

Management Prescriptions



Sheep Grazing in Summer Range

5. Management Prescriptions

Relationships Between Map Layers

This Forest Plan includes multiple map layers with accompanying definitions and management direction. The primary maps are Management Prescriptions (MP), Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), Winter Recreation (WR), and the Scenery Management System (SMS). Management Prescriptions define the primary land use allocation with the other three maps further defining intended management for a given land area. In most instances the four map layers are compatible by design. However, in the instance of a conflict between direction for a Management Prescription and any of the three other layers, the Management Prescription takes precedence. If site-specific analysis identifies a conflict, the Forest Plan Maps may need to be amended to bring the other layers into consistency with the overlying Management Prescriptions. In addition there are Transmission Corridor maps tied to Forestwide Guideline 82, and Oil and Gas Leasing maps for the North Slope Uinta Mountains.

Management Prescriptions

Management Prescriptions are defined as “management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.” Management Prescription Categories provide a general sense of the management or treatment of the land intended to result in a particular condition being achieved or set of values being restored or maintained. Each Prescription includes a set of standards and guidelines showing activities that are not allowed, and parameters within which activities that are allowed should be conducted. Each Category identifies emphasis and focus, highlighting considerations that must be included in the harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources there, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, etc. consistent with the definition of multiple-use. Prescriptions are meant to identify the tools/activities that can be used to achieve objectives. *Emphasis* as used in these Prescriptions is defined as focus or highlighting, not exclusive or “dominant” use. In the event of a conflict between uses, resolution will be based on the specific merits of the situation rather than assuming that the Prescription implies a “trumping” of one resource over another. The entire Management Direction package for the area must be considered, not just the Prescription.

Consistency of Prescriptions with Multiple-Use and Other Laws

The Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 defines the term “multiple-use” to mean: the management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some

or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.” (P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat.215; 16 U.S.C. 528(note), 528-531, Sec. 4. (a).

Highlighting of considerations through emphasis in a Prescription Category may also be based on needs and opportunities tied to other key laws that guide and direct management of the National Forests. Some of these include the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, National Forest Management Act of 1976, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Wilderness Act, Endangered Species Act of 1973, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, North American Wetlands Conservation Act, and the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Scenic Byways Program and Symms National Recreational Trails Act of 1991). For example Prescription Category 2 has subcategories directly tied to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Multiple-Use Act as well as the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and National Forest Management Act identify the need for periodic adjustments to conform to changing needs and conditions. The monitoring components of this Forest Plan are designed to surface indicators of needs for change and to initiate actions to adjust management.

As described above, the Prescription Categories are not intended to stand-alone. They are one part of the Management Direction package that also includes goals and subgoals, objectives, desired future conditions, standards, guidelines, and monitoring and evaluation requirements. Where an activity is allowed in the Prescription, the standards and guidelines provide specific parameters within which the activity must be managed.

MPC maps of alternatives can be found in the Map Packets and with each Management Area within this Plan.

Allowed Activities Explanations

The following terms are used within each of the Management Prescriptions and their standards and guidelines. For brevity, only the term is used within the Management Prescription. For clarity, the intent of these terms is spelled out below.

Timber Harvest refers to commercial removal of vegetation for a variety of purposes including providing raw wood materials, improving wildlife habitat,

adjusting age class distribution to mimic historic disturbance regimes, providing fire-resistant landscapes and commercial thinning. Timber harvest may be used to salvage trees or stands substantially damaged by wind, fire, or other significant disturbance; reduce susceptibility to insects and disease; or to develop stand structures that meet the desired future conditions, provided this can be done in harmony with the management emphasis for the area.

Vegetation/Fuel Treatment refers to a host of activities including, thinning, seeding; planting; mechanical treatments such as cutting by hand with chainsaws, cutting using tracked equipment or equipment on wheels for roller-chopping, chaining, crushing, or chipping; chemical application; and biological treatments (i.e., specialized grazing regimes). These are methods used to achieve a broad range of multiple-use objectives including maintaining or restoring healthy ecosystems, reducing likelihood of unwanted wildfire, removing public safety hazards, reducing potential for high-intensity wildfires and resulting erosion, improving forage or browse production, restoring native plant communities, improving or restoring watersheds, and providing for specific elements of terrestrial or aquatic wildlife habitats.

