United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Uinta National Forest
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File Code: 1920
Date: November 27, 2006

CORRECTION NO. 2
2003 UINTA NATIONAL FOREST
LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dear Uinta National Forest User:

The 2003 Uinta National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Appendix B, page B-50, incorrectly states a criterion for rangeland capability. The FEIS incorrectly states that: *"Water availability was not considered a limiting factor. Using the INFRA data for range improvements (water troughs, ponds) and hydrology data in GIS, it was determined that all rangeland identified as capable by previous criteria was within one-quarter mile of a water source."* The actual criterion used was 1 mile, as specified in the *Region 4 Protocol for Rangeland Capability and Suitability Determinations* (1998). Therefore, I am issuing the enclosed errata to correct the error. This does not change the results of the rangeland capability and suitability analysis disclosed in the FEIS.

If you have any questions regarding this correction, please contact Reese Pope at the address and phone number listed above. Thank you for your interest in the Uinta National Forest.

Sincerely,

Brian Ferebee

BRIAN FEREBEE
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

cc: Julie K King, Pam Gardner, Doug Jones

total ungulate use. In the absence of current forage production data, relying on monitoring of forage utilization data is the basis upon which determinations of whether adjustments in management or stocking rates should be made. If livestock use is consistently within forage utilization levels, and soils and vegetation conditions and trends are acceptable (i.e., generally stable or moving toward desired conditions), then stocking is considered to be within capacity. If livestock use results in having to consistently accelerate the scheduled rotations through pastures, or requires them to be removed from an allotment early, it is considered to indicate that stocking is outside of capacity, and a need for change in the grazing capacity is appropriate.

Soil Stability

Soil stability characteristics were used to eliminate areas known to be inherently unstable. Shale soils were the only sensitive soils identified for exclusion in this analysis. Areas where shale soils occur on slopes over 30 percent were eliminated from capable rangeland acres.

Physical Barriers

Physical barriers were not identified as a limiting factor for capability. The majority of inaccessible acreage falls within the steeper slope classes, and was already eliminated from capable acreage though slope analysis. Several small isolated capable acres were surrounded by dense vegetation and/or other natural barriers surround several small isolated capable acres (e.g., scree, fel fields, and outcrops). However, after visually inspecting the data base to observe the extent of these areas across the Forest, it was determined the total acreage involved is likely less than 0.5 percent of the total capable acreage, therefore these areas were considered insignificant and were not eliminated.

Water Availability

Water availability was not considered a limiting factor. Using the INFRA data for range improvements (water troughs, ponds) and hydrology data in GIS, it was determined that all rangeland identified as capable by previous criteria was within one ~~quarter~~ mile of a water source. (Correction #2)

Capable Rangeland

Of the 897,400 acres of National Forest System lands on the Uinta, there are 646,170 acres of rangeland vegetation. Of these rangeland acres, a total of approximately 323,100 acres have been classified as capable for use by cattle, and 435,750 acres classified as capable for use by sheep.