1266		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	6945	6790	7130	6794	6726		
Investment	(82)	3341	3266	3430	3281	3235		
Total Roads	(82)	1808	1175	1003	869	591		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	835	598	481	419	304		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	973	577	522	450	237		
Operational	(82)	3249	3180	3339	3195	3150		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		185	191	202	204	205		

TABLE II - 6B (3)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 3

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	91	106	117	129	141		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	173	200	220	242	263		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	18	21	23	25	28		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	8	10	11	12	13		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	30	34	38	41	45		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	40	45	49	54	59		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	47	53	58	63	68		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	774	774	774	774	774		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	102	102	102	102	102		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	942	942	942	942	942		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	119	120	120	120	120		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	48.3	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.1
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.3
Roundwood Products	MCF	64	64	64	64	64	64	83
Fuelwood	MCF	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
TSI	ACRES	360	360	360	360	360		
Reforestation	ACRES	570	570	570	570	570		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1010	1044	1045	1046	1045		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	1698	2269	2100	1845	2211		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (3) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 3

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	10	10	10	10	10		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	3	0	0	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)		3	3	3	3	3		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	17	10	11	10	5		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	5	5	5	5	5		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		384	447	494	544	595		
Dispersed		840	975	1072	1177	1338		
Wilderness		1225	1394	1540	1686	1844		
Range		432	428	428	428	428		
Timber		366	366	366	366	366		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		4220	4238	4222	4237	4215		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5682	5637	5644	5635	5598		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1193	1184	1185	1183	1176		
Protection	(82)	671	662	663	661	654		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4489	4453	4459	4452	4422		
Investment	(82)	2159	2142	2145	2141	2127		
Total Roads	(82)	506	303	324	316	197		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	189	120	124	123	104		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	317	183	200	193	93		
Operational	(82)	2102	2086	2088	2085	2071		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		369	355	361	363	363		

TABLE II - 6B (4)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 4

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	88	103	114	126	138		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	152	179	199	221	242		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	30	35	39	44	48		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	4	6	6	7	7		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	25	29	33	36	40		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	23	26	29	31	36		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	41	47	52	57	62		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	584	584	584	584	584		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	102	102	102	102	102		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	942	942	942	942	942		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	98	101	101	101	102		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.3	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	10.3	10.3	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	10.0	10.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	32.7	32.7	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4
Roundwood Products	MCF	262	262	300	300	300	300	300
Fuelwood	MCF	1267	1267	1454	1454	1454	1454	1454
TSI	ACRES	1472	1472	1683	1683	1683		
Reforestation	ACRES	2330	2330	2581	1543	1543		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1016	1061	1062	1065	1063		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	6806	7988	9851	10451	9221		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (4) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 4

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	10	10	10	10	10		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	5	4	0	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	9	9	9	9	9		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	72	44	39	33	20		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	15	15	15	15	15		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		371	435	481	532	582		
Dispersed		785	929	1030	981	1253		
Wilderness		910	1057	1191	1304	1461		
Range		486	495	495	495	495		
Timber		1061	1061	1214	1214	1214		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3427	3541	3570	3560	3615		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	8888	8628	9013	8658	8556		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1902	1846	1929	1853	1831		
Protection	(82)	1380	1324	1407	1331	1309		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	6986	6782	7084	6805	6725		
Investment	(82)	3342	3244	3389	3255	3217		
Total Roads	(82)	1902	1221	1031	919	633		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	867	614	490	451	351		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	1035	607	541	468	282		
Operational	(82)	33360	3261	3407	3273	3234		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		179	184	194	197	197		

TABLE II - 6B (5)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 5

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	88	103	114	126	138		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	151	178	198	220	241		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	40	47	52	58	64		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	7	9	10	11	12		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	25	29	33	36	40		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	10	11	12	13	15		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	41	47	52	57	62		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	102	102	102	102	102		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	942	942	942	942	942		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	97	98	99	99	98		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	63.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	11.0	11.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	10.7	10.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.6
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	36.8	36.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	43.1
Roundwood Products	MCF	294	294	332	332	332	332	345
Fuelwood	MCF	1427	1427	1614	1614	1614	1614	1668
TSI	ACRES	1656	1656	1868	1868	1868		
Reforestation	ACRES	2622	2622	2504	1712	1712		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1016	1062	1062	1063	1060		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	6944	9177	9321	11155	8074		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (5) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 5

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	10	10	10	10	10		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	6	5	4	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	12	12	12	12	12		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	76	44	38	30	31		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	20	20	20	20	20		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		371	435	481	532	582		
Dispersed		835	987	1097	1220	1338		
Wilderness		764	888	1000	1101	1225		
Range		563	576	576	576	576		
Timber		1193	1193	1347	1347	1347		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3355	3484	3494	3508	3495		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	9101	8837	9290	9254	9184		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1948	1891	1988	1980	1965		
Protection	(82)	1426	1369	1466	1458	1443		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	7153	6946	7302	7274	7219		
Investment	(82)	3342	2244	3389	3255	3217		
Total Roads	(82)	2062	1281	1154	915	710		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	981	693	634	493	421		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	1081	588	520	422	289		
Operational	(82)	3440	3340	3512	3498	3472		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		197	204	216	217	218		

TABLE II - 6B (6)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 6

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	90	105	116	128	140		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	165	192	212	234	255		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	43	50	55	61	67		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	9	11	12	13	14		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	28	32	36	39	43		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	12	13	14	15	17		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	44	50	55	60	65		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	41	41	41	41	41		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	MACRES	392	392	392	392	392		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	111	111	111	112	112		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	52.2	51.0	45.4	45.4	45.4		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	5.3	5.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	5.2	5.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	17.6	17.6	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
Roundwood Products	MCF	141	141	178	178	178	178	178
Fuelwood	MCF	680	680	867	867	867	867	867
TSI	ACRES	792	792	999	999	999		
Reforestation	ACRES	726	726	916	916	916		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1012	1050	1052	1053	1049		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	3567	4156	5154	6182	5090		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	60	8	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (6) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 6

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1,0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	37	25	22	11	10		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	0	0	0	0	0		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		380	443	490	540	590		
Dispersed		916	1068	1178	1300	1418		
Wilderness		854	979	1090	1191	1314		
Range		467	456	406	406	406		
Timber		571	571	720	720	720		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3936	3947	3947	3968	3972		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5744	5702	6160	6193	6439		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1299	1220	1318	1325	1378		
Protection	(82)	707	698	796	803	856		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4515	4482	4843	4868	5061		
Investment	(82)	2160	2144	2316	2329	2421		
Total Roads	(82)	819	522	479	253	214		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	198	135	110	75	70		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	621	387	369	178	144		
Operational	(82)	2171	2155	2328	2341	2434		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		159	162	164	167	167		

TABLE II - 6B (7)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 7

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	90	105	116	128	140		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	163	190	210	232	253		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	31	36	40	45	49		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	5	7	7	8	8		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	28	32	36	39	43		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	26	29	32	34	39		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	44	50	55	60	65		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	663	663	663	663	663		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	102	102	102	102	102		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	MACRES	942	942	942	942	942		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	110	110	110	109	110		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	57.2	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9
Roundwood Products	MCF	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
Fuelwood	MCF	694	694	694	694	694	694	694
TSI	ACRES	806	806	806	806	806		
Reforestation	ACRES	1276	1276	1276	1276	1276		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1011	1050	1051	1053	1053		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	3680	4159	4503	4913	4257		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (7) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 7

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	4	3	0	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	5	5	5	5	5		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	34	22	18	18	7		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	5	5	5	5	5		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		380	443	490	540	590		
Dispersed		840	983	1085	1203	1308		
Wilderness		1112	1158	1293	1405	1562		
Range		511	513	513	513	513		
Timber		609	609	609	609	609		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3905	3928	3923	3889	3923		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	6631	6458	6400	6434	6145		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1419	1382	1370	1377	1315		
Protection	(82)	897	860	848	855	793		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	5212	5076	5030	5057	4830		
Investment	(82)	2493	2428	2406	2419	2311		
Total Roads	(82)	933	655	496	480	265		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	456	344	246	240	165		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	477	311	250	240	100		
Operational	(82)	2507	2441	2419	2432	2323		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		341	346	352	354	354		

TABLE II - 6B (8)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 8

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	91	106	117	129	141		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	171	198	218	240	261		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	18	21	23	25	28		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	8	10	11	12	13		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	29	33	37	40	44		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	40	45	49	54	59		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	46	52	57	62	67		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	897	897	897	897	897		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	102	102	102	102	102		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	MACRES	942	942	942	942	942		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	117	117	117	117	118		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	48.3	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.1
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.0
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	13.8
Roundwood Products	MCF	76	76	76	76	76	76	110
Fuelwood	MCF	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
TSI	ACRES	428	428	428	428	428		
Reforestation	ACRES	677	677	677	677	677		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1010	1045	1046	1047	1047		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	2073	2358	2567	2514	2626		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (8) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 8

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	3	2	0	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	1	1	1	1	1		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	19	10	9	11	3		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	5	5	5	5	5		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		384	443	494	544	595		
Dispersed		831	966	1063	1169	1275		
Wilderness		1203	1371	1517	1663	1665		
Range		432	430	430	430	423		
Timber		455	455	455	455	455		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		4659	4680	4667	4663	4682		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5523	5499	5429	5456	5412		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1160	1155	1140	1146	1137		
Protection	(82)	638	633	618	624	615		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4363	4344	4289	4310	4275		
Investment	(82)	2099	2090	2063	2073	2057		
Total Roads	(82)	494	289	225	262	97		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	150	100	52	58	34		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	344	189	173	204	63		
Operational	(82)	2044	2035	2009	2019	2002		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		423	427	433	435	435		

TABLE II - 6B (9)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 9

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	91	106	117	129	141		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	172	199	219	241	262		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	17	20	22	24	27		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	7	9	10	11	12		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	30	34	38	41	45		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	42	47	51	56	61		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	46	52	57	62	67		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	83	83	83	83	83		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	MACRES	785	785	785	785	785		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	118	118	119	118	119		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	48.3	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.5
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	12.2
Roundwood Products	MCF	62	62	62	62	62	62	97
Fuelwood	MCF	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
TSI	ACRES	347	347	347	347	347		
Reforestation	ACRES	549	549	549	549	549		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1010	1044	1045	1046	1046		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	1635	2159	1930	2218	2241		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (9) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 9

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	10	10	10	10	10		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	4	1	0	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	3	3	3	3	3		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	17	9	10	11	5		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	5	5	5	5	5		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		384	447	494	544	595		
Dispersed		827	962	1059	1165	1270		
Wilderness		1236	1517	1551	1869	2297		
Range		432	430	430	430	423		
Timber		369	369	369	369	369		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		4166	4187	4177	4171	4190		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5642	5602	5584	5582	5538		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1207	1199	1195	1195	1185		
Protection	(82)	685	677	673	673	663		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4435	4403	4389	4387	4353		
Investment	(82)	2121	2106	2100	2099	2082		
Total Roads	(82)	513	287	285	313	171		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	209	119	99	104	82		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	304	168	186	209	89		
Operational	(82)	2133	2118	2111	2110	2093		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		367	370	377	378	378		

TABLE II - 6B (10)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 10

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	89	104	115	127	139		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	163	190	210	232	253		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	0	0	0	0	0		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	0	0	0	0	0		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	28	32	36	39	43		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	61	71	78	86	95		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	43	49	54	59	64		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	42	42	42	42	42		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	MACRES	393	393	393	393	393		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	108	110	108	109	109		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	56.7	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	6.1	6.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	6.0	6.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	18.1	18.1	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Roundwood Products	MCF	145	145	176	176	176	176	176
Fuelwood	MCF	707	707	854	854	854	854	854
TSI	ACRES	815	815	990	990	990		
Reforestation	ACRES	1289	1289	1568	1568	1400		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1013	1053	1054	1057	1054		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	4418	5168	6048	6811	5927		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (10) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 10

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	4	0	1	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	3	3	3	3	3		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	45	25	26	20	11		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	5	5	5	5	5		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		376	439	487	536	586		
Dispersed		675	789	874	967	1055		
Wilderness		1383	1607	1787	1967	2169		
Range		515	510	510	510	510		
Timber		587	587	714	714	714		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3668	3731	3739	3759	3817		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	6821	6641	7153	7074	6989		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1432	1395	1502	1486	1468		
Protection	(82)	910	873	980	964	946		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	5389	5246	5651	5588	5521		
Investment	(82)	2592	2524	2718	2688	2656		
Total Roads	(82)	1110	586	634	491	310		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	298	182	170	130	103		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	812	404	464	361	207		
Operational	(82)	2524	2457	2647	2617	2586		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		165	170	180	182	182		

TABLE II - 6B (11)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 11

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY								
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	91	106	117	129	141		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	172	199	219	241	262		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	0	0	0	0	0		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	0	0	0	0	0		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	30	34	38	41	45		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	66	76	83	91	100		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	46	52	57	62	67		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	1257	1256	1256	1256	1256		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	102	102	102	102	102		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	MACRES	942	942	942	942	942		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	130	130	130	130	130		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.3	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.4
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.3
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	14.8
Roundwood Products	MCF	72	72	72	72	72	72	118
Fuelwood	MCF	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
TSI	ACRES	410	410	410	410	410		
Reforestation	ACRES	648	648	648	648	648		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1010	1045	1045	1047	1047		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	1901	2462	2381	2493	2453		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	170	170	175	180		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (11) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 11

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	2	2	0	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	3	3	3	3	3		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	20	11	13	13	5		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	5	5	5	5	5		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		384	519	494	544	595		
Dispersed		726	840	924	1017	1106		
Wilderness		1506	1731	1911	2090	2293		
Range		486	488	488	488	488		
Timber		350	350	350	350	350		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		4709	4717	4710	4707	4706		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	5702	5676	5666	5661	5621		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1197	1192	1190	1189	1180		
Protection	(82)	675	670	668	667	658		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	4505	4489	4476	4472	4441		
Investment	(82)	2167	2157	2153	2151	2136		
Total Roads	(82)	542	334	339	343	183		
App Fund Roads	(82)	175	144	107	108	84		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	367	190	232	235	99		
Operational	(82)	2110	2100	2096	2095	2080		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		287	291	298	300	300		

TABLE II - 6B (12)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 12

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE 1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Recreation								
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	89	104	115	127	139		
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	160	187	207	229	250		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	42	49	54	60	66		
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	8	10	11	12	13		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Motor)	MRVD	27	31	35	38	42		
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim. Non-Motor)	MRVD	11	12	13	14	16		
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	43	49	54	59	64		
Wilderness								
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426		
Wildlife								
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	83	83	83	83	83		
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	MACRES	785	785	785	785	785		
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	106	106	107	110	109		
Range								
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.8	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0		
Timber								
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	6.3	6.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	6.1	6.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	21.1	21.1	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7
Roundwood Products	MCF	169	169	206	206	206	206	206
Fuelwood	MCF	814	814	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001
TSI	ACRES	950	950	1157	1157	1157		
Reforestation	ACRES	1870	1870	2060	1060	1060		
Water								
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1012	1053	1054	1057	1055		
Protection								
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	4012	5168	6099	7090	5873		
Minerals								
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	175	185	195	200		
HC&D								
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4		
Lands								
Land Pur. & Acq. (exc. Exch.)	ACRES	68	0	0	0	0		

NOTE: All values are average annual values.