Prescribed Fire refers to any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and site-specific NEPA analysis requirements must be met prior to ignition. Prescribed fire plans are documents prepared by qualified personnel, approved by the agency administrator, and include criteria for the conditions under which the fire will be conducted (a prescription). Prescribed fire activities include actually lighting a fire using a fire accelerant with ground or aviation equipment and personnel; and may include the following: removal or piling of vegetation to secure perimeter lines, clearing areas for helicopter operations, clearing holding lines to bare mineral soil using hand tools or heavy equipment (i.e., bull dozers), using fire resistant foam or water on holding lines, constructing temporary camps for base operations, using aviation resources for fire retardant or water drops to reduce high-intensity fire behavior, closing areas to livestock grazing before and after burning, and closing roads and areas to the public before and after burning.

Wildland Fire Use is the management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in the Fire Management Plan. The term does not include fires that are human-caused (either accidental or arson) that are considered unwanted wildland fires and that must be suppressed. It also does not include the use of those fires that are management ignited, referred to as prescribed fires. Use of wildland fire requires a Wildland Fire Implementation Plan which is a progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and selection of strategies and describes the appropriate management response for a wildland fire being managed for resource benefits.

Road Construction refers to activity that results in the addition of forest classified or temporary road miles. **Road** is defined as a motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary. (FSM 7705)

Note: Where road construction is not allowed by a Management Prescription the responsible official may authorize road construction or reconstruction when:

- a. A road is needed to protect public health and safety in cases of an imminent threat of flood, fire, or other catastrophic event, that without intervention would cause the loss of life or property;
- b. A road is needed to conduct a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to conduct a natural restoration action under CERCLA, section 3d11 of the Clean Water Act, or Oil Pollution Act;
- c. A road is needed pursuant to reserved or outstanding rights, or as provided by statute or treaty; or
- d. Realignment is needed to prevent irreparable resource damage by a classified road. The road must be deemed essential for public or private access, natural resource management, or public health and safety, and the resource damage associated with the road cannot be corrected by maintenance.

New Trail Construction refers to development of any “pathway for foot, horse, or trail vehicles “(bikes, scooters, snomobiles, and all terrain vehicles[motorized OHV 50” or less]) FSM 2305.05, WO Amendment 2300-94-3, 7/8/94, pg. 8-9. and FSH 2309.18 WO Amendment 2309.18-91-2, 11/8/91 pg. 1-2). To determine whether a trail is open to motorized or mechanized uses refer to District Travel Management Plans. **Note:** In Prescriptions where new trail construction is not allowed, reconstruction and/or realignment to correct resource impacts from existing trails is allowed.

Grazing refers to grazing of forage by permitted livestock managed under an approved Allotment Management Plan and terms of a livestock grazing permit. Forestwide and management prescription standards and guidelines provide direction for grazing management until site-specific desired conditions and/or objectives can be developed. Grazing may also include use of livestock under contract to reduce fuels.

New Recreation Development refers to major structural public use facilities such as campgrounds and trailheads. It does not refer to construction within already established developed recreation sites. Trails and single restrooms are not considered recreation development for these descriptions.

Summary of Management Prescription Categories

1.0 Wilderness

- 1.1 Existing Wilderness - Opportunity Class I
- 1.2 Existing Wilderness - Opportunity Class II
- 1.3 Existing Wilderness - Opportunity Class III
- 1.4 Existing Wilderness - No Class
- 1.5 Recommended Wilderness

2.0 Special Management Areas

- 2.1-2.3 Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers (not used on revision maps)
- 2.4 Research Natural Areas
- 2.5 Scenic Byways
- 2.6 Undeveloped Areas
- 2.7 Special Interest Areas and Special Areas

3.0 Protection, Maintenance or Restoration of Aquatic/Watershed or Terrestrial Integrity

- 3.1 Aquatic Habitat/Watershed Emphasis (A - Aquatic, W - Watershed, **Alt. 7 only**)
- 3.2 Terrestrial Habitat Emphasis (D - Development allowed, U - Undeveloped, **Alt. 7 only**)

4.0 Multiple Resource Uses With Recreation Needs and Opportunities

- 4.1 Emphasis on Backcountry non-motorized recreation settings
- 4.2 Emphasis on Dispersed non-motorized recreation settings
- 4.3 Emphasis on Backcountry Motorized recreation settings
- 4.4 Emphasis on Dispersed Motorized recreation settings
- 4.5 Emphasis on Developed Recreation Areas

5.0 Multiple Resource Uses With Forested Vegetation Management Needs and Opportunities

- 5.1 Emphasis on maintaining or restoring forested ecosystem integrity while meeting multiple resource objectives.
- 5.2 Emphasis on managing timber for growth and yield while maintaining or restoring forested ecosystem integrity.

6.0 Multiple Resource Uses With Rangeland Vegetation Management Needs and Opportunities

- 6.1 Emphasis on maintaining or restoring non-forested ecosystem integrity while meeting multiple resource objectives.
- 6.2 Emphasis on managing for livestock forage production while maintaining or restoring non-forested ecosystem integrity.

7.0 Intermingled Public/Private Lands *(Earlier in the planning process, this prescription was used in combination with other prescriptions to show management emphasis for forest lands in close proximity to private lands. The prescription has been eliminated.)*

8.0 Concentrated Development Areas

8.1 Mineral Development Emphasis

Management Prescription Categories

1.0 - Wilderness

Theme

This prescription includes areas designated by Congress as wilderness and areas recommended by the Forest Service for Wilderness designation. Management emphasis is on maintaining wilderness attributes, including natural appearance, natural integrity, opportunities for solitude, opportunities for primitive recreation, and any identified special features.

Although the theme for management prescription category 1 is wilderness, multiple-use means the harmonious and coordinated management of a variety of resources, without impairment of the productivity of the land. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines, as well as standards and guidelines developed specifically for this prescription category, provide the limits or constraints to guide this coordinated management. As long as other allowed resource activities, such as livestock grazing or fire use, meet the direction in the standards and guidelines, then they are consistent with the wilderness and recommended wilderness prescription categories.

Additional management direction for individual designated wildernesses can be found in Appendix VI beyond what is provided in forestwide DFCs, management prescriptions, goals, standards, and guidelines. Managing wilderness is somewhat different than managing other areas of the forest, in part because they are specifically designated by Congress, and much required direction for them is provided in the designation legislation. While this plan applies three management prescriptions in designated wilderness, all three of these prescriptions must satisfy characteristics of wilderness defined in the Wilderness Act (1964). Additionally, wildernesses, since they have been Congressionally designated at different times in the past, do not necessarily conform to the conventions that were used for assigning portions of the forest to management areas. For example, the High Uintas Wilderness lies within two management areas. All other designated wildernesses on the Wasatch-Cache fall within single management areas. Some forest plans have set aside Wildernesses as separate management areas or develop specific management plans for individual wildernesses; this plan has not done this. Appendix VI outlines management direction that is intended to help meet the unique needs of the wildernesses on this forest.

**Management Emphasis
You Will See**

The area is managed to allow natural processes to prevail in adherence with the 1964 Wilderness Act and the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act.

- 1.1 Existing Wilderness - Opportunity Class I
- 1.2 Existing Wilderness - Opportunity Class II
- 1.3 Existing Wilderness - Opportunity Class III
- 1.5 Recommended Wilderness

- 1.1 **Opportunity Class I:** This area in existing wilderness is characterized by an unmodified natural environment. Human induced change is temporary and minor. Outstanding opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation are available for visitors, who travel in small groups, practice excellent wilderness ethics and spend extra effort to leave no trace. Encounters with others are rare.
- 1.2 **Opportunity Class II:** This area in existing wilderness is characterized by predominately unmodified natural environment. Human induced change is evident but will recover (slowly in higher elevation areas). Outstanding opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation exist. Encounters with others are more frequent than Class I.
- 1.3 **Opportunity Class III:** This area in existing wilderness is characterized by predominately unmodified natural environment, but impacts could persist from year to year. During peak season and in popular areas concentrated use is more common and opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation more limited.

(S1.1-3-1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatment, road building, new recreation development, mountain biking, and use of motorized equipment such as chainsaws and helicopters are not allowed. Exceptions to motorized equipment use may be granted in emergency situations (i.e., wildland fire, search and rescue).

(S1.1-3-2) Allow no net increase in miles of trail with the exception of the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.

(G1.1-3-1) Grazing and wildland fire use are allowed; prescribed fire is allowed to meet wilderness fire management objectives (FSM2324.2).

- 1.5 **Recommended Wilderness:** These are areas recommended for wilderness. They were identified through the Forest Plan revision roadless area inventory, evaluation and recommendation process. This analysis is required by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) planning regulations and the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. Congress retains the final

authority for designating wilderness areas. For areas recommended as wilderness, wilderness characteristics must be protected until Congress takes final action (FSH 1909.12,7.31). These areas are managed to maintain the characteristics qualifying them as capable and available for wilderness recommendation. Activities must not result in long-term changes to the wilderness character.

(S1.5) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatment, road building, new recreation development, new trail construction, mountain biking, and use of motorized equipment such as chainsaws and helicopters are not allowed. Exceptions to motorized equipment use may be granted in emergency situations (i.e., wildland fire, search and rescue).

(G1.5-1) Snowmobiling is allowed as shown on Winter Recreation and Travel Management Maps.

(G1.5-2) Wildland fire use, and prescribed fire are allowed.