TABLE II - 6B (12) (Continued)
RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS, AND BENEFITS FOR
ALTERNATIVE 12

		DECADE						
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15
Soils								
Soil & Water Resource Imp.	ACRES	30	30	20	20	20		
Facilities								
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	2	2	2	2	2		
Road Const. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	5	4	1	0	0		
Road Reconst. (Arterial/Collector)	MILES	6	6	6	6	6		
Local Road Construction	MILES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Timber Purch. Road Const.	MILES	44	29	26	24	13		
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	10	10	10	10	10		
BENEFITS M$								
Recreation								
Developed		376	439	487	536	586		
Dispersed		886	1038	1148	1270	1388		
Wilderness		820	944	1057	1158	1281		
Range		490	492	492	492	492		
Timber		685	685	834	834	834		
Wildlife (WFUD's)		3790	3814	3826	3906	3857		
Minerals		0	0	0	0	0		
COSTS M$								
Total Forest Budget	(82)	7370	7238	7615	7251	7187		
Fixed Costs	(82)	1548	1520	1599	1523	1509		
Protection	(82)	1026	998	1077	1001	987		
General Administration	(82)	522	522	522	522	522		
Variable Costs	(82)	5822	5718	6016	5728	5678		
Investment	(82)	2801	2750	2894	2755	2731		
Total Roads	(82)	1202	855	726	655	423		
App. Fund Roads	(82)	454	361	281	248	196		
Purchaser Credit Roads	(82)	748	494	445	407	227		
Operational	(82)	2736	2687	2828	2692	2669		
General Administration	(82)	281	281	281	281	281		
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	(82)	22	22	22	22	22		
Returns to Treasury		166	170	182	185	185		

TABLE II -7A

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE	BENCHMARKS 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OUTPUT/ACTIVITY											
Recreation											
Dev Rec Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	1	0	88	89	88	88	91	89	89	89
		2	0	103	104	103	103	106	104	104	104
		3	0	114	115	114	114	117	115	115	115
		4	0	126	127	126	126	129	127	127	127
		5	0	138	139	138	138	141	139	139	139
Disp. Rec Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	1	233	150	160	150	149	174	160	164	160
		2	268	177	187	177	176	201	187	191	187
		3	293	197	207	197	196	221	207	211	207
		4	321	219	229	219	218	243	229	233	229
		5	348	240	250	240	239	264	250	254	250
Disp. Rec Use (Semi-Prim Motor)	MRVD	1	50	39	42	39	31	46	34	2	42
		2	57	46	49	46	38	53	41	2	49
		3	62	51	54	51	43	58	46	3	54
		4	68	57	60	57	49	64	52	3	60
		5	74	63	66	63	55	70	58	3	66
Disp Rec Use (Semi-Prim Non-Mot)	MRVD	1	10	7	8	7	6	9	7	1	8
		2	12	9	10	9	8	11	9	1	10
		3	13	10	11	10	9	12	10	1	11
		4	14	11	12	11	10	13	11	2	12
		5	15	12	13	12	11	14	12	2	13
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim Motor)	MRVD	1	33	25	27	25	25	30	27	28	27
		2	37	29	31	29	29	34	31	32	31
		3	41	33	35	33	33	38	35	36	35
		4	44	36	38	36	36	41	38	39	38
		5	48	40	42	40	40	45	42	43	42
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim Non-Mot)	MRVD	1	11	8	9	8	17	10	18	58	9
		2	12	9	10	9	18	11	19	68	10
		3	13	10	11	10	19	12	20	74	11
		4	14	11	12	11	20	13	21	81	12
		5	16	13	14	13	22	15	23	90	14

TABLE II - 7A (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

			BENCHMARK								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	1	45	34	37	34	34	41	37	38	37
		2	51	40	43	40	40	47	43	44	43
		3	56	45	48	45	45	52	48	49	48
		4	61	50	53	50	50	57	53	54	53
		5	66	55	58	55	55	62	58	59	58
Wilderness											
Wilderness Management	MACRES	1	426	426	426	426	503	426	503	1256	426
		2	426	426	426	426	503	426	503	1256	426
		3	426	426	426	426	503	426	503	1256	426
		4	426	426	426	426	503	426	503	1256	426
		5	426	426	426	426	503	426	503	1256	426
Wildlife											
Structural Habitat Improve.	STRUCT	1	0	83	83	84	84	105	84	84	84
		2	0	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
		3	0	105	105	105	112	112	107	112	112
		4	0	105	105	105	112	112	107	112	112
		5	0	105	105	105	112	112	107	112	112
Nonstructural Hab. Improve.	ACRES	1	0	425	425	425	425	2740	425	425	425
		2	0	430	430	430	430	2740	430	430	430
		3	0	430	430	430	430	2740	430	430	430
		4	0	430	430	430	430	2740	430	430	430
		5	0	430	430	430	430	2740	430	430	430
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	1	118	92	102	93	91	106	102	106	102
		2	118	94	101	92	92	106	103	108	101
		3	118	96	102	94	92	107	103	109	102
		4	118	95	103	94	91	107	102	109	103
		5	118	97	101	92	94	107	105	106	101
Range											
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	1	0	56.5	54 3	54.3	61.8	44 5	54 3	54 1	54 3
		2	0	63 2	55 4	55 4	69 0	42.0	55 4	54 1	55.4
		3	0	63 2	55.4	55 4	69 0	42 0	55 4	54 1	55 4
		4	0	63.2	55 4	55 4	69.0	42 0	55 4	54 1	55 4
		5	0	63 2	55 4	55 4	69 0	42 0	55.4	54 1	55 4

TABLE II - 7A (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

			BENCHMARK								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Timber											
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	1	0	4.1	2 1	8.4	6 1	2.1	6 1	1 3	2 1
		2	0	4 1	2 1	9 7	6 1	2.1	6 1	1.3	2 1
		3	0	4 1	2.1	12.0	6 1	2.1	6 1	1.3	2.1
		4	0	4 1	2.1	15 1	6 1	2 1	6.1	1 3	2 1
		5	0	4.1	2 4	18 8	6.1	2 4	6.1	2 2	2.4
		10	0	4.1	2 5	7 7	6 1	3 3	6.1	2 2	2.5
		15	0	4 1	2 6	13 9	6 1	4.5	6 1	3.0	2.6
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	1	0	4 0	2 0	8.2	5 9	2.0	5 9	1.2	2 0
		2	0	4.0	2.0	9 4	5.9	2 0	5 9	1.2	2 0
		3	0	4.0	2 0	11.7	5 9	2 0	5.9	1.2	2.0
		4	0	4 0	2 0	14 7	5 9	2 0	5 9	1 2	2.0
		5	0	4.0	2.3	18.3	5 9	2.3	5 9	2.1	2 3
		10	0	4.0	2 4	7.5	5 9	3.2	5.9	2.1	2 4
		15	0	4.0	2 5	13.5	5 9	4.4	5.9	2.9	2.5
Roundwood Products	MCF	1	0	120	61	227	164	61	164	50	61
		2	0	120	61	261	164	61	164	50	61
		3	0	120	61	326	164	61	164	50	61
		4	0	120	61	407	164	61	164	50	61
		5	0	120	70	509	164	71	164	63	70
		10	0	120	73	208	164	97	164	63	73
		15	0	120	77	376	164	135	164	90	77
Fuelwood	MCF	1	0	587	534	1094	800	534	800	534	534
		2	0	587	534	1267	800	534	800	534	534
		3	0	587	534	1574	800	534	800	534	534
		4	0	587	534	1974	800	534	800	534	534
		5	0	587	534	2468	800	534	800	534	534
		10	0	587	534	1014	800	534	800	534	534
		15	0	587	534	1828	800	654	800	534	534
TSI	ACRES	1	0	675	342	1296	922	342	922	207	342
		2	0	675	342	1490	922	342	922	207	342
		3	0	675	342	1863	922	342	922	207	342
		4	0	675	342	2331	922	342	922	207	342
		5	0	675	392	2916	922	400	922	356	392
Reforestation	ACRES	1	0	1068	540	2051	1460	540	1460	328	540
		2	0	1068	540	2358	1460	540	1460	328	540
		3	0	1068	540	2851	1460	540	1460	328	540
		4	0	1068	540	2136	1460	540	1460	328	540
		5	0	1068	620	2672	1388	635	1388	563	620

TABLE II - 7A (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

			BENCHMARKS								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Water											
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1	1008	1011	1009	1012	1012	1010	1012	1009	1009
		2	1039	1048	1044	1054	1052	1044	1052	1042	1044
		3	1039	1049	1044	1058	1054	1044	1054	1042	1044
		4	1039	1050	1044	1062	1056	1045	1056	1042	1044
		5	1039	1049	1045	1068	1055	1045	1055	1044	1045
Protection											
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	1	0	2524	1238	5034	3810	1321	3810	776	1238
		2	0	3537	2087	6919	4953	1293	4953	1198	2087
		3	0	3990	1471	8280	5507	2373	5507	712	1471
		4	0	3301	2033	11,751	5590	1938	5590	1202	2033
		5	0	4170	2580	15,254	4775	2386	4775	2573	2580
Minerals											
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	1	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
		2	175	175	175	175	170	175	170	170	175
		3	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	170	185
		4	195	195	195	195	190	195	190	175	195
		5	200	200	200	200	195	200	195	180	200
HC&D											
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lands											
Land Pur & Acq (exc Exch)	ACRES	1	60	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
		2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soils											
Soil and Water Resource Impr	ACRES	1	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
		2	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
		3	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
		4	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
		5	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

TABLE II - 7A (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

			BENCHMARKS								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Facilities											
Trail Const./Reconst.	MILES	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		3	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		4	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		5	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Road Const /Reconst (Arterial and Collector	MILES	1	0	9	7	14	10	9	10	4	7
		2	0	6	7	13	10	8	10	2	7
		3	0	4	2	11	9	6	6	2	4
		4	0	3	2	13	6	7	6	2	3
		5	0	3	2	16	6	6	6	3	3
Local Road Construction	MILES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Purch Road Const.	MILES	1	0	24	12	42	35	12	40	7	7
		2	0	15	8	39	23	10	27	3	4
		3	0	11	6	31	20	5	23	2	4
		4	0	12	4	34	20	6	23	2	3
		5	0	6	5	33	8	5	10	7	5
Timber Purch. Road Reconst.	MILES	1	0	12	9	21	17	8	12	5	14
		2	0	9	9	20	18	10	14	5	13
		3	0	8	6	20	28	9	12	5	8
		4	0	7	6	21	14	10	12	5	7
		5	0	7	6	22	14	10	12	5	5

TABLE II - 7A (continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

		BENCHMARKS								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENEFITS M$										
Recreation										
Developed	1	0	371	376	371	371	384	376	376	376
	2	0	435	439	435	435	447	439	439	439
	3	0	481	485	481	481	494	485	485	485
	4	0	532	536	532	532	544	536	536	536
	5	0	582	586	582	582	595	586	586	586
Dispersed	1	1236	827	886	827	785	966	878	741	886
	2	1422	979	1038	979	937	1118	1000	819	1038
	3	1553	1089	1148	1089	1047	1228	1110	907	1148
	4	1701	1211	1270	1190	1169	1350	1232	1004	1270
	5	1844	1329	1388	1329	1287	1469	1350	129	1388
Wilderness	1	1000	753	820	753	854	910	922	1394	820
	2	1124	877	944	877	978	1034	1045	1618	944
	3	1237	989	1056	910	1090	1146	1158	1787	1057
	4	1337	1090	1158	1090	1191	1247	1259	1956	1158
	5	1461	1214	1281	1214	1315	1372	1383	2158	1281
Range	1	0	505	486	486	552	398	486	484	486
	2	0	565	495	495	619	376	495	484	495
	3	0	565	495	495	617	375	495	484	495
	4	0	565	495	495	617	375	495	484	495
	5	0	565	495	495	617	376	495	484	495
Timber	1	0	1089	577	925	665	622	665	277	577
	2	0	1089	577	1073	665	622	665	277	577
	3	0	1089	577	1342	665	622	665	277	577
	4	0	1089	577	1679	665	622	665	277	577
	5	0	1089	659	2099	665	726	665	464	659
Wildlife (WFUD's)	1	3995	3296	3788	3373	3515	4150	3772	3955	3788
	2	3995	3378	3777	3343	3519	4194	3776	4057	3774
	3	3995	3415	3792	3396	3554	4230	3811	4015	3792
	4	3998	3520	3809	3427	3538	4239	3792	4008	3809
	5	3991	3562	3765	3324	3611	4161	3869	3914	3772

TABLE II - 7A (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

		BENCHMARK								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minerals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COSTS M$										
Total Forest Budget	1	3207	6245	5299	7839	6914	5210	6764	5097	5213
	2	3158	6155	5310	8218	6883	5270	6733	5053	5224
	3	3151	6068	5156	8759	6796	5179	6645	5066	5071
	4	3158	6106	5144	9544	6753	5224	6689	5024	5077
	5	3154	6067	5248	10746	6670	5296	6603	5405	5181
Fixed Costs	1	1302	1336	1134	1678	1480	1115	1447	1091	1116
	2	1302	1317	1136	1759	1473	1128	1441	1081	1118
	3	1302	1299	1103	1917	1454	1108	1422	1084	1085
	4	1302	1307	1101	2042	1445	1118	1431	1075	1086
	5	1302	1298	1123	2300	1427	1133	1413	1157	1109
Protection	1	780	814	612	1156	958	593	925	569	594
	2	780	795	614	1237	951	606	919	559	596
	3	780	777	581	1395	932	586	900	562	563
	4	780	785	579	1520	923	596	909	553	564
	5	780	776	601	1778	905	611	891	645	587
General Administration	1	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	2	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	3	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	4	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	5	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522

TABLE II - 7A (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

		BENCHMARK								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Variable Costs	1	1905	4909	4165	6161	5434	4095	5317	4006	4097
	2	1856	4838	4174	6459	5410	4142	5292	3972	4106
	3	1849	4769	4053	7042	5342	4071	5223	3982	3986
	4	1856	4799	4043	7502	5308	4106	5258	3949	3991
	5	1852	4769	4125	8446	5243	4163	5190	4248	4072
Investment	1	0	2348	1992	2947	2600	1959	2543	1916	1960
	2	0	2314	1997	3090	2588	1982	2532	1900	1964
	3	0	2282	1939	3369	2555	1947	2499	1905	1907
	4	0	2296	1934	3589	2539	1964	2515	1889	1909
	5	0	2281	1973	4040	2508	1991	2483	2032	1948
Total Roads	1	0	851	482	1355	1137	480	1137	293	492
	2	0	550	414	1241	905	504	905	169	414
	3	0	391	174	1042	806	324	806	162	184
	4	0	383	157	1167	675	404	675	155	157
	5	0	233	173	1208	389	342	389	255	173
App Fund Roads	1	0	297	194	466	358	185	358	119	194
	2	0	196	194	431	324	226	324	81	194
	3	0	134	65	363	290	162	290	81	65
	4	0	114	61	419	214	192	214	80	61
	5	0	91	64	482	171	164	171	113	64
Purchaser Credit Roads	1	0	554	298	889	779	295	779	174	298
	2	0	354	220	810	581	278	581	88	220
	3	0	257	119	679	516	162	516	81	119
	4	0	269	96	748	461	212	461	75	96
	5	0	142	109	726	218	178	218	142	109
Operational	1	1602	2361	2003	2963	2613	1969	2557	1927	1971
	2	1553	2327	2007	3106	2602	1992	2545	1910	1975
	3	1546	2294	1949	3387	2569	1958	2512	1915	1917
	4	1553	2308	1944	3608	2553	1975	2528	1899	1919
	5	1549	2293	1984	4062	2521	2002	2496	2043	1958