(G1.5-3) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

2.0 – Special Management Areas

Theme

This prescription includes areas that have been or will be administratively or Congressionally designated for the conservation of specific values. These areas are Wild and Scenic Rivers and their corridors, Research Natural Areas, Forest Service Scenic Byways, and Special Interest Areas. Management emphasis is on maintaining, enhancing, or restoring those values for which the area was established or designated.

Although the theme for management prescription category 2 is special management areas, multiple-use means the harmonious and coordinated management of a variety of resources, without impairment of the productivity of the land. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines, *as* well as standards and guidelines developed specifically for this prescription category, the limits or constraints to guide this coordinated management. As long as other allowed resource activities, such as livestock grazing, fire use, or road construction meet the direction in the standards and guidelines, then they are consistent with the Special Management Area prescription category.

Management Emphasis

You Will See

- 2.1 **2.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers:** Wild (2.1), Scenic (2.2), and Recreational (2.3) Rivers include land corridors that extend 1/4 mile from each bank. Rivers and their corridors found suitable as additions to the Wild and Scenic

Rivers System are managed to protect their free-flowing waters and existing or potential outstandingly remarkable values. Wasatch-Cache National Forest Plan Revision did not include Suitability determination. These Prescription numbers will not be used until such time as suitability work is completed, however eligible segments must be managed according to standards included in Appendix VIII of this Revised Forest Plan.

- 2.4 Research Natural Areas:** Manage existing and proposed Research Natural Areas to protect their unique and/or representative qualities. Limit human-induced effects as much as possible for the purpose of using the ecotype as a benchmark from which to measure human-induced effects elsewhere. Each designated Research Natural Area may have a management plan developed to provide additional direction specific to that area.

(S2.4) Timber harvest, grazing, road construction, new recreation development and new trail construction are not allowed.

(G2.4-1) Vegetation/fuel treatment, wildland fire use and prescribed fire are allowed to meet specific research objectives and/or to perpetuate the unique or representative ecosystem.

- 2.5 Scenic Byways:** Manage Scenic Byways to protect and maintain their outstanding scenic quality. Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plans may be developed for designated Byways to further define desired conditions and tailor management direction.

(G2.5-1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatments, prescribed fire and wildland fire use are allowed when these activities are necessary to maintain or enhance the scenic setting for the long term.

(G2.5-2) Grazing is allowed and managed for compatibility with other elements of Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plans.

(G2.5-3) Road building, new recreation development, and new trail construction are allowed for purposes of enhancing use and enjoyment of the scenic byway corridor, while maintaining or enhancing the scenic setting.

- 2.6 Undeveloped Areas:** Manage to protect undeveloped landscapes in a manner other than formal recommended wilderness. Although other uses and activities may occur, the primary emphasis is protection to assure the values and unique qualities associated with undeveloped areas are recognized and preserved. No new developments or activity that would alter the landscape or character are allowed, however use of motorized equipment (such as chainsaws for trail clearing) is allowed.

(S2.6) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatment, road construction, new recreation development, and new trail construction are not allowed.

(G2.6-1) Motorized uses, including snowmobiling, are allowed as shown on Winter Recreation and Travel Management Maps.

(G2.6-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G2.6-3) Wildland fire use and prescribed fire are allowed to mimic conditions within the historic range of variability and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

2.7 Special Interest Areas and Special Areas: Manage to protect particular values or unique qualities of special interest. Objectives for **Special Interest Areas** is “to protect and, where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of areas with scenic, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics. To classify areas that possess unusual recreation and scientific values so that these special values are available for public study, use, or enjoyment” (FSM 2360.2). Objectives for **Special Areas** are: “To protect and manage for public use and enjoyment, special recreation areas with scenic, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, archaeological, or other special characteristics or unique values.” (FSM2372.02) Special Interest and Special Areas may have management plans developed to address specific needs and opportunities for the individual area.

(S2.7) Timber harvest, road construction, and new recreation development are not allowed.

(G2.7-1) Vegetation/fuels treatment, prescribed fire and wildland fire use are allowed in circumstances where these activities help perpetuate the unique ecosystem, for hazardous fuel reduction, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface .

(G2.7-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G2.7-3) New trail construction is allowed if associated with resource interpretation and public study, use, or enjoyment.

(G2.7-4) Allow manipulative restoration where needed for scientific study and increased public understanding of the unique values of the area.

3.0 – Multiple Resource Uses Where Aquatic/Watershed and Terrestrial Habitat Integrity are Emphasized

Theme

This prescription includes lands where management emphasis is on maintaining or restoring aquatic/watershed and terrestrial habitat integrity. Integrity refers to the degree to which the elements of habitat and the ecosystem functions that link them together and sustain habitat values are complete and capable of performing desired functions. Although other uses and activities are allowed, the primary management needs and opportunities are to provide high quality watershed conditions, fish and aquatic habitats, and wildlife habitats that allow proper functioning of ecosystems and sustain biological diversity and population viability. Commodity production is allowed as part of management activities designed to improve or maintain aquatic habitats, watershed conditions and terrestrial habitats.