TABLE II - 7A (continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY BENCHMARK

		BENCHMARK								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
General Administration	1	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	2	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	3	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	4	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	5	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
Non-Forest Service Costs	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
(exc roads)	2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	3	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	4	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	5	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Returns to Treasury	1	9	1118	671	174	282	722	273	329	671
	2	9	1130	676	183	294	722	277	333	676
	3	9	1136	682	199	301	729	284	339	682
	4	9	1138	684	212	303	731	286	342	684
	5	9	1138	758	225	303	829	286	470	758

TABLE II - 7B

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	DECADE	ALTERNATIVE 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recreation														
Dev. Rec Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	1	89	88	91	88	88	90	90	91	91	89	91	89
		2	104	103	106	103	103	105	105	106	106	104	106	104
		3	115	114	117	114	114	116	116	117	117	115	117	115
		4	127	126	129	126	126	128	128	129	129	127	129	127
		5	139	138	141	138	138	140	140	141	141	139	141	139
Disp Rec Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	1	160	151	173	152	151	165	163	171	172	163	172	160
		2	187	178	200	179	178	192	190	198	199	190	199	187
		3	207	198	220	199	198	212	210	218	219	210	219	207
		4	229	220	242	221	220	234	232	240	241	232	241	229
		5	250	241	263	242	241	255	253	261	262	253	262	250
Disp Rec Use (Semi-Prim Motor)	MRVD	1	34	29	18	30	40	43	31	18	17	0	0	42
		2	41	34	21	35	47	50	36	21	20	0	0	49
		3	46	38	23	39	52	55	40	23	22	0	0	54
		4	52	42	25	44	58	61	45	25	24	0	0	60
		5	58	47	28	48	64	67	49	28	27	0	0	66
Disp Rec Use (Semi-Prim Non-Mot)	MRVD	1	7	4	8	4	7	9	5	8	7	0	0	8
		2	9	6	10	6	9	11	7	10	9	0	0	10
		3	10	6	11	6	10	12	7	11	10	0	0	11
		4	11	7	12	7	11	13	8	12	11	0	0	12
		5	12	7	13	7	12	14	8	13	12	0	0	13
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim Motor)	MRVD	1	27	25	30	25	25	28	28	29	30	28	30	27
		2	31	29	34	29	29	32	32	33	34	32	34	31
		3	35	33	38	33	33	36	36	37	38	36	38	35
		4	38	36	41	36	36	39	39	40	41	39	41	38
		5	42	40	45	40	40	43	43	44	45	43	45	42
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim Non-Mot)	MRVD	1	20	24	40	23	10	12	26	40	42	61	66	11
		2	21	27	45	26	11	13	29	45	47	71	76	12
		3	22	30	49	29	12	14	32	49	51	78	83	13
		4	23	33	54	31	13	15	34	54	56	86	91	14
		5	25	37	59	36	15	17	39	59	61	95	100	16

TABLE II - 7B (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

			ALTERNATIVE											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	1	43	41	47	41	41	44	44	46	46	43	46	43
		2	49	47	53	47	47	50	50	52	52	49	52	49
		3	54	52	58	52	52	55	55	57	57	54	57	54
		4	59	57	63	57	57	60	60	62	62	59	62	59
		5	64	62	68	62	62	65	65	67	67	64	67	64
Wilderness														
Wilderness Management	MACRES	1	503	610	774	584	426	426	663	897	1005	1103	1256	426
		2	503	610	774	584	426	426	663	897	1005	1103	1256	426
		3	503	610	774	584	426	426	663	897	1005	1103	1256	426
		4	503	610	774	584	426	426	663	897	1005	1103	1256	426
		5	503	610	774	584	426	426	663	897	1005	1103	1256	426
Wildlife														
Structural Habitat Improve	STRUCT	1	83	68	102	102	102	41	102	102	83	42	102	83
		2	83	68	102	102	102	41	102	102	83	42	102	83
		3	83	68	102	102	102	41	102	102	83	42	102	83
		4	83	68	102	102	102	41	102	102	83	42	102	83
		5	83	68	102	102	102	41	102	102	83	42	102	83
Nonstructural Habitat Improve	MACRES	1	785	630	942	942	942	392	942	942	785	393	942	785
		2	785	630	942	942	942	392	942	942	785	393	942	785
		3	785	630	942	942	942	392	942	942	785	393	942	785
		4	785	630	942	942	942	392	942	942	785	393	942	785
		5	785	630	942	942	942	392	942	942	785	393	942	785
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	1	106	95	119	98	97	111	110	117	118	108	118	106
		2	107	19	120	101	98	111	110	117	118	110	118	106
		3	107	100	120	101	99	111	110	117	119	108	115	107
		4	106	100	120	101	99	112	109	117	118	109	118	110
		5	109	101	120	102	98	112	110	118	119	109	119	109
Range														
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	1	54 3	57 1	48 3	54.3	63 0	52.2	57.2	48.3	48.3	56 7	54 3	54 8
		2	54 7	57.5	47.9	54 7	64 4	51.0	58 1	48 1	48 1	57 1	54.6	55.0
		3	54.7	57.5	47.9	54 7	64 4	45 4	58 1	48 1	48 1	57.1	54 6	55.0
		4	54.7	57.5	47.9	54.7	64 4	45 4	58 1	48 1	48 1	57 1	54.6	55.0
		5	54 7	57 5	47.9	54.7	64 4	45.4	58.1	48 1	48 1	57 1	54 6	55.0

TABLE II - 7B (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

			ALTERNATIVE											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Timber														
Allowable Sale Quantity	MMCF	1	6.1	9 6	2 4	10 3	11.0	5.3	5.1	2 8	2 3	6.1	2 8	6 3
		2	6 1	9 6	2 4	10.3	11.0	5 3	5 1	2 8	2.3	6.1	2.8	6 3
		3	6.1	11 1	2 4	11.8	12 4	6 8	5.1	2 8	2.3	7 5	2 8	7.6
		4	6 1	11.1	2.4	11 8	12.4	6.8	5 1	2.8	2 3	7.5	2.8	7 6
		5	6.1	11 1	2.4	11.8	12.4	6.8	5 1	2.8	2 3	7.5	2.8	7 6
		10	6 1	11 1	2.4	11 8	12 4	6.8	5 1	2.8	2 3	7.5	2.8	7 6
		15	6.1	11.1	3 1	11 8	12 9	6 8	5 1	4 1	3 6	7 5	4.4	7.6
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	1	5.9	9.3	2 3	10 0	10 7	5 2	5.0	2.7	2.2	6 0	2 7	6 1
		2	5.9	9.3	2 3	10 0	10 7	5 2	5 0	2 7	2.2	6 0	2 7	6.1
		3	5 9	10 8	2 3	11 5	12.1	6.6	5.0	2 7	2.2	7 3	2 7	7.4
		4	5 9	10 8	2 3	11 5	12.1	6.6	5.0	2 7	2.2	7.3	2.7	7.4
		5	5 9	10 8	2.3	11 5	12 1	6.6	5 0	2.7	2 2	7.3	2.7	7 4
		10	5.9	10.8	2.3	11 5	12 1	6 6	5.0	2 7	2.2	7 3	2 7	7 4
		15	5 9	10.8	3.0	11.5	12 6	6.6	5 0	4 0	3 5	7.3	4.3	7 4
Roundwood Products	MCF	1	164	264	64	262	294	141	143	76	62	145	72	169
		2	164	264	64	262	294	141	143	76	62	145	72	169
		3	164	305	64	300	332	178	143	76	62	176	72	206
		4	164	305	64	300	332	178	143	76	62	176	72	206
		5	164	305	64	300	332	178	143	76	62	176	72	206
		10	164	305	64	300	332	178	143	76	62	176	72	206
		15	164	305	83	300	345	178	143	110	97	176	118	206
Fuelwood	MCF	1	800	1281	534	1267	1427	680	694	534	534	707	534	814
		2	800	1281	534	1267	1427	680	694	534	534	707	534	814
		3	800	1481	534	1454	1614	867	694	534	534	854	534	1001
		4	800	1481	534	1454	1614	867	694	534	534	854	534	1001
		5	800	1481	534	1454	1614	867	694	534	534	854	534	1001
		10	800	1481	534	1454	1614	867	694	534	534	854	534	1001
		15	800	1481	534	1454	1668	867	694	534	534	854	534	1001
TSI	ACRES	1	923	1481	360	1472	1656	792	806	428	347	815	410	950
		2	923	1481	360	1472	1656	792	806	428	347	815	410	950
		3	923	1715	360	1683	1868	999	806	427	347	990	410	1157
		4	923	1715	360	1683	1868	999	806	427	347	990	410	1157
		5	923	1715	360	1683	1868	999	806	427	347	990	410	1157
Reforestation	ACRES	1	1461	2344	570	2330	2622	726	1276	677	549	1289	648	1870
		2	1461	2344	570	2330	2622	726	1276	677	549	1289	648	1870
		3	1461	2597	570	2581	2504	916	1276	677	549	1568	648	2060
		4	1461	1571	570	1543	1712	916	1276	677	549	1568	648	1060
		5	1386	1571	570	1543	1712	916	1276	677	549	1400	648	1060

TABLE II - 7B (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

			ALTERNATIVE											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Water														
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1	1012	1015	1010	1016	1016	1012	1011	1010	1010	1013	1010	1012
		2	1052	1060	1044	1061	1062	1050	1050	1045	1044	1053	1045	1053
		3	1054	1060	1045	1062	1062	1052	1051	1046	1045	1054	1045	1054
		4	1056	1063	1046	1065	1063	1053	1053	1047	1046	1057	1047	1057
		5	1055	1059	1045	1063	1060	1049	1053	1047	1046	1054	1047	1055
Protection														
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	1	3810	6103	1698	6806	6944	3567	3680	2073	1635	4418	1901	4012
		2	4953	8366	2269	7988	9177	4156	4159	2358	2159	5168	2462	5168
		3	5507	8145	2100	9851	9321	5154	4503	2567	1930	6048	2381	6099
		4	5509	9980	1845	10457	11155	6182	4913	2514	2218	6811	2493	7090
		5	4775	7361	2211	9221	8074	5090	4257	2626	2241	5927	2453	5873
Minerals														
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	1	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
		2	170	170	170	170	175	175	170	170	170	170	170	175
		3	185	170	170	170	185	185	170	170	170	170	170	185
		4	190	175	175	175	195	195	175	175	175	175	175	195
		5	195	180	180	180	200	200	180	180	180	180	180	200
HC&D														
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lands														
Land Pur & Acq (exc Exch)	ACRES	1	68	68	68	68	68	60	68	68	68	68	68	68
		2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE II - 7B (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

			ALTERNATIVE											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Soils														
Soil and Water Resource Impr.	ACRES	1	30	30	30	30	30	0	30	30	30	30	30	30
		2	30	30	30	30	30	0	30	30	30	30	30	30
		3	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	20	20	20	20	20
		4	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	20	20	20	20	20
		5	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	20	20	20	20	20
Facilities														
Trail Const /Reconst.	MILES	1	2	2	10	10	10	0	2	2	10	2	2	2
		2	2	2	10	10	10	0	2	2	10	2	2	2
		3	2	2	10	10	10	0	2	2	10	2	2	2
		4	2	2	10	10	10	0	2	2	10	2	2	2
		5	2	2	10	10	10	0	2	2	10	2	2	2
Road Const (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	1	4	6	3	5	6	0	4	3	4	4	2	5
		2	5	5	0	4	5	0	3	2	1	0	2	4
		3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Road Construction	MILES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Road Reconstruction (Arterial and Collector)	MILES	1	6	8	3	9	12	0	5	1	3	3	5	6
		2	6	8	3	9	12	0	5	1	3	3	5	6
		3	6	8	3	9	12	0	5	1	3	3	5	6
		4	6	8	3	9	12	0	5	1	3	3	5	6
		5	6	8	3	9	12	0	5	1	3	3	5	6
Timber Purch Road Const.	MILES	1	42	67	17	74	76	37	34	19	17	45	20	44
		2	20	40	10	44	44	25	22	10	9	25	11	29
		3	24	36	11	39	38	22	18	9	10	26	13	26
		4	23	32	10	33	30	11	18	11	11	20	13	24
		5	11	17	5	20	21	10	7	3	5	11	5	13

TABLE II - 7B (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

			ALTERNATIVE											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Timber Purch. Road Reconst	MILES	1	10	15	5	15	20	0	5	5	5	5	5	10
		2	10	15	5	15	20	0	5	5	5	5	5	10
		3	10	15	5	15	20	0	5	5	5	5	5	10
		4	10	15	5	15	20	0	5	5	5	5	5	10
		5	10	15	5	15	20	0	5	5	5	5	5	10
BENEFITS M$														
Recreation														
Developed		1	377	371	384	371	371	380	378	384	384	376	384	376
		2	439	435	447	435	435	435	443	443	447	439	519	439
		3	485	481	494	481	481	490	494	494	494	487	494	487
		4	536	532	544	432	532	540	540	544	544	536	544	536
		5	586	582	595	582	582	590	590	595	595	586	595	586
Dispersed		1	848	789	840	785	835	916	840	831	827	675	726	886
		2	1000	920	975	929	987	1068	983	966	962	789	840	1038
		3	1110	1021	1072	1030	1097	1178	1084	1063	1059	874	924	1148
		4	1232	1135	1177	981	1220	1300	1203	1169	1165	967	1017	1270
		5	1351	1254	1338	1253	1338	1418	1308	1275	1270	1055	1106	1388
Wilderness		1	922	922	1225	910	764	854	1112	1203	1236	1383	1506	820
		2	1045	1068	1394	1057	888	978	1158	1371	1517	1607	1731	944
		3	1158	1203	1540	1191	1000	1090	1293	1517	1551	1787	1911	1057
		4	1259	1326	1686	130	1101	1191	1405	1663	1869	1967	2090	1158
		5	1383	1476	1844	1461	1225	1314	1562	1665	2277	2169	2293	1281
Range		1	486	510	432	486	563	467	511	432	432	515	486	490
		2	489	514	428	495	576	456	519	430	430	510	488	492
		3	489	514	428	495	576	406	519	430	430	510	488	492
		4	489	514	428	495	576	406	519	430	430	511	488	492
		5	489	514	428	495	577	406	519	430	430	510	488	492
Timber		1	665	1067	366	1061	1193	571	609	455	369	587	350	685
		2	665	1067	366	1061	1193	571	609	455	369	587	350	685
		3	665	1236	366	1214	1347	720	609	455	369	714	350	834
		4	665	1236	366	1214	1347	720	609	455	369	714	350	834
		5	665	1236	366	1214	1347	720	609	455	369	714	350	834