Although the theme for management prescription category 3 is aquatic/watershed and terrestrial habitat integrity, multiple-use means the harmonious and coordinated management of a variety of resources, without impairment of the productivity of the land. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines, as well as any standards and guidelines developed specifically for this prescription category, provide the limits or constraints to guide this coordinated management. As long as other allowed resource activities, such as livestock grazing, fire use, or road construction meet the direction in the standards and guidelines, then they are consistent with the habitat integrity prescription category.

Management Emphasis

You Will See

Emphasis is on protection, maintenance, and/or restoration of quality aquatic habitats, watershed conditions, and terrestrial habitats. This prescription can include areas where resource and habitat values are not at desired conditions and need to be actively restored. It also can include areas where these values are at desired conditions and need to be conserved. Other uses and activities are allowed provided they can be conducted within the standards and guidelines. Grazing by livestock is allowed as managed to meet standards and guidelines which support desired hydrologic, aquatic, and terrestrial conditions.

The importance of these areas is for meeting mid to long-term watershed and habitat objectives, with the strategy of taking a low to moderate risk approach to managing for biodiversity and population viability this planning period (10-15 years). The tools associated with this prescription are of moderate intensity and can provide for improvement of existing conditions through natural processes and/or moderate management activities. Management activities are designed to pose low risk of sediment delivery and low risk of adversely affecting the hydrologic regime, riparian areas, and important terrestrial habitat.

3.1 Aquatic Habitat (3.1A) /Watershed (3.1W) Emphasis: Emphasis is on maintaining or improving quality of watershed conditions and aquatic habitats. Watershed function and aquatic habitat values are recognized as important and may require restoration to reach desired conditions. Areas of municipal watershed and public drinking water sources will be managed to maintain or improve soil processes and watershed conditions. Where improvement is needed, it is achieved by implementing watershed improvement projects, and by applying soil and water conservation practices to land-disturbing activities.

3.1A consists of the stream and adjacent riparian areas (or 300 feet either side of the stream whichever is greater). Because of the large number of existing facilities (roads, developed recreation sites, trails), already located within areas mapped as 3.1A, and because of their relatively high value and small proportion of the landscape, development outside already developed areas within this prescription is to be avoided. Protect or restore proper hydrologic functioning.

(S3.1A-1) New recreation facility development is not allowed.

(S3.1A-2) Cutting fuelwood larger than 5 inches in diameter is not allowed.

(G3.1A-1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatments, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use are allowed only for the purposes of maintaining, improving or restoring riparian and aquatic habitat to desired conditions or to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

(G3.1A-2) Livestock grazing is allowed with the utilization standard for Riparian Class 1, and to meet site-specifically developed desired conditions.

(G3.1A-3) Road construction is not allowed except for road crossings.

(G3.1A-4) New trail construction is allowed if consistent with site-specifically defined riparian management objectives.

3.1W consists of uplands identified as important watersheds.

(S3.1W) Timber harvest, road construction and new recreation facility development are not allowed.

(G3.1W-1) Vegetation/fuel treatment, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use are allowed for the purposes of maintaining, improving or restoring watersheds to desired conditions, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

(G3.1W-2) Livestock grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G3.1W-3) New trail construction is allowed with consideration of existing road/trail densities.

3.2 Terrestrial Habitats (3.2U Undeveloped/3.2D Developed) Emphasis:

Manage upland habitats to provide for sustaining and/or recovering desired plant and animal species and/or communities. Maintain or restore lands to meet desired conditions of habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. Considerations for these areas include winter ranges and **corridors** for seasonal migrations as well as movement of genetic materials, individuals, and populations; vegetation composition, structure, and pattern needed for life cycle stages; needs for control or eradication of undesirable non-native species; and protection of special or unique habitats.

3.2U consists of those terrestrial habitat areas protected from development because of potential impacts to key habitat elements.

(S-3.2U) Timber harvest, road construction, and new recreation developments are not allowed.

(G3.2U-1) Vegetation/fuel treatment, prescribed fire and wildland fire use are allowed for the purposes of maintaining, improving or restoring terrestrial habitat, for hazardous fuel reduction, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

(G3.2U-2) New trail construction is allowed with consideration of existing road/trail densities and site-specifically developed habitat objectives.

3.2D consists of those terrestrial habitat areas where development is allowed for the purpose of maintaining, improving, or restoring key habitat elements.