TABLE II - 7B (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

		ALTERNATIVE											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wildlife (WFUD's)	1	3836	3292	4220	3427	3355	3936	3905	4659	4166	3668	4709	3790
	2	3848	3379	4238	3541	3484	3947	3928	4680	4187	3731	4717	3814
	3	3866	3482	4222	3570	3494	3947	3923	4667	4177	3739	4710	3826
	4	3840	3509	4237	3560	3508	3968	3889	4663	4171	3759	4707	3906
	5	3901	3553	4215	3615	3495	3972	3923	4682	4190	3817	4706	3857
Minerals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COSTS M$													
Total Forest Budget	1	6816	8791	5682	8888	9101	5744	6631	5523	5642	6821	5702	7370
	2	6803	8595	5637	8628	8837	5702	6458	5499	5602	6641	5676	7238
	3	6714	9025	5644	9013	9290	6160	6400	5429	5584	7153	5666	7615
	4	6758	8635	5635	8658	9254	6193	6434	5456	5582	7074	5661	7251
	5	6675	8514	5598	8556	9184	6439	6145	5412	5538	6989	5621	7287
Fixed Costs	1	1459	1846	1193	1902	1948	1229	1419	1160	1207	1432	1197	1548
	2	1456	1805	1184	1846	1891	1220	1382	1155	1199	1395	1192	1520
	3	1437	1895	1185	1929	1988	1318	1370	1140	1195	1502	1190	1599
	4	1446	1841	1183	1853	1980	1325	1377	1146	1195	1486	1189	1523
	5	1428	1788	1176	1831	1965	1378	1315	1137	1185	1468	1180	1509
Protection	1	937	1324	671	1380	1426	707	897	638	685	910	675	1026
	2	934	1283	662	1324	1367	698	860	633	677	873	670	998
	3	915	1373	663	1407	1466	796	848	618	673	980	668	1077
	4	924	1292	661	1331	1458	803	855	624	673	964	667	1001
	5	906	1266	654	1309	1443	856	793	615	663	946	658	987
General Administration	1	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	2	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	3	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	4	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
	5	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522

TABLE II - 7B (Continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

		ALTERNATIVE											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Variable Costs	1	5357	6945	4489	6986	7153	4515	5212	4363	4435	5389	4505	5822
	2	5347	6790	4453	6782	6946	4482	5076	4344	4403	5246	4484	5718
	3	5277	7130	4459	7084	7302	4843	5030	4289	4389	5651	4476	6016
	4	5312	6794	4452	6805	7274	4868	5057	4310	4387	5588	4472	5728
	5	5247	6726	4422	6725	7217	5061	4830	4275	4353	5521	4441	5678
Investment	1	2563	3341	2159	3342	3422	2160	2493	2099	2121	2592	2167	2801
	2	2558	3266	2142	3244	3323	2144	2428	2090	2106	2524	2157	2750
	3	2524	3430	2145	3389	3493	2316	2406	2063	2100	2718	2153	2894
	4	2541	3281	2141	3255	3480	2329	2419	2073	2099	2688	2151	2755
	5	2510	3235	2127	3217	3453	2421	2311	2057	2082	2658	2136	2731
Total Roads	1	1137	1808	506	1902	2062	819	933	494	513	1110	542	1202
	2	905	1175	303	1221	1281	522	655	289	287	586	334	855
	3	652	1003	324	1031	1154	479	496	225	285	634	339	726
	4	652	869	316	919	915	253	480	262	313	491	343	655
	5	366	591	197	633	710	214	265	97	171	310	183	423
App Fund Roads	1	358	835	189	867	981	198	456	150	209	298	175	454
	2	342	598	120	614	693	135	344	100	119	182	144	361
	3	211	481	124	490	634	110	246	52	99	170	107	281
	4	211	419	123	451	493	75	240	58	104	130	108	248
	5	168	304	104	351	421	70	165	34	82	103	84	196
Purchaser Credit Roads	1	779	973	317	1035	1081	621	477	344	304	812	367	748
	2	563	577	183	607	588	387	311	189	168	404	190	494
	3	441	522	200	541	520	369	250	173	186	464	232	445
	4	441	450	193	468	422	178	240	204	209	361	235	407
	5	198	237	93	282	289	144	100	63	89	207	99	227
Operational	1	2576	3249	2102	3360	3440	2171	2507	2044	2133	2524	2110	2736
	2	2572	3180	2086	3261	3340	2155	2441	2035	2118	2457	2100	2687
	3	2538	3339	2088	3407	3512	2328	2419	2009	2111	2647	2096	2828
	4	2555	3195	2085	3273	3498	2341	2432	2019	2110	2617	2095	2692
	5	2523	3150	2071	3234	3472	2434	2323	2002	2093	2586	2080	2669

TABLE II - 7B (continued)

RESOURCE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS BY ALTERNATIVE

		ALTERNATIVE											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
General Administration	1	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	2	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	3	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	4	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	5	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
Non-Forest Service Costs	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
(Exc. roads)	2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	3	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	4	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	5	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Returns to Treasury	1	273	185	369	179	197	159	341	423	367	165	287	166
	2	277	191	355	184	204	162	346	427	370	170	291	170
	3	283	202	361	194	216	164	352	433	377	180	298	182
	4	285	204	363	197	217	167	354	435	378	182	300	185
	5	285	205	363	197	218	167	354	435	378	182	300	185

TABLE II - 7C

DISCOUNTED RECEIPTS, NON-CASH BENEFITS AND COSTS

BY RESOURCE PROGRAM, 4% DISCOUNT RATE

(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

	BENCHMARKS								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Present Net Value PNV	73,404	25,932	44,860	-24,458	7,497	56,385	16,611	53,094	46,186
Present Value of Receipts, PVR	1,482	26,747	15,728	29,291	17,780	16,430	17,480	9,449	15,728
Present Value of Non-Cash Benefits, PVNCB	140,127	141,203	142,074	130,306	136,963	152,323	143,504	153,152	141,634
Present Value of Costs, PVC	68,206	132,366	112,942	184,055	147,246	112,368	144,373	109,506	111,176
PVR, by Resource Program									
Recreation	0	316	317	317	317	317	317	326	317
Wilderness	1,288	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074
Range	0	1,610	1,452	1,453	1,753	1,135	1,452	1,431	1,452
Timber	0	22,394	12,534	26,096	14,286	13,537	14,286	6,266	12,534
Wildlife and Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	193	351	351	351	351	367	351	351	351
PVNCB, by Resource Program									
Recreation	30,935	30,550	31,903	30,497	29,646	33,815	31,095	27,173	31,912
Wilderness	23,371	18,277	19,731	18,277	20,447	21,656	21,902	34,257	19,731
Range	0	10,040	9,100	9,100	10,974	6,921	9,100	8,967	9,100
Timber	0	9,651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fish	85,821	72,684	81,340	72,432	75,895	89,931	81,407	82,755	80,892
PVC, by Resource Program									
Recreation	4,335	8,159	8,160	8,160	8,160	8,160	8,160	7,679	8,160
Wilderness	2,205	3,670	3,670	3,670	3,670	3,670	3,670	9,319	3,670
Range	76	5,663	5,664	3,840	6,826	3,536	3,840	5,664	3,840
Timber	8,365	43,626	27,198	93,601	56,717	28,054	56,717	19,780	27,198
Wildlife and Fish	2,129	3,115	3,115	3,115	3,115	4,049	3,115	3,115	3,115
Other	68,206	68,130	65,135	71,668	68,757	64,899	68,869	63,949	65,192

TABLE II - 7D

DISCOUNTED RECEIPTS, NON-CASH BENEFITS AND COSTS

BY RESOURCE PROGRAM, 4% DISCOUNT RATE

(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

	ALTERNATIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Present Net Value, PNV	16,563	-26,033	48,529	-26,033	-31,638	35,416	26,138	62,489	49,875	19,358	63,911	4,010
Present Value of Receipts, PVR	17,467	27,599	10,872	27,191	30,343	16,479	16,355	12,784	10,936	16,858	10,700	19,095
Present Value of Non-Cash Benefits, PVNCB	144,822	134,148	159,064	135,770	133,606	146,089	149,629	167,519	159,653	150,028	175,183	142,818
Present Value of Costs, PVC	145,725	187,780	121,407	188,993	195,587	127,152	139,846	117,813	120,714	147,529	121,972	157,904
PVR, by Resource Program:												
Recreation	317	402	317	326	402	305	317	317	317	317	317	326
Wilderness	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074
Range	1,439	1,517	1,267	1,439	1,673	1,306	1,530	1,267	1,267	1,504	1,439	1,453
Timber	14,286	24,255	7,862	24,000	26,844	13,442	13,083	9,774	7,927	13,612	7,519	15,891
Wildlife and Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351
PVNCB, by Resource Program:												
Recreation	31,114	29,248	30,770	29,002	30,639	32,656	30,789	30,466	30,401	26,512	28,161	31,908
Wilderness	21,865	22,520	29,533	22,237	18,514	20,451	25,229	28,783	31,561	34,148	36,801	19,723
Range	9,033	9,492	7,959	9,133	10,595	8,184	9,554	7,986	7,986	9,493	9,020	9,100
Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fish	82,809	72,888	90,801	75,418	73,857	84,799	84,057	100,283	89,706	79,876	101,202	82,088
PVC, by Resource Program												
Recreation	8,160	10,610	10,645	9,491	10,560	5,989	8,502	7,609	10,107	8,596	7,679	11,265
Wilderness	3,670	3,821	7,399	4,939	4,526	2,053	5,638	5,914	8,445	9,295	9,319	5,213
Range	3,821	5,418	5,228	3,916	5,589	2,928	4,011	5,342	5,342	4,411	4,126	4,049
Timber	56,729	91,717	27,267	91,802	95,381	44,476	48,002	27,823	26,887	53,186	29,830	63,856
Wildlife and Fish	4,588	4,444	5,589	5,589	5,589	3,587	5,589	5,589	4,502	3,587	5,589	4,588
Other	68,757	72,219	65,279	73,257	73,943	68,118	68,103	65,537	65,331	68,453	65,430	68,933

TABLE II - 7E (1)

BENCHMARK 1
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	202	202	202	202	202
	Benefits	1236	1422	1553	1701	1844
	Net Benefits	1034	1220	1351	1499	1642
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-202	-202	-202	-202	-202
	Noncash Benefits	1236	1422	1553	1701	1844
Wilderness						
	Cost	103	103	103	103	103
	Benefits	1000	1124	1236	1338	1461
	Net Benefits	897	1021	1133	1235	1358
	Receipts	60	60	60	60	60
	Net Receipts	-43	-43	-43	-43	-43
	Noncash Benefits	940	1064	1176	1278	1401
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	99	99	99	99	99
	Benefits	3995	3995	3995	3998	3991
	Net Benefits	3896	3896	3896	3899	3892
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-99	-99	-99	-99	-99
	Noncash Benefits	3995	3995	3995	3998	3991
Range						
	Cost	4	4	4	4	4
	Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Benefits	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Timber						
	Cost	389	389	389	389	389
	Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Benefits	-389	-389	-389	-389	-389
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-389	-389	-389	-389	-389
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	2411	2361	2355	2361	2358
	Benefits	9	9	9	9	9
	Net Benefits	-2402	-2352	-2346	-2352	-2349
	Receipts	9	9	9	9	9
	Net Receipts	-2402	-2352	-2346	-2352	-2349
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	3207	3158	3151	3158	3154
	Benefits	6240	6550	6793	7046	7305
	Net Benefits	3033	3392	3642	3888	4151
	Receipts	69	69	69	69	69
	Net Receipts	-3138	-3089	-3082	-3089	-3085
	Noncash Benefits	6171	6481	6724	6977	7236

TABLE II - 7E (2)

BENCHMARK 2
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	375	389	382	375	375
	Benefits	1198	1414	1570	1743	1912
	Net Benefits	823	1025	1188	1368	1537
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-361	-375	-366	-359	-359
	Noncash Benefits	1184	1400	1554	1727	1896
Wilderness						
	Cost	155	181	181	181	181
	Benefits	753	877	989	1090	1214
	Net Benefits	598	696	808	909	1033
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-105	-131	-131	-131	-131
	Noncash Benefits	703	827	939	1040	1164
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	143	146	146	146	146
	Benefits	3296	3378	3415	3520	3550
	Net Benefits	3153	3232	3269	3374	3404
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-143	-146	-146	-146	-146
	Noncash Benefits	3296	3378	3415	3520	3550
Range						
	Cost	267	267	267	249	249
	Benefits	505	565	565	565	565
	Net Benefits	238	298	298	316	316
	Receipts	70	78	78	78	78
	Net Receipts	-197	-189	-189	-171	-171
	Noncash Benefits	435	487	487	487	487
Timber						
	Cost	2116	2037	1930	1956	1933
	Benefits	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089
	Net Benefits	-1027	-948	-841	-867	-844
	Receipts	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089
	Net Receipts	-1027	-948	-841	-867	-844
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3186	3134	3167	3204	3188
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3174	-3118	-3147	-3182	-3166
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3174	-3118	-3147	-3182	-3166
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	6243	6153	6073	6110	6071
	Benefits	6853	7339	7648	8029	8352
	Net Benefits	610	1186	1575	1919	2281
	Receipts	1235	1247	1253	1255	1255
	Net Receipts	-5008	-4906	-4820	-4855	-4816
	Noncash Benefits	5618	6092	6395	6774	7097

TABLE II - 7E (3)

BENCHMARK 3
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	375	389	382	375	375
	Benefits	1262	1477	1633	1806	1970
	Net Benefits	887	1088	1251	1431	1595
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-361	-375	-366	-359	-359
	Noncash Benefits	1248	1463	1617	1790	1954
Wilderness						
	Cost	155	181	181	181	181
	Benefits	821	944	1057	1158	1281
	Net Benefits	666	763	876	977	1100
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-105	-131	-131	-131	-131
	Noncash Benefits	771	894	1007	1108	1231
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	143	146	146	146	146
	Benefits	3788	3777	3792	3809	3764
	Net Benefits	3645	3631	3646	3663	3618
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-143	-146	-146	-146	-146
	Noncash Benefits	3788	3777	3792	3809	3764
Range						
	Cost	267	267	267	249	249
	Benefits	485	495	495	495	495
	Net Benefits	218	228	228	246	246
	Receipts	67	68	68	68	68
	Net Receipts	-200	-199	-199	-181	-181
	Noncash Benefits	418	427	427	427	427
Timber						
	Cost	1299	1308	1180	1175	1295
	Benefits	577	577	577	577	659
	Net Benefits	-722	-731	-603	-598	-636
	Receipts	577	577	577	577	659
	Net Receipts	-722	-731	-603	-598	-636
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3061	3022	3003	3021	3005
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3049	-3006	-2983	-2999	-2983
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3049	-3006	-2983	-2999	-2983
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5301	5313	5159	5146	5251
	Benefits	6945	7286	7574	7867	8191
	Net Benefits	1644	1973	2415	2721	2940
	Receipts	720	725	731	733	815
	Net Receipts	-4581	-4588	-4428	-4413	-4436
	Noncash Benefits	6225	6561	6843	7134	7376