(G3.2D-1) Timber harvest, road construction, vegetation/fuel treatment, prescribed fire and wildland fire use are allowed for the purposes of maintaining, improving or restoring terrestrial habitat, for oil and gas exploration, for hazardous fuel reduction, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

(G3.2D-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G3.2D-3) New recreation development and new trail construction are allowed with consideration of existing road/trail densities and site-specifically defined terrestrial habitat desired conditions.

4.0 – Multiple Resource Uses with Recreation Needs and Opportunities

Theme

This prescription includes lands managed with special consideration for General Forest Areas and Developed Recreation areas. Recreation needs and opportunities are emphasized in these areas. A wide spectrum of recreational settings may be provided. Facilities are constructed and maintained, and routes and areas for motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities are designated. Winter recreation maps define where snowmobiling, heliskiing, and opportunities for non-motorized winter recreation activities occur. Landscape elements may be altered by human activities and developments. Recreation as well as other uses, are managed to ensure maintenance of watershed functions including water quality. The prescription subcategories (4.1-4.5) are based primarily on differences in recreation activities and desired settings. These include 1) access, 2) remoteness, 3) naturalness, 4) level of facilities and site management, 5) social encounters, and 6) visitor impacts and management.

Although the theme for management prescription category 4 is recreation settings and opportunities, multiple-use means the harmonious and coordinated management of a variety of resources, without impairment of the productivity of the land. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines, as well as standards and guidelines developed specifically for this prescription category, provide the limits or constraints to guide this coordinated management. As long as other allowed resource activities, such as livestock grazing, fire use, or road construction meet the direction in the standards and guidelines, then they are consistent with the recreation prescription category.

Management Emphasis You Will See

- 4.1 Emphasis on Backcountry Non-motorized Settings:** These areas provide recreation opportunities in remote and isolated settings where visitors can obtain a relatively high degree of solitude and the environment is in a near-natural state. Access within these areas is through the use of non-motorized trails. Sights and sounds of others are minimal. Visitors will largely be managed off-site, with signs and regulations posted at area boundaries. Management of recreation impacts may be as undeveloped or CUAs limited to a semi-primitive nature with regulation of use a priority management tool over site-hardening. The need for visitor self-reliance is high. Management visibility is low with backcountry ranger patrols focusing on monitoring and maintaining natural conditions and processes.

(S4.1) Timber harvest, road construction¹ and new recreation development are not allowed.

¹ One polygon of Prescription 4.1 in the Western Uintas Management Area allows road construction for purposes of oil and gas exploration and development. These roads will not be open for public use and will be decommissioned upon completion of oil and gas operations.

(G4.1-1) Vegetation/fuel treatment, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use are allowed to mimic historic conditions and to restore ecosystem functioning.

(G4.1-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

4.2 Emphasis on Recreation Non-motorized Settings: These areas provide recreation opportunities in a semi-primitive to modified setting where visitors can obtain various degrees of solitude within a near-natural environment. Access to the perimeter of these areas may be motorized, but travel within the area is non-motorized. Sights and sounds of others may be noticeable. Visitors can expect various levels of regulation. Signs and other information are found both at portals and within the prescription area. Management of recreation impacts are less limited than in backcountry and can range from semi-primitive to rural depending on management objectives at specific areas and visitors' desires for convenience. Impacts to natural resources, such as soil compaction or loss of vegetation are dealt with through various management techniques and regulations.

(S4.2) Timber harvest and road construction are not allowed¹.

(G4.2-1) Vegetation/fuels treatment, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use are allowed to mimic historic conditions and to restore ecosystem functioning.

(G4.2-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G4.2-3) New recreation development and new trail construction are allowed.

4.3 Emphasis on Backcountry Motorized Settings: These areas provide recreation opportunities in a more remote and isolated setting where visitors can obtain a higher degree of solitude and the environment is in a near-natural setting. Access to and within these areas is primarily through the use of motorized trails and roads. Sights of other visitors are low and sounds of other users are low to moderate. Visitors are largely managed off-site, with signs and regulations posted at area boundaries. Management of recreation impacts is of a semi-primitive nature with regulation of use a priority management tool over site modification. Visitor self-reliance is high. Management visibility is low with backcountry ranger patrols focusing on monitoring and maintaining natural conditions and processes.

¹ One polygon of Prescription 4.2 in the Eastern Uintas Management Area allows road construction for purposes of oil and gas exploration and development. These roads will not be open for public use and will be decommissioned upon completion of oil and gas operations.

(S4.3) New recreation development is not allowed.

(G4.3-1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuels treatment, road construction, prescribed fire and wildland fire use are allowed to mimic historic conditions and to restore ecosystem functioning as compatible with the backcountry recreation opportunity and natural setting desired.

(G4.3-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G4.3-3) New trail construction is allowed.

4.4 Emphasis on Recreation Motorized Settings: These areas provide recreation opportunities within a range of semi-primitive to rural settings. Visitors may be able to obtain a moderate degree of solitude, but this prescription area provides opportunities for increased social interaction. Access to and within these areas is primarily through the use of motorized trails and roads. Sights and sounds of others may be noticeable throughout the area. Management of recreation impacts range from semi-primitive to rural depending on the ROS category at the specific area and visitor desires for convenience. Impacts to natural resources are dealt with through various management techniques and regulations. Management visibility is moderate to high with ranger patrols focusing on education, user ethics, and enforcement.

(G4.4-1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatment, road construction, prescribed fire and wildland fire use are allowed to mimic historic conditions, to restore ecosystem functioning, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface, and are designed to be compatible with motorized recreation, but must not detract from the recreation setting over the long-term.

(G4.4-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G4.4-3) New recreation development and new trail construction are allowed.

4.5 Developed Recreation Areas: These areas include developed facilities such as campgrounds, trailheads, boat docks, and resorts under special use permit as well as adjacent areas associated with these sites. High levels of visitor interaction can be expected where sights and sounds of others are noticeable and there are moderate to high opportunities for social interaction. Access to these areas is primarily by motorized roads with some trails. Visitors can expect higher levels of regulation. Signs and visitor information are noticeable throughout the area. Site development tends toward the

Roaded Natural to Rural end of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). Facilities vary from rustic using native materials to facilities designed primarily for visitor comfort or convenience and built using synthetic materials. Visitor impacts can be noticeable. Impacts to natural resources are dealt with through various management techniques and regulations. Management visibility is high with managers focusing on public safety, service, education, user ethics, and enforcement. ADA level development is encouraged. Because of the large capitol investments in these areas, site protection is paramount.

(S4.5) Livestock grazing and wildland fire use are not allowed.

(G4.5-1) Timber harvest, road construction, vegetation/fuel treatment, prescribed fire, new recreation development, and new trail construction are allowed for the purposes of providing public enjoyment, safety, and protection of site investments.

5.0 – Multiple Resource Uses with Forestland Vegetation Management Needs and Opportunities

Theme

This prescription includes lands that are predominantly forested. Emphasis is on maintaining and restoring forest ecosystem functioning to achieve sustainable resource conditions, while providing favorable conditions for commodity and non-commodity outputs and services.

Although the theme for management prescription category 5 is forestland vegetation, multiple-use means the harmonious and coordinated management of a variety of resources, without impairment of the productivity of the land. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines, as well as standards and guidelines developed specifically for this prescription category, provide the limits or constraints to guide this coordinated management. As long as other allowed resource activities, such as recreation, livestock grazing, aquatic habitat restoration or road construction, meet the direction in the standards and guidelines, then they are consistent with the forestland prescription category.

Frequently used terms include the following:

Sustainability is the ability to maintain a desired condition or flow of benefits over time. The ecosystem management principle of sustainability implies our ability to define and measure where ecosystems are now as compared to their historic range of variability. The concept of “historic range” recognizes that ecosystems are dynamic in nature and that disturbance and change is a common component. Areas that are within their historic range of variability are said to be in proper functioning condition.

**Management Emphasis
You Will See**

- 5.1 Emphasis on maintaining or restoring forested ecosystem integrity while meeting multiple resource objectives.** Emphasis is on properly functioning conditions. Emphasis is not on timber growth and yield. Instead it is on maintaining or restoring vegetation composition, structure and patterns within the historic range of variability.

(G5.1-1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatment, prescribed fire and wildland fire use are allowed to maintain or restore proper functioning conditions, for hazardous fuel reduction, to protect property in the wildland urban interface, and to provide for commodity and non commodity outputs and services.

(G5.1-2) Road construction, new recreation development and new trail construction are allowed.

(G5.1-3) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

- 5.2 Emphasis on managing timber for growth and yield while maintaining or restoring forested ecosystem integrity.** Emphasis is on timber growth and yield. Forested landscapes range in appearance from near natural to altered where management activities are evident. Goods and services are provided within the productive capacity of the land, and ecological functions are maintained. The quantity of goods and services produced may or may not fully meet demand. Amenity values are provided for by management area direction.

(G5.2-1) Timber harvest, road construction and vegetation/fuel treatment are allowed for the purpose of timber growth and yield while maintaining productive capacity.