TABLE II - 7E (4)

BENCHMARK 4
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	375	389	382	375	375
	Benefits	1198	1414	1570	1722	1912
	Net Benefits	823	1025	1188	1347	1537
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-361	-375	-366	-359	-359
	Noncash Benefits	1184	1400	1554	1706	1896
Wilderness						
	Cost	155	181	181	181	181
	Benefits	753	877	989	1090	1214
	Net Benefits	598	696	808	909	1033
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-105	-131	-131	-131	-131
	Noncash Benefits	703	827	939	1040	1164
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	143	146	146	146	146
	Benefits	3373	3343	3396	3427	3324
	Net Benefits	3230	3197	3250	3281	3178
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-143	-146	-146	-146	-146
	Noncash Benefits	3373	3343	3396	3427	3324
Range						
	Cost	179	179	179	179	179
	Benefits	485	495	495	495	495
	Net Benefits	306	316	316	316	316
	Receipts	67	68	68	68	68
	Net Receipts	-112	-111	-111	-111	-111
	Noncash Benefits	418	427	427	427	427
Timber						
	Cost	3642	4052	4763	5300	6496
	Benefits	925	1073	1342	1679	2099
	Net Benefits	-2717	-2979	-3421	-3621	-4397
	Receipts	925	1073	1342	1679	2099
	Net Receipts	-2717	-2979	-3421	-3621	-4397
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3352	3282	3321	3385	3398
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3340	-3266	-3301	-3363	-3376
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3340	-3266	-3301	-3363	-3376
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	7846	8227	8971	9566	10774
	Benefits	6746	7218	7812	8435	9066
	Net Benefits	-1100	-1009	-1159	-1131	-1708
	Receipts	1068	1221	1469	1835	2255
	Net Receipts	-6778	-7006	-7475	-7731	-8519
	Noncash Benefits	5678	5997	6316	6600	6811

TABLE II - 7E (5)

BENCHMARK 5
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	375	389	382	375	375
	Benefits	1156	1372	1528	1701	1869
	Net Benefits	781	983	1146	1326	1494
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-361	-375	-366	-359	-359
	Noncash Benefits	1142	1358	1512	1685	1853
Wilderness						
	Cost	155	181	181	181	181
	Benefits	854	978	1090	1191	1315
	Net Benefits	699	797	909	1010	1134
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-105	-131	-131	-131	-131
	Noncash Benefits	804	928	1040	1141	1265
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	143	146	146	146	146
	Benefits	3515	3519	3554	3538	3611
	Net Benefits	3372	3373	3408	3392	3465
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-143	-146	-146	-146	-146
	Noncash Benefits	3515	3519	3554	3538	3611
Range						
	Cost	335	335	335	249	249
	Benefits	552	617	617	617	617
	Net Benefits	217	282	282	368	368
	Receipts	76	85	85	85	85
	Net Receipts	-259	-250	-250	-164	-164
	Noncash Benefits	476	532	532	532	532
Timber						
	Cost	2696	2680	2571	2571	2500
	Benefits	665	665	665	665	665
	Net Benefits	-2031	-2015	-1906	-1906	-1835
	Receipts	665	665	665	665	665
	Net Receipts	-2031	-2015	-1906	-1906	-1835
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3217	3160	3188	3238	3226
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3205	-3144	-3168	-3216	-3204
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3205	-3144	-3168	-3216	-3204
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	6921	6890	6802	6760	6676
	Benefits	6754	7167	7474	7734	8099
	Net Benefits	-167	277	672	974	1423
	Receipts	817	830	836	838	838
	Net Receipts	-6104	-6060	-5966	-5922	-5838
	Noncash Benefits	5937	6337	6638	6896	7261

TABLE II - 7E (6)

BENCHMARK 6
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	375	389	382	375	375
	Benefits	1350	1566	1722	1895	2064
	Net Benefits	975	1177	1340	1520	1689
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-361	-375	-366	-359	-359
	Noncash Benefits	1336	1552	1706	1879	2048
Wilderness						
	Cost	155	181	181	181	181
	Benefits	910	1034	1147	1248	1371
	Net Benefits	755	853	966	1067	1190
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-105	-131	-131	-131	-131
	Noncash Benefits	860	984	1097	1198	1321
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	189	189	189	189	189
	Benefits	4150	4194	4230	4239	4162
	Net Benefits	3961	4005	4041	4050	3973
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-189	-189	-189	-189	-189
	Noncash Benefits	4150	4194	4230	4239	4162
Range						
	Cost	165	165	165	165	165
	Benefits	375	375	375	375	375
	Net Benefits	210	210	210	210	210
	Receipts	55	52	52	52	52
	Net Receipts	-110	-113	-113	-113	-113
	Noncash Benefits	320	323	323	323	323
Timber						
	Cost	1277	1340	1276	1307	1397
	Benefits	622	622	622	622	726
	Net Benefits	-655	-718	-654	-685	-671
	Receipts	622	622	622	622	726
	Net Receipts	-655	-718	-654	-685	-671
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3052	3010	2990	3010	2993
	Benefits	14	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3038	-2994	-2970	-2988	-2971
	Receipts	14	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3038	-2994	-2970	-2988	-2971
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5213	5272	5182	5226	5299
	Benefits	7421	7807	8116	8401	8720
	Net Benefits	2208	2535	2934	3175	3421
	Receipts	755	754	760	762	866
	Net Receipts	-4458	-4518	-4422	-4464	-4434
	Noncash Benefits	6666	7053	7356	7639	7854

TABLE II - 7E (7)

BENCHMARK 7
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	375	389	382	375	372
	Benefits	1224	1439	1595	1768	1937
	Net Benefits	849	1050	1213	1393	1562
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-361	-375	-366	-359	-359
	Noncash Benefits	1210	1425	1579	1752	1921
Wilderness						
	Cost	155	181	181	181	181
	Benefits	922	1045	1158	1259	1383
	Net Benefits	767	864	977	1078	1202
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-105	-131	-131	-131	-131
	Noncash Benefits	872	995	1108	1209	1333
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	143	146	146	146	146
	Benefits	3772	3776	3810	3792	3869
	Net Benefits	3629	3630	3664	3646	3723
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-143	-146	-146	-146	-146
	Noncash Benefits	3772	3776	3810	3792	3869
Range						
	Cost	179	179	179	179	179
	Benefits	485	495	495	495	495
	Net Benefits	306	316	316	316	316
	Receipts	67	68	68	68	68
	Net Receipts	-112	-111	-111	-111	-111
	Noncash Benefits	418	427	427	427	427
Timber						
	Cost	2696	2680	2571	2571	2500
	Benefits	665	665	665	665	665
	Net Benefits	-2031	-2015	-1906	-1906	-1835
	Receipts	665	665	665	665	665
	Net Receipts	-2031	-2015	-1906	-1906	-1835
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3222	3166	3193	3244	3230
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3210	-3150	-3173	-3222	-3208
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3210	-3150	-3173	-3222	-3208
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	6770	6739	6652	6695	6611
	Benefits	7080	7436	7743	8001	8371
	Net Benefits	310	697	1091	1306	1760
	Receipts	808	813	819	821	821
	Net Receipts	-5962	-5926	-5833	-5874	-5790
	Noncash Benefits	6272	6623	6924	7180	7550

TABLE II - 7E (8)

BENCHMARK 8
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	358	356	374	342	343
	Benefits	1080	1258	1393	1540	1680
	Net Benefits	722	902	1019	1198	1337
	Receipts	14	15	16	17	17
	Net Receipts	-344	-341	-358	-325	-326
	Noncash Benefits	1066	1243	1377	1523	1663
Wilderness						
	Cost	419	443	443	443	443
	Benefits	1394	1619	1787	1956	2158
	Net Benefits	975	1177	1345	1514	1716
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-369	-393	-393	-393	-393
	Noncash Benefits	1344	1569	1737	1906	2108
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	143	146	146	146	146
	Benefits	3955	3985	3297	4008	3914
	Net Benefits	3812	3839	3151	3862	3768
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-143	-146	-146	-146	-146
	Noncash Benefits	3955	3985	3297	4008	3914
Range						
	Cost	267	267	267	249	249
	Benefits	484	484	484	484	484
	Net Benefits	217	217	217	235	235
	Receipts	67	67	67	67	67
	Net Receipts	-201	-201	-201	-182	-182
	Noncash Benefits	417	417	417	417	417
Timber						
	Cost	917	879	878	877	1235
	Benefits	277	277	277	277	464
	Net Benefits	-640	-602	-601	-600	-771
	Receipts	277	277	277	277	464
	Net Receipts	-640	-602	-601	-600	-771
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	2993	2964	2959	2968	2992
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-2981	-2948	-2939	-2946	-2970
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-2981	-2948	-2939	-2946	-2970
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5098	5054	5068	5025	5407
	Benefits	7202	7639	7258	8287	8722
	Net Benefits	2104	2585	2190	3262	3315
	Receipts	420	425	430	433	620
	Net Receipts	-4679	-4630	-4638	-4592	-4788
	Noncash Benefits	6782	7214	6828	7854	8102

TABLE II - 7E (9)

BENCHMARK 9
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	375	389	382	375	372
	Benefits	1262	1477	1633	1806	1975
	Net Benefits	887	1088	1251	1431	1600
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-361	-375	-366	-359	-359
	Noncash Benefits	1248	1463	1617	1790	1959
Wilderness						
	Cost	155	181	181	181	181
	Benefits	821	944	1057	1158	1281
	Net Benefits	666	763	876	977	1100
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-105	-131	-131	-131	-131
	Noncash Benefits	771	894	1007	1108	1231
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	143	146	146	146	146
	Benefits	3788	3774	3792	3631	3772
	Net Benefits	3645	3628	3646	3485	3626
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-143	-146	-146	-146	-146
	Noncash Benefits	3788	3774	3792	3631	3772
Range						
	Cost	179	179	179	179	179
	Benefits	485	495	495	495	495
	Net Benefits	306	316	316	316	316
	Receipts	67	68	68	68	68
	Net Receipts	-112	-111	-111	-111	-111
	Noncash Benefits	418	427	427	427	427
Timber						
	Cost	1299	1308	1180	1175	1295
	Benefits	577	577	577	577	659
	Net Benefits	-722	-731	-603	-598	-636
	Receipts	577	577	577	577	659
	Net Receipts	-722	-731	-603	-598	-636
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3064	3025	3005	3023	3008
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3052	-3009	-2985	-3001	-2986
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3052	-3009	-2985	-3001	-2986
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5215	5227	5073	5079	5183
	Benefits	6945	7283	7574	7689	8204
	Net Benefits	1730	2056	2501	2610	3021
	Receipts	720	725	731	733	815
	Net Receipts	-4496	-4502	-4342	-4346	-4368
	Noncash Benefits	6225	6558	6843	6956	7389

TABLE II - 7F (1)

ALTERNATIVE 1
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	375	389	382	375	372
	Benefits	1225	1441	1595	1768	1937
	Net Benefits	850	1052	1213	1393	1562
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-361	-375	-366	-359	-359
	Noncash Benefits	1211	1427	1579	1752	1921
Wilderness						
	Cost	155	181	181	181	181
	Benefits	922	1045	1148	1259	1383
	Net Benefits	767	864	967	1078	1202
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-105	-131	-131	-131	-131
	Noncash Benefits	872	995	1108	1209	1333
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	201	221	221	221	221
	Benefits	3836	3867	3867	3840	3901
	Net Benefits	3635	3646	3646	3619	3680
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-201	-221	-221	-221	-221
	Noncash Benefits	3736	3867	3867	3840	3901
Range						
	Cost	178	178	178	178	178
	Benefits	485	489	489	489	489
	Net Benefits	307	311	311	311	311
	Receipts	67	67	67	67	67
	Net Receipts	-111	-111	-111	-111	-111
	Noncash Benefits	418	422	422	422	422
Timber						
	Cost	2697	2681	2571	2571	2500
	Benefits	665	665	665	665	665
	Net Benefits	-2032	-2016	-1906	-1906	-1835
	Receipts	665	665	665	665	665
	Net Receipts	-2032	-2015	-1906	-1906	-1835
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3217	3160	3188	3238	3226
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3205	-3144	-3168	-3216	-3204
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3205	-3144	-3168	-3216	-3204
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	6822	6809	6721	6764	6681
	Benefits	7145	7523	7784	8043	8397
	Net Benefits	323	714	1063	1279	1716
	Receipts	808	812	818	820	820
	Net Receipts	-6014	-5997	-5903	-5944	-5861
	Noncash Benefits	6337	6711	6966	7223	7577

TABLE II - 7F (2)

ALTERNATIVE 2
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	467	474	489	467	468
	Benefits	1160	1355	1502	1667	1827
	Net Benefits	693	881	1013	1200	1359
	Receipts	17	19	20	20	21
	Net Receipts	-450	-455	-469	-447	-447
	Noncash Benefits	1143	1336	1482	1647	1806
Wilderness						
	Cost	178	178	178	178	178
	Benefits	922	1068	1203	1326	1476
	Net Benefits	744	890	1025	1148	1298
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-128	-128	-128	-128	-128
	Noncash Benefits	872	1018	1153	1276	1426
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	183	221	221	221	221
	Benefits	3292	3381	3481	3508	3553
	Net Benefits	3109	3160	3260	3287	3332
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-183	-221	-221	-221	-221
	Noncash Benefits	3792	3381	3481	3508	3553
Range						
	Cost	252	252	252	252	252
	Benefits	510	514	514	514	514
	Net Benefits	258	262	262	262	262
	Receipts	70	71	71	71	71
	Net Receipts	-182	-181	-181	-181	-181
	Noncash Benefits	440	443	443	443	443
Timber						
	Cost	4360	4155	4505	4083	3969
	Benefits	1067	1067	1236	1236	1236
	Net Benefits	-3293	-3088	-3269	-2847	-2733
	Receipts	1067	1067	1236	1236	1236
	Net Receipts	-3293	-3088	-3269	-2847	-2733
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3351	3314	3389	3433	3425
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3339	-3298	-3360	-3411	-3403
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3339	-3298	-3360	-3411	-3403
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	8791	8595	9025	8635	8514
	Benefits	6963	7401	7956	8273	8628
	Net Benefits	-1828	-1194	-1069	-362	114
	Receipts	1216	1223	1397	1399	1400
	Net Receipts	-7575	-7372	-7628	-7236	-7114
	Noncash Benefits	5747	6178	6559	6874	7228

TABLE II - 7F (3)

ALTERNATIVE 3
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	496	494	512	481	481
	Benefits	1224	1422	1566	1721	1933
	Net Benefits	728	928	1054	1240	1452
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-482	-480	-496	-465	-465
	Noncash Benefits	1210	1408	1550	1705	1917
Wilderness						
	Cost	330	353	353	353	353
	Benefits	1225	1394	1540	1686	1844
	Net Benefits	895	1041	1187	1333	1491
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-280	-303	-303	-303	-303
	Noncash Benefits	1175	1344	1490	1636	1794
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	251	266	266	266	266
	Benefits	4220	4239	4222	4237	4216
	Net Benefits	3969	3974	3957	3972	3951
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-251	-266	-266	-266	-266
	Noncash Benefits	4220	4239	4222	4237	4216
Range						
	Cost	243	243	243	243	243
	Benefits	432	428	428	428	428
	Net Benefits	189	185	185	185	185
	Receipts	59	59	59	59	59
	Net Receipts	-184	-184	-184	-184	-184
	Noncash Benefits	373	369	369	369	369
Timber						
	Cost	1298	1252	1256	1255	1236
	Benefits	366	366	366	366	366
	Net Benefits	-932	-886	-890	-889	-870
	Receipts	366	366	366	366	366
	Net Receipts	-932	-886	-890	-889	-870
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3062	3028	3013	3037	3018
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3050	-3012	-2993	-3015	-2996
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3050	-3012	-2993	-3015	-2996
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5682	5637	5644	5635	5598
	Benefits	7479	7865	8142	8460	8809
	Net Benefits	1797	2228	2498	2825	3211
	Receipts	501	505	511	513	513
	Net Receipts	-5181	-5132	-5133	-5122	-5085
	Noncash Benefits	6978	7360	7631	7947	8297

TABLE II - 7F (4)

ALTERNATIVE 4
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	437	450	444	437	437
	Benefits	1156	1364	1511	1513	1835
	Net Benefits	719	914	1067	1076	1398
	Receipts	14	15	16	17	17
	Net Receipts	-423	-435	-428	-420	-420
	Noncash Benefits	1142	1349	1495	1496	1818
Wilderness						
	Cost	235	227	227	227	227
	Benefits	910	1057	1191	1304	1461
	Net Benefits	675	830	964	1077	1234
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-185	-177	-177	-177	-177
	Noncash Benefits	860	1007	1141	1254	1411
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	251	266	266	266	266
	Benefits	3427	3540	3570	3560	3615
	Net Benefits	3176	3275	3305	3295	3350
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-251	-266	-266	-266	-266
	Noncash Benefits	3427	3540	3570	3560	3615
Range						
	Cost	182	182	182	182	182
	Benefits	485	495	495	495	495
	Net Benefits	303	313	313	313	313
	Receipts	67	67	67	67	67
	Net Receipts	-115	-115	-115	-115	-115
	Noncash Benefits	418	428	428	428	428
Timber						
	Cost	4405	4152	4459	4056	3956
	Benefits	1061	1061	1214	1214	1214
	Net Benefits	-3344	-3091	-3245	-2842	-2742
	Receipts	1061	1061	1214	1214	1214
	Net Receipts	-3344	-3091	-3245	-2842	-2742
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3387	3361	3436	3497	3495
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3375	-3345	-3416	-3475	-3473
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3375	-3345	-3416	-3475	-3473
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	8898	8638	9014	8664	8562
	Benefits	7051	7533	8001	8108	8642
	Net Benefits	-1847	-1105	-1013	-556	80
	Receipts	1204	1209	1367	1370	1370
	Net Receipts	-7694	-7429	-7647	-7294	-7192
	Noncash Benefits	5847	6324	6634	6738	7272

TABLE II - 7F (5)

ALTERNATIVE 5
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	486	493	508	486	487
	Benefits	1206	1422	1578	1752	1920
	Net Benefits	720	929	1070	1266	1433
	Receipts	17	19	20	20	21
	Net Receipts	-469	-474	-488	-466	-466
	Noncash Benefits	1189	1403	1558	1732	1899
Wilderness						
	Cost	195	220	220	220	220
	Benefits	764	888	1000	1101	1225
	Net Benefits	569	668	780	881	1005
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-145	-170	-170	-170	-170
	Noncash Benefits	714	838	950	1051	1175
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	251	266	266	266	266
	Benefits	3353	3484	3484	3507	3495
	Net Benefits	3102	3219	3219	3242	3230
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-251	-266	-266	-266	-266
	Noncash Benefits	3353	3484	3484	3507	3495
Range						
	Cost	260	260	260	260	260
	Benefits	563	576	576	576	576
	Net Benefits	303	316	316	316	316
	Receipts	76	79	79	79	79
	Net Receipts	-184	-181	-181	-181	-181
	Noncash Benefits	487	497	497	497	497
Timber						
	Cost	4511	4223	4573	4498	4427
	Benefits	1193	1193	1347	1347	1347
	Net Benefits	-3318	-3030	-3226	-3151	-3080
	Receipts	1193	1193	1347	1347	1347
	Net Receipts	-3318	-3030	-3226	-3151	-3080
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3415	3391	3473	3533	3534
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3403	-3375	-3453	-3511	-3512
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3403	-3375	-3453	-3511	-3512
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	9118	8854	9300	9263	9193
	Benefits	7091	7479	8005	8305	8585
	Net Benefits	-2027	-1275	-1295	-958	-608
	Receipts	1348	1357	1516	1518	1519
	Net Receipts	-7770	-7497	-7784	-7745	-7674
	Noncash Benefits	5743	6222	6489	6787	7066

TABLE II - 7F (6)

ALTERNATIVE 6
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	279	279	279	279	279
	Benefits	1296	1511	1668	1840	2008
	Net Benefits	1017	1232	1389	1561	1729
	Receipts	14	14	14	15	15
	Net Receipts	-265	-265	-265	-264	-264
	Noncash Benefits	1282	1497	1654	1825	1993
Wilderness						
	Cost	96	96	96	96	96
	Benefits	854	979	1090	1191	1314
	Net Benefits	758	883	994	1095	1218
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-46	-46	-46	-46	-46
	Noncash Benefits	804	929	1040	1141	1264
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	150	177	177	177	177
	Benefits	3936	3947	3948	3968	3972
	Net Benefits	3786	3770	3771	3791	3795
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-150	-177	-177	-177	-177
	Noncash Benefits	3935	3947	3948	3968	3972
Range						
	Cost	136	136	136	136	136
	Benefits	467	456	406	406	406
	Net Benefits	331	320	370	370	370
	Receipts	64	63	56	56	56
	Net Receipts	-72	-73	-80	-80	-80
	Noncash Benefits	403	393	350	350	350
Timber						
	Cost	1923	1923	2324	2324	2324
	Benefits	571	571	720	720	720
	Net Benefits	-1352	-1352	-1604	-1604	-1604
	Receipts	571	571	720	720	720
	Net Receipts	-1352	-1352	-1604	-1604	-1604
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3172	3102	3148	3181	3427
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3160	-3086	-3128	-3159	-3405
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3160	-3086	-3128	-3159	-3405
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5756	5713	6160	6192	6438
	Benefits	7136	7480	7852	8147	8442
	Net Benefits	1380	1767	1692	1955	2004
	Receipts	711	714	860	863	863
	Net Receipts	-5045	-4999	-5300	-5329	-5575
	Noncash Benefits	6425	6766	6992	7284	7579

TABLE II - 7F (7)

ALTERNATIVE 7
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	391	404	398	391	391
	Benefits	1220	1426	1575	1743	1898
	Net Benefits	829	1022	1177	1352	1507
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-377	-390	-382	-375	-375
	Noncash Benefits	1206	1412	1559	1727	1882
Wilderness						
	Cost	273	256	256	256	256
	Benefits	1112	1158	1293	1405	1562
	Net Benefits	839	902	1037	1149	1306
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-223	-206	-206	-206	-206
	Noncash Benefits	1062	1108	1243	1355	1512
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	251	266	266	266	266
	Benefits	3904	3927	3923	3889	3923
	Net Benefits	3653	3662	3658	3624	3658
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-251	-266	-266	-266	-266
	Noncash Benefits	3904	3927	3923	3889	3923
Range						
	Cost	187	187	187	187	187
	Benefits	511	519	519	519	519
	Net Benefits	324	332	332	332	332
	Receipts	70	72	72	72	72
	Net Receipts	-117	-115	-115	-115	-115
	Noncash Benefits	441	447	447	447	447
Timber						
	Cost	2339	2228	2151	2145	2070
	Benefits	609	609	609	609	609
	Net Benefits	-1730	-1619	-1542	-1536	-1461
	Receipts	609	609	609	609	609
	Net Receipts	-1730	-1619	-1542	-1536	-1461
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3198	3126	3151	3198	3184
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3186	-3110	-3131	-3176	-3162
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3186	-3110	-3131	-3176	-3162
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	6639	6466	6609	6442	6353
	Benefits	7368	7655	7939	8187	8533
	Net Benefits	729	1189	1530	1745	2180
	Receipts	755	761	767	769	769
	Net Receipts	-5884	-5705	-5642	-5673	-5584
	Noncash Benefits	6613	6894	7172	7418	7764

TABLE II - 7F (8)

ALTERNATIVE 8
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	350	363	357	350	350
	Benefits	1215	1409	1557	1713	1870
	Net Benefits	865	1046	1200	1363	1520
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-336	-349	-341	-334	-334
	Noncash Benefits	1201	1395	1541	1697	1954
Wilderness						
	Cost	259	285	285	285	285
	Benefits	1203	1371	1517	1663	1665
	Net Benefits	944	1086	1232	1378	1380
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-209	-235	-235	-235	-235
	Noncash Benefits	1153	1321	1467	1613	1615
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	251	266	266	266	266
	Benefits	4659	4681	4667	4662	4683
	Net Benefits	4408	4416	4402	4397	4418
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-251	-266	-266	-266	-266
	Noncash Benefits	4659	4681	4667	4662	4683
Range						
	Cost	249	249	249	249	249
	Benefits	432	430	430	430	430
	Net Benefits	183	181	181	181	181
	Receipts	59	59	59	59	59
	Net Receipts	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190
	Noncash Benefits	373	371	371	371	371
Timber						
	Cost	1344	1295	1247	1253	1228
	Benefits	455	455	455	455	455
	Net Benefits	-889	-840	-792	-798	-773
	Receipts	455	455	455	455	455
	Net Receipts	-889	-840	-792	-798	-773
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3070	3043	3026	3054	3035
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3058	-3027	-3006	-3032	-3013
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3058	-3027	-3006	-3032	-3013
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5523	5499	5429	5456	5412
	Benefits	7976	8362	8646	8945	9125
	Net Benefits	2453	2863	3217	3489	3713
	Receipts	590	594	600	602	602
	Net Receipts	-4933	-4905	-4829	-4854	-4810
	Noncash Benefits	7386	7768	8046	8343	8523

TABLE II - 7F (9)

ALTERNATIVE 9
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	476	473	492	460	461
	Benefits	1211	1409	1553	1709	1865
	Net Benefits	735	936	1061	1249	1404
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-462	-459	-476	-444	-445
	Noncash Benefits	1197	1395	1537	1693	1849
Wilderness						
	Cost	379	402	402	402	402
	Benefits	1236	1517	1551	1869	2297
	Net Benefits	857	1115	1149	1467	1895
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-329	-352	-352	-352	-352
	Noncash Benefits	1186	1467	1501	1819	2247
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	190	221	221	221	221
	Benefits	4166	4188	4177	4170	4190
	Net Benefits	3976	3967	3956	3949	3969
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-190	-221	-221	-221	-221
	Noncash Benefits	4166	4188	4177	4170	4190
Range						
	Cost	249	249	249	249	249
	Benefits	432	430	430	430	430
	Net Benefits	183	181	181	181	181
	Receipts	59	59	59	59	59
	Net Receipts	-190	-190	-190	-190	-190
	Noncash Benefits	373	371	371	371	371
Timber						
	Cost	1289	1243	1223	1227	1202
	Benefits	369	369	369	369	369
	Net Benefits	-920	-874	-854	-858	-833
	Receipts	369	369	369	369	369
	Net Receipts	-920	-874	-854	-858	-833
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3062	3037	3013	3038	3019
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3050	-3021	-2993	-3016	-2997
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3050	-3021	-2993	-3016	-2997
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5645	5625	5600	5598	5553
	Benefits	7426	7929	8100	8569	9173
	Net Benefits	1781	2304	2500	2971	3620
	Receipts	504	508	514	516	516
	Net Receipts	-5141	-5117	-5086	-5082	-5037
	Noncash Benefits	6922	7421	7586	8053	8657

TABLE II - 7F (10)

ALTERNATIVE 10
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	386	383	490	370	371
	Benefits	1051	1228	1361	1503	1644
	Net Benefits	665	845	871	1133	1273
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-372	-369	-474	-354	-355
	Noncash Benefits	1037	1214	1345	1487	1628
Wilderness						
	Cost	473	408	408	408	408
	Benefits	1383	1607	1787	1967	2169
	Net Benefits	910	1199	1379	1559	1761
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-423	-358	-358	-358	-358
	Noncash Benefits	1333	1557	1737	1917	2119
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	150	177	177	177	177
	Benefits	3668	3731	3738	3758	3816
	Net Benefits	3518	3554	3561	3581	3639
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-150	-177	-177	-177	-177
	Noncash Benefits	3668	3731	3738	3758	3816
Range						
	Cost	205	205	205	205	205
	Benefits	515	510	510	510	510
	Net Benefits	310	305	305	305	305
	Receipts	70	70	70	70	70
	Net Receipts	-135	-135	-135	-135	-135
	Noncash Benefits	445	440	440	440	440
Timber						
	Cost	2400	2306	2700	2682	2592
	Benefits	587	587	714	714	714
	Net Benefits	-1813	-1719	-1986	-1968	-1878
	Receipts	587	587	714	714	714
	Net Receipts	-1813	-1719	-1986	-1968	-1878
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3205	3135	3172	3231	3230
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3193	-3119	-3152	-3209	-3208
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3193	-3119	-3152	-3209	-3208
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	6821	6614	7153	7074	6984
	Benefits	7216	7679	8130	8474	8875
	Net Benefits	395	1065	977	1400	1891
	Receipts	733	737	870	872	872
	Net Receipts	-6088	-5877	-6283	-6202	-6112
	Noncash Benefits	6483	6942	7260	7602	8003

TABLE II - 7F (11)