(G5.2-) Prior to use of prescribed fire and wildland fire use, investments made for timber production, such as road systems and silvicultural improvements, and the value of the timber for wood production receive consideration.

(G5.1-3) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions that consider need for timber regeneration.

(G5.2-4) New recreation development and trail construction are allowed when compatible with commercial timber production.

6.0 – Multiple Resource Uses with Rangeland Vegetation Management Needs and Opportunities

Theme

This prescription includes lands that are predominantly non-forested. Management focuses on non-forest vegetation composition, structure, and pattern to achieve properly functioning conditions while providing sustainable commodity and non-commodity outputs, values and services.

Although the theme for management prescription category 6 is rangeland vegetation, multiple-use means the harmonious and coordinated management of a variety of resources, without impairment of the productivity of the land. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines, as well as standards and guidelines developed specifically for this prescription category, provide the limits or constraints to guide this coordinated management. Resource activities such as recreation, fire use, aquatic habitat restoration or road construction, meet the direction in the standards and guidelines, then they are consistent with the rangeland prescription category.

Management Emphasis

You Will See

6.1 Emphasis on maintaining or restoring non-forested ecosystem integrity while meeting multiple resource objectives. Emphasis is on non-forested vegetation properly functioning conditions (i.e. vegetation composition, structure and patterns within the historic range of variability). Management encompasses the full range of land and resource treatment activities.

(G6.1-1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatment, prescribed fire and wildland fire use are allowed to maintain or restore proper functioning conditions, for hazardous fuel reduction, to protect property in the wildland urban interface, and to provide for commodity and non commodity outputs and services.

(G6.1-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G6.1-3) Road construction, new recreation development, and new trail construction are allowed.

6.2 Emphasis on managing for livestock forage production while maintaining or restoring non-forested ecosystem integrity: Emphasis is on managing vegetation composition and structure to produce forage for livestock. Livestock use is managed to ensure that rangelands are in satisfactory condition and/or with an upward trend. Goods and services are provided within the productive capacity of the land, and ecological functions are maintained. Non-forested landscapes range in appearance from near

natural to altered where management activities are evident. The quantity of goods and services produced may or may not fully meet demand. Amenity values are provided for by management area direction.

(G6.2 -1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuels treatments, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use are allowed to maintain or improve forage production or for hazardous fuel reduction.

(G6.2-2) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.

(G6.2-3) Road construction, new recreation development, and new trail construction are allowed when compatible with livestock grazing.

7.0 – Intermingled Public/Private Lands

Note: this Prescription number does not appear on the maps. Private lands are shown on the maps in gray. Areas adjacent to these lands are subject to the following direction.

Theme

This prescription addresses National Forest System lands that are intermingled with lands owned or managed by others. The purpose of identifying this prescription is to highlight the special need for coordinated land management with private landowners. Management emphasis is to cooperate with adjacent landowners in managing for diverse interests.

Management Emphasis

You Will See

Areas with intermingled private lands (shown in gray on Maps) in an **urban or town interface** will be managed with the following considerations: Emphasis is on protecting natural ecosystem components from degradation while allowing for high levels of day use. Access for recreation to the National Forest System lands will be kept open, and specific public access points will be identified to assure access as well as to limit resource degradation. Motorized recreation may be limited to the extent necessary to be compatible with adjacent owners' needs and management area direction. Fire use is allowed only if adjacent private property will be protected from fire. Fuels treatment is emphasized to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

Areas with intermingled private lands (shown in gray on Maps) in a **rural interface** will be managed with the following considerations: Emphasis is on protecting natural ecosystem components from degradation while allowing for moderate use. Access for recreation to the National Forest System lands will be kept open, and specific public access points will be identified to assure access as well as to limit resource degradation. Any grazing or timber activities will be

carefully coordinated with adjacent owners. Motorized recreation may be limited to the extent necessary to be compatible with adjacent owners' needs and management area direction. Fire use is allowed only if adjacent private property will be protected from fire.

8.0 – Concentrated Development Areas

Theme

This prescription includes lands managed for concentrated development and use within a multiple use context.

Management Emphasis

You Will See

Uses and facility development dominate the landscape and often require extensive site alterations. Emphasis is on maintaining or restoring the existing facilities and uses.

8.1 Features may include oil and gas production sites or other mineral development sites for common variety (saleable) minerals.

(S8.1) Wildland fire use is not allowed.

(G8.1-1) Timber harvest, vegetation/fuel treatment, and prescribed fire are allowed as compatible with oil and gas production.

(G8.1-2) Road construction, new recreation development, and new trail construction are allowed as compatible with oil and gas production.

(G8.1-3) Grazing is allowed on open allotments to meet site-specifically defined desired conditions.