ALTERNATIVE 11
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	358	356	374	342	343
	Benefits	1110	1359	1418	1561	1701
	Net Benefits	752	1003	1044	1219	1358
	Receipts	14	14	16	16	16
	Net Receipts	-344	-342	-358	-326	-327
	Noncash Benefits	1096	1345	1402	1545	1685
Wilderness						
	Cost	419	443	443	443	443
	Benefits	1506	1731	1911	2090	2293
	Net Benefits	1087	1289	1469	1648	1851
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-393	-393	-393	-393	-393
	Noncash Benefits	1456	1681	1861	2040	2243
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	251	266	266	266	266
	Benefits	4710	4717	4710	4706	4706
	Net Benefits	4459	4452	4445	4441	4441
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-251	-266	-266	-266	-266
	Noncash Benefits	4710	4717	4710	4706	4706
Range						
	Cost	192	192	192	192	192
	Benefits	485	488	488	488	488
	Net Benefits	293	296	296	296	296
	Receipts	67	67	67	67	67
	Net Receipts	-125	-125	-125	-125	-125
	Noncash Benefits	418	421	421	421	421
Timber						
	Cost	1415	1384	1369	1370	1346
	Benefits	350	350	350	350	350
	Net Benefits	-1065	-2034	-1019	-1020	-996
	Receipts	350	350	350	350	350
	Net Receipts	-1065	-1034	-1019	-1020	-996
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3066	3036	3022	3049	3031
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3054	-3020	-3002	-3027	-3009
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3054	-3020	-3002	-3027	-3009
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	5702	5676	5666	5661	5621
	Benefits	8173	8661	8897	9217	9560
	Net Benefits	2471	2985	3231	3556	3039
	Receipts	493	497	503	505	505
	Net Receipts	-5209	-5179	-5163	-5156	-5116
	Noncash Benefits	7680	8164	8394	8712	9055

TABLE II - 7F (12)

ALTERNATIVE 12
AVERAGE ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NON-CASH BENEFITS
(M DOLLARS) (1982 DOLLARS)

		Decade				
		1	2	3	4	5
Recreation						
	Cost	539	523	516	505	505
	Benefits	1262	1477	1635	1806	1974
	Net Benefits	723	954	1119	1301	1469
	Receipts	14	15	16	17	17
	Net Receipts	-525	-508	-500	-488	-488
	Noncash Benefits	1248	1462	1619	1789	1957
Wilderness						
	Cost	228	251	251	251	251
	Benefits	820	944	1057	1158	1281
	Net Benefits	592	693	806	907	1030
	Receipts	50	50	50	50	50
	Net Receipts	-178	-201	-201	-201	-201
	Noncash Benefits	770	894	1007	1108	1231
Fish and Wildlife						
	Cost	201	221	221	221	221
	Benefits	3791	3813	3826	3906	3857
	Net Benefits	3590	3592	3605	3685	3636
	Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Receipts	-201	-221	-221	-221	-221
	Noncash Benefits	3791	3813	3826	3906	3857
Range						
	Cost	189	189	189	189	179
	Benefits	490	492	492	492	492
	Net Benefits	301	303	303	303	303
	Receipts	67	68	68	68	68
	Net Receipts	-122	-121	-121	-121	-121
	Noncash Benefits	423	424	424	424	424
Timber						
	Cost	2988	2894	3237	2833	2782
	Benefits	685	685	834	834	834
	Net Benefits	-2303	-2209	-2403	-1999	-1948
	Receipts	685	685	834	834	834
	Net Receipts	-2303	-2209	-2403	-1999	-1948
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Other						
	Cost	3226	3160	3201	3251	3239
	Benefits	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Benefits	-3214	-3144	-3181	-3229	-3217
	Receipts	12	16	20	22	22
	Net Receipts	-3214	-3144	-3181	-3229	-3217
	Noncash Benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
	Cost	7370	7238	7615	7251	7187
	Benefits	7060	7427	7864	8218	8460
	Net Benefits	-310	189	249	967	1273
	Receipts	828	834	988	991	991
	Net Receipts	-6542	-6404	-6627	-6260	-6196
	Noncash Benefits	6232	6593	6876	7227	7469

TABLE II - 8

SUITABLE LANDS, TIMBER GROWTH RATE
AND LONG TERM SUSTAINED YIELD

ALTERNATIVE	SUITABLE ACRES*	GROWTH RATE AT 2030 (MMCF/YR)	GROWTH RATE AT 2030 (% FLTSY)	LTSY MMBF/YR	LTSY MMCF/YR
1. Current	415,894	3.3	44%	25.8	7.4
2. Market	521,172	6.5	55%	41.6	11.8
3. Non-Market	225,245	1.3	34%	13.5	3.9
4. 1980 RPA	531,588	7.1	57%	41.0	12.6
5. Productivity	567,778	7.6	55%	47.4	13.8
6. Constrained	396,305	3.9	48%	26.9	8.0
7. Capability	399,421	3.0	43%	24.6	6.9
8. Wilderness/ Wildlife	239,397	1.7	43%	13.8	4.0
9. Wildlife/ T&E	209,447	1.5	42%	12.2	3.5
10. Max Wilderness Manageability	351,311	4.6	67%	24.1	6.9
11. Max Wilderness Inventory	236,823	1.7	40%	14.8	4.3
12. Modified Current	406,974	4.3	51%	29.2	8.4

* Inventories and data used in the AMS were based upon a minimum biological potential of 20 cubic feet per acre per year. Changes in regulatory requirements to evaluate all forested lands for timber suitability have occurred since the original analysis. With the existing physical, biological, and market conditions, the probability that any of the forested land excluded under the old standards would become suitable under the new regulations is low, and reanalysis at this time is not cost-effective. Timber resource land suitability will be re-evaluated at least every 10 years, and inventory and data used for the next Plan or Plan update will be based on the new standards.

Growth rates at 2030 are well below 90 percent of long term sustained yield because there will still be a high percentage of old, slow growing stands because of the long rotations involved.

TABLE II-9

FIRST DECADE TIMBER HARVEST SCHEDULE 1/

HARVEST METHODS	ALTERNATIVES 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Intermediate·												
-Acre (MAcres)	0 017	0 026	0.010	0 026	0 023	0 010	0.016	0 011	0 010	0 014	0.010	0 017
-Volume (MMBF)	0 089	0.146	0 054	0.139	0.124	0 053	0 085	0 062	0 057	0 067	0.049	0 092
Clearcut·												
-Acre (MAcres)	2 042	3.125	0 586	3.917	4.559	2.105	1.504	0.618	0.510	2 859	0.798	2.069
-Volume (MMBF)	11 388	17.442	2 318	18 189	24.183	11.253	7.833	2.505	1 812	11.190	3.901	11 410
Shelterwood. 2/												
-Acre (MAcres)	1 647	2.606	0 977	2.596	2.280	1.002	1 545	1 121	1 032	1 433	0.962	1.722
-Volume (MMBF)	8 806	14 499	5 333	13.755	12.283	5 219	8 464	6 152	5.638	6.637	4 802	9.150
Selection												
-Acre (MAcres)	0 103	0.346	0 126	0 267	0.082	0.450	0 615	0 323	0 083	0.112	0 131	0.204
-Volume	0 252	0.856	0.306	0.611	0 196	1 061	1 530	0 788	0.203	0.237	0 311	0.494
TOTALS.	3%	7%	7%	4%	1%	13%	17%	16%	5%	3%	7%	5%
-Acre (MAcres)	3.810	6 103	1.698	6.806	6.944	3 567	3 680	2 073	1.635	4.418	1 901	4.012
-Volume (MMBF)	20.535	32.945	8.011	32 695	36 786	17.586	17.912	9.508	7 710	18.132	9.063	21.147
Species Harvested·												
Ponderosa Pine												
-Acre (MAcres)	0 668	1 002	0.339	1 060	0.797	0 847	1 138	0 600	0.296	0.533	0 273	0.861
-Volume (MMBF)	3 242	4 545	1 237	4 254	3.748	2 941	4 202	2 218	1.239	1 762	1 015	3.867
-% of Total Volume	16%	14%	15%	13%	10%	17%	23%	23%	16%	10%	11%	18%
Douglas-fir·												
-Acre (MAcres)	2 019	3 765	1 272	2 600	2.581	1 101	1 797	1 226	1 298	1 859	1 285	2 101
-Volume (MMBF)	10.309	19.882	6 226	12 342	13.700	5.283	9.134	6.080	6 214	7.285	5.911	10 649
-% of Total Volume	50%	60%	78%	38%	37%	30%	51%	64%	81%	40%	65%	50%
White Woods·												
-Acre (MAcres)	1 122	1.336	0 087	3 145	3 566	1 619	0 745	0.246	0.041	2.028	0 342	1.050
-Volume (MMBF)	6 983	8.517	0 548	16 097	19.337	9.362	4.575	1.210	0.258	9 084	2.137	6 630
-% of Total Volume	34%	26%	7%	49%	53%	53%	26%	13%	3%	50%	24%	32%
TOTALS.												
-Acre (MAcres)	3 810	6 103	1 698	6.806	6 944	3 567	3.680	2 073	1 635	4 418	1 901	4.012
-Volume (MMBF)	20 535	32 945	8 011	32 695	36 786	17 586	17 912	9 508	7 710	18 132	9 063	21 147

1/ All values are annual averages for sawtimber only

2/ Includes "seed tree" silvicultural system

TABLE II-10
TIMBER CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

ALTERNATIVE	AVERAGE ANNUAL MILES PER DECADE 1	2	3	4	5
1. Current	47	26	25	24	12
2. Market	74	46	38	33	18
3. Non-Market	21	11	12	11	6
4. 1980 RPA	78	49	40	34	21
5. Productivity	83	50	43	31	32
6. Constrained	38	26	23	12	11
7. Capability	39	26	19	19	8
8. Wilderness/Wildlife	23	13	10	12	4
9. Wildlife/R&E	22	11	11	12	6
10. Max Wilderness Manageability	50	26	28	21	12
11. Max Wilderness Inventory	23	14	14	14	6
12. Modified Current	50	34	28	25	14

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUC-TIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAG-ABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
1.Mineral Emergy Resources	Under all alternatives the Forest will respond to proposed plans of operation by providing for minerals, oil and gas, and geothermal exploration and development in accordance with existing laws and regulations, and within the Forest Goals, Objectives and Guidelines											
	Percent of acres available											
	72.0	64 7	57 0	67 6	76 4	76 4	63 2	50 3	44 2	38.8	30 2	76 3
How should mineral, oil, gas, and geothermal resource development be integrated with management of other Forest Resources?												
2.Wildlife-Fish Habitat Management	No alternative will affect Federally classified species or habitats All alternatives will provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all MIS. *Habitat for old growth obligate species will significantly decrease on managed acres under all alternatives											
How should wildlife and fish habitat management be integrated with other Forest	Current habitat is maintained for all wildlife and fish MIS except old growth obligates	Significant increase in habitat for big game and other MIS State game species will not	Significant increase in habitat for all MIS State goals for game species will be met	Significant decrease in habitat for big game moderate decrease for other MIS State goals	Habitat for big game and all other wildlife MIS approaches minimum viable level State goals	Significant increase in habitat for big game and all other MIS Resident and anadromous habitat capabilities would be	Moderate increase in habitat for big game and other MIS Resident and anadromous habitat capability will be	Significant increase in habitat for all MIS State goals for wildlife and fish will be met	Significant increase in habitat for all MIS State goals for wildlife and fish will be met	Moderate increase in habitat for big game and most MIS except in nonwilderness areas Resident and anadromous	Significant increase in habitat for big game, current level maintained for other MIS Resident fish capability would in-	Slight increase in habitat for big game current level maintained for other wildlife MIS

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUC-TIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAG-ABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
resources and coordinated with State and Federal species management goals?	Anadromous and resident fish species management goal would be met	be met. Resident fish habitat capability will decline slightly but will meet State species goals Anadromous habitat capability will decline substantially but will meet State species goals.		will not be met. Resident fish habitat capability will decline substantially but will meet State goals Anadromous habitat capability will decline substantially to levels not meeting State and other agency goals	will not be met. Resident fish habitat capability will decline but will meet State species goals. Anadromous habitat capability will decline substantially to levels not meeting State and other agency goals	increased slightly. State goals will be met.	increased slightly State goals will be met			habitat capabilities will be maximized in wilderness areas Habitats in nonwilderness areas will be significantly impaired. There will be a conflict in nonwilderness areas in meeting State goals for wildlife.	crease, anadromous capability would increase slightly. State goals would be met	Resident fish capability would increase; anadromous capability would increase slightly. State goals would be met.
3 Timber Management-Quantity How much timber should be produced	The allowable sale quantity varies among alternatives because other resource and economic objectives are varied.											

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUC-TIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAG-ABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT. LNS	12 PREFERRED
from the Salmon NF considering economics and other Resource objectives?												
MMBF/yr	20.5	32 9	8 0	32.7	36 8	17.6	19.9	9 5	7.7	18 1	9.0	21 1
ACRES/yr	3810	6103	1698	6805	6944	3567	3680	2073	1635	4418	1901	4012
% PP	16	14	15	13	10	17	23	23	16	10	11	18
% DF	50	60	78	38	37	30	51	64	81	40	65	50
% LP/O	34	26	7	49	53	53	26	13	3	50	24	32
4 Management of Undeveloped Areas.	This can best be displayed by showing the percent of the total roadless area acre base (830,469 acres) being assigned to: 1) Wilderness; 2) Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities, and, 3) Other multiple uses.											
What should be the level and direction of management in undeveloped areas?	1) 9% 2) 8% 3) 83%	1) 22% 2) 3% 3) 75%	1) 42% 2) 38% 3) 20%	1) 19% 2) 4% 3) 77%	1) 0% 2) 2% 3) 98%	1) 0% 2) 58% 3) 42%	1) 29% 2) 24% 3) 47%	1) 57% 2) 16% 3) 27%	1) 70% 2) 13% 3) 17%	1) 81% 2) 1% 3) 18%	1) 100% 2) 0% 3) 0%	1) 0% 2) 34% 3) 66%
5.Transtation System Management.	Each alternative will retain the present road system. The additional mileage constructed will depend on the unroaded area dedicated to Timber Management. The following figures give the anticipated total road mileage at the end of the 50-year planning period:											
	3,050	3,570	2,300	3,720	3,710	2,820	2,850	2,430	2,320	3,050	2,380	3,080
	The same policy on Road Closures will apply to all alternatives The policy is presented in the Standards and Guidelines of the Forest Plan											
	The level of road maintenance will depend on the expected use of the individual road involved											

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPORTUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPORTUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUCTIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAGABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
6 Recreation How should recreation resources on the Forest be managed and what opportunities should be provided?	ORV - ORV planning and management will remain constant in all alternatives. The amount of area available or ORV use will vary by alternative as a function of acres proposed for wilderness designation These acres are displayed under Planning Issue 4· Management of Undeveloped Areas Acres proposed for wilderness designation would not be closed to motorized use until actual designation by Congress Winter Sports - A limited program of marked and/or groomed cross-country ski and snowmobile trails will continue under all alternatives Trails -											
	Emphasize Nationally designated trails and trails in wilderness	Emphasize Nationally designated trails and high use trails in wilderness	Emphasize Nationally designated trails, trails in wilderness, and trails in areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. Maintain all other system trails in usable condition	Same as Alt 1	Same as Alt 2	Same as Alt. 1	Emphasize Nationally designated trails, trails in wilderness, and trails in areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities	Same as Alt 1	Emphasize Nationally designated trails and trails in wilderness Maintain all other system trails in usable condition.	Same as Alt. 9	Same as Alt 9	Emphasize Nationally designated trails, trails in wilderness and trails in areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. Maintain most other system trails in usable condition.
	Developed Sites -											
	2 new campgrounds 2 new boating sites 9 new trailheads	8 new campgrounds 2 new picnicgrounds 1 new boating site	2 new campgrounds. 2 new boating sites 15 new trailheads	Same as Alt 1	Same as Alt 2	No new construction Close 7 existing campgrounds	Same as Alt. 1	Same as Alt 1	Same as Alt. 3	Same as Alt. 3	Same as Alt. 3	3 new campgrounds. 1 new picnicground 3 new boating sites 15 new trailheads

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM TUNITY	2 MARKET OPPOR- TUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPOR-	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUC- TIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAG- ABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT. INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
	Fee sites and boating sites managed to standard. All other sites emphasize health and safety only.	All developed sites managed to standard Emphasize quality of experience	Same as Alt. 2	Same as Alt 1	Same as Alt. 2	All developed site maintenance will emphasize health and safety only.	Same as Alt 1	Same as Alt. 1	Same as Alt. 2	Same as Alt. 2	Same as Alt. 2	Same as Alt. 2
7.Watershed Manment How should the water resource and watershed management be integrated with other resource management?	For all alternatives, sediment/management relationships have been evaluated in a cumulative basis, and in every alternative, sediment levels and resultant water quality will be appropriate to meeting fisheries objectives, and other downstream beneficial uses For all management activities, Forest Standards and Guidelines will be implemented which will provide watershed protection to insure long term stability and productivity. Land management activities within municipal watersheds will be accomplished so that downstream water quality is maintained at a level that is suitable, with traditional treatment, for municipal use											

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPORTUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPORTUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUCTIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAGABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
8.Timber Management treatment methods What management methods, harvest systems and post sale treatments should be used on the Salmon NF?	- Harvest methods are summarized in TABLE II-9 - Reforestation and TSI levels are summarized in TABLE II-7 - Logging systems do not vary significantly among alternatives in the first decade Only incidental amounts of helicopter were scheduled with a mix of about 60 percent to 40 percent of tractor and cable Vegetative management practices varied among alternatives as a result of the analysis, not as input to the analysis. Timber cutting activities were selected and scheduled to meet the goals and objectives of the alternatives. Wildlife, fisheries, watershed, visual, recreational, and economic objectives determined which of the available timber prescriptions were selected											
9 Rangeland Management How should the rangelands resources on the Forest be managed?	A minor increase in permitted AUMs from the current level of 54,000 to 54,700 will occur. Suitable range in poor ecological conditions and riparian ecosystems in a degraded	Permitted AUMs will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 57,600. The increase results from placing less coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats, and from a higher	Permitted AUMs will decrease from the current level of 54,000 to 47,900. The decrease results from placing greater coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats. Conflicts in key wildlife	Permitted AUMs will slightly increase from the current level of 54,000 to 54,700. The minor increase will be a result of implementing currently approved allotment management plans	Permitted AUMs will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 64,400 The increase results from placing less coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats, and from a higher	Permitted AUMs will gradually decrease from the current level of 54,000 to 45,400 The decrease results from the inability to reconstruct some needed improvement and to perform periodic forage improvement mainte-	Permitted AUMs will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 58,050. The increase results from a high level of range forage improvement and intensity of grazing management Increased	Permitted AUMs will decrease from the current level of 54,000 to 48,100 The decrease results from placing greater coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats Conflicts in key wildlife	Permitted AUMs will decrease from the current level of 54,000 to 48,100 The decrease results from placing greater coordination emphasis on upland wildlife habitats Conflicts in key wildlife use areas will be resolved in	Permitted AUMs will increase from the current level of 54,000 to 57,100 The increase will be a result of implementing allotment management plans that intensify grazing outside of roadless areas	Permitted AUMs will increase from the current level of 54,600 The minor increase will be a result of implementing currently approved allotment management plans not within roadless areas	Permitted AUMs will increase from the current level of 55,000. The minor increase will be a result of implement ing a more intense level of management on select ed allotments Suitable

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPORTUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPORTUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUCTIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAGABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
	condition will gradually be improved Improvement in range condition will benefit other resources such as wildlife and fisheries	level of range forage improvement and intensity of grazing management. Conflict areas with wildlife, especially big game, can be expected to increase.	use areas will be resolved in favor of wildlife. Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will be emphasized.	Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved Improvement of range condition and riparian areas will benefit other resources such as wildlife and fisheries.	level of range forage improvement and intensity of grazing management. Conflict areas with wildlife, especially big game, can be expected to be significant Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved	nance. Wildlife/grazing conflicts will be more pronounced as flexibility in grazing management systems is reduced Some adverse impacts on dependent local ranches will be noted Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved	emphasis will be directed at those allotments with the highest potential. A slight decrease in forage and habitat availability for big game will be evident Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition Improvement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be emphasized	use areas will be resolved in favor of wildlife Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair better condition Enhancement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will be emphasized	favor of wildlife Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will be emphasized.	Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition. Riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will gradually be improved. Improvement of range condition and riparian areas will benefit other resources such as wildlife and fisheries.	Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems in a degraded condition will will be emphasized.	range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition Enhancement of riparian ecosystems currently in a degraded condition will be emphasized

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPORTUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPORTUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUCTIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAGABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT. INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
10 Insect and disease	The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic is dependent on the economics of harvesting lodgepole pine. If the current market conditions continue, the probability of such an epidemic is expected to increase											
How should impacts of insects and diseases be considered and how will various management activities respond to insect and disease effects?	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young, even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to decline significantly the forest is changed to a higher percentage of even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are exected to slightly increase as a relatively low percentage of the forest is converted to young, even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to decline significantly the forest is changed to a higher percentage of even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to decline significantly the forest is changed to a higher percentage of even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands.	Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young even-aged stands	Same as Alt. 11.
11 Firewood	Fuelwood demand is currently approximately 8,000 cords/year and is expected to increase slightly over time Timber inventory indicates yearly mortality accessible from existing roads at 3,700 cords. Additional fuelwood is accessed when new roads are constructed as part of timber harvest											
How should the Salmon NF provide firewood?	The current policy is to charge for firewood in those areas where demand exceeds supply. The collections are then used to improve access and supply No change is planned for this policy. See TABLE II-7B for an estimate of fuelwood availability by alternative											

TABLE II-11 - ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUC-TIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAG-ABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT. INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
12.Visual Resources	This can best be displayed by showing the acres assigned to each Visual Quality Objective and the change from the present inventory.											
How should visual resources be integrated with forest resource management programs?	Preservation 502,753 (Up 76,749)	610,321 (Up 184,317)	774,522 (Up 348,518)	583,722 (Up 157,718)	426,004 (No Change)	426,004 (No Change)	662,778 (Up 236,774)	896,806 (Up 470,802)	1,005,067 (Up 579,063)	1,102,929 (Up 676,925)	1,256,473 (Up 830,469)	426,004 (No Change)
	Retention 189,864 (Down 3,025)	68,310 (Down 124,579)	103,916 (Down 88,973)	74,517 (Down 118,372)	75,359 (Down 117,530)	192,889 (No Change)	123,667 (Down 69,222)	106,026 (Down 86,863)	102,955 (Down 89,934)	0 (Down 192,889)	49,430 (Down 143,459)	191,906 (Down 983)
	Partial Retention 419,369 (Down 71,167)	104,082 (Down 386,454)	358,237 (Down 132,299)	115,010 (Down 375,526)	129,282 (Down 361,254)	490,536 (No Change)	382,071 (Down 108,465)	312,404 (Down 178,132)	279,818 (Down 210,718)	0 (Down 490,536)	171,625 (Down 318,911)	480,941 (Down 9,595)
	Modification 377,822 (Down 212,272)	73,397 (Down 526,697)	478,407 (Down 111,687)	81,377 (Down 508,717)	108,394 (Down 481,700)	590,094 (No Change)	373,968 (Down 216,126)	409,292 (Down 180,802)	346,279 (Down 243,815)	0 (Down 590,094)	266,773 (Down 323,321)	451,719 (Down 138,375)
	Maximum Modification 287,186 (Up 209,715)	920,884 (Up 843,413)	61,912 (Down 15,559)	922,368 (Up 844,897)	1,037,955 (Up 960,484)	77,471 (No Change)	234,510 (Up 157,039)	52,466 (Down 25,005)	42,875 (Down 34,596)	674,065 (Up 596,594)	32,693 (Down 44,778)	226,424 (Up 148,953)
13.Community Stability To what degree can and should future forest management contribute to local community stability?	Stable socio-economic conditions. No major negative impacts on any of the social groups	Negative impacts in terms of loss of symbolic amenity values, quality of preferred lifestyle and certainty of future of amenity resource values	Negative impacts on local commodity related groups in terms of jobs/income, way of life and certainty of future of commodity outputs	Negative impacts in terms of loss of symbolic amenity values, quality of preferred lifestyle and certainty of future of amenity resource values	Negative impacts in terms of loss of symbolic amenity values, quality of preferred lifestyle and certainty of future of amenity resource values	Stable socio-economic conditions No major negative impacts on any of the social groups.	Stable socio-economic conditions No major negative impacts on any of the social groups	Negative impacts on local commodity related groups in terms of jobs/income, way of life and certainty of future of commodity outputs	Negative impacts on local commodity related groups in terms of jobs/income, way of life and certainty of future of commodity outputs.	Stable socio-economic conditions No major negative impacts on any of the social groups	Negative impacts on local commodity related groups in terms of jobs/income, way life and certainty of future of commodity outputs	Stable socio-economic conditions No major negative impacts on any of the social groups.

TABLE II-11 - ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPORTUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPORTUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUCTIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAGABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT. INVENT. LNS	12 PREFERRED
14 Pesticides and Herbicides. How should the Salmon NF use chemicals to control insects, weeds and other vegetation?	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Law Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed protect and enhance value of other resources and to comply with State Law Approximately 150 acres will be treated annually for the first 10 year period. This will insure the eradication of new infestations to adjacent lands, and gradually eliminate existing infestations	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Law Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands.	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands, and gradually eliminate existing infestations	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed protect and enhance value of other resources and to comply with State Law Approximately 150 acres will be treated annually for the first 10 year period This will insure the eradication of new infestations to adjacent lands.	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Law Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations, and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Law Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands.	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands.	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands.	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Law. Approximately 50 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands	Noxious weeds will be controlled as needed to protect the value of other resources and to comply with State Law. Approximately 60 acres will be treated annually to insure the eradication of new infestations and to prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent lands

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPORTUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPORTUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUCTIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAGABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT. INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
15.Fire Management	No significant change from the current level of protection is expected with any of the alternatives because of the relatively low net value changes expected as a result of fire.											
	Funding levels are not driven by alternative emphasis, but by expected suppression expenditures.											
How should fire management activities be conducted on the forest?	The budget will be based on obtaining the minimum cost plus net value change.											
	Fuels management practices will be used when a positive reduction in suppression costs can be expected.											
16.Timber Utilization	Timber volumes as shown in the tables in this chapter are all based on the current utilization standards. These standards are subject to change in response to market fluctuations.											
	The forest will continue to offer at least 15-20 percent of the sawlog volume to be offered in small sales.											
What should the Salmon NF do to foster total wood utilization and what should be the role of small timber sales?	See TABLE II-7B for estimates of roundwood availability by alternative											

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUC-TIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAG-ABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT. INVENT LNS	12 PREFERRED
17 Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat Management Management of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitats and how will it influence other forest resource management?	All alternatives will provide habitat management necessary to meet coordination requirements for Federally classified species The influence of these coordination requirements may influence other resource management by alternatives											
18 Riparian Management How should multiple use management be conducted and coordinated in riparian zones?	Multiple use resource management under all alternatives will be administered following the Forest Management Requirements (Standards and Guidelines). Conflict resolution is anticipated under all alternatives consistent with funding levels.											

TABLE II-11 - ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPORTUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPORTUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUCTIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAGABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT. INVENT. LNS	12 PREFERRED
19.Land Ownership How should the Salmon NF be managed adjacent to private lands and what land ownership or management adjustments should be made?	Factors relating to Federal land ownership which result from Forest Service activity will vary by alternative Land ownership adjustment will be directed toward resolving intermingled land management problems and improving management efficiency Small Tract Cases per Year 4-5 Right-of-Way Cases per Year 5	4-5 8	4-5 5	4-5 10	4-5 13	4-5 1	1-2 15	4-5 5	4-5 5	4-5 5	4-5 5	4-5 5	4-5
20.Special Areas How many special areas are needed and/or required and what constraints do existing or potential special areas place on management of other forest resources?	Equal recognition of, and protection of, the following is common to all alternatives: Existing Wilderness, existing and potential Salmon Wild and Scenic River, Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark; sites on, or already determined eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places; one existing and ten potential Research Natural Areas, and, Nationally Designated Trails. New proposals for wilderness vary by alternative and are displayed under Planning Issue 4: Management of Undeveloped Areas.												

TABLE II-11

ISSUE RESOLUTION BY ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	1 CURRENT PROGRAM	2 MARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	3 NONMARKET OPPOR-TUNITY	4 1980 RPA	5 HIGH PRODUC-TIVITY	6 CONSTRAINED BUDGET	7 CAPABILITY EMPHASIS	8 WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE	9 WILDERNESS WILDLIFE, T&E	10 WILDERNESS ON MANAG-ABILITY LNS	11 WILDERNESS ON INVENT INVENT. LNS	12 PREFERRED
21 Special Land Uses What special uses are needed on the forest and how should they be managed?	Requests for special land uses are independent of the alternatives. Special uses would be permitted in each alternative on lands where they are compatible with management direction for the area.											
22.Law Enforcement What should the level of law enforcement be and what areas should be given special attention?	There will be a minimum level of law enforcement under all alternatives, adjustments in law enforcement levels will be controlled more by funding than by alternative selection. Areas needing special attention will be handled on a case specific basis under all alternatives.											

TABLE II-12

LANDS SUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION (NEAREST MACRES) BY ALTERNATIVE

Classification	Alternative											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Non-Forest land (includes water)	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423
2. Forest land	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,356	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354
3. Forest land withdrawn from timber production	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
4. Forest land not capable of producing crops of industrial wood	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
5. Forest land physically unsuitable: Irreversible damage likely to occur. Not restockable within five years.	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
6. Tentatively suitable Forest land (Item 2 minus Items 3, 4, 5, and 6	745	745	745	745	745	745	745	745	745	745	745	745
7. Forest land not appropriate for timber production	329	224	520	213	177	349	346	506	536	394	508	338
8. Unsuitable Forest land (Items 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8)*	938	833	1,129	823	786	958	955	1,115	1,145	1,003	1,117	947
9. Total suitable Forest land (Item 2 minus Item 8)	416	521	225	532	568	396	399	239	209	351	237	407
10. Total National Forest land (Items 1 and 2)	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777

* Each alternative includes 71,879 acres of land not appropriate for timber production which is set aside for wildlife old growth requirements.