

Appendix A for the Objection submitted by NEC, AWR and Y2U against the East Paradise Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project on the Palisades Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

This Appendix contains a copy of e-mail correspondence between the Caribou-Targhee National Forest and NEC Director Sara Johnson on deletion of NEC from the e-mail list of publics interested in involvement in agency projects, as well as a map of the Management Areas for the Targhee Revised Forest Plan showing MA delineation for the East Paradise Project Area, and Targhee RFP direction for MAs that will be affected by the proposed project.

RE: [External Email]Diamond Creek Forest Management Project

From: FS-comments-intermt-n-caribou-targhee-soda-springs (comments-intermt-n-caribou-targhee-soda-springs@usda.gov)

To: sjohnsonkoa@yahoo.com

Date: Tuesday, September 20, 2022 at 12:17 PM MDT

Sara,

My apologies. The email lists are being updated as many email addresses are no longer valid. Your email address for this particular list appears to have been mistakenly left off. I will re-add it to this list and verify that it is on the others as well.

Thank you,

Ashly



Ashly Kula
Forest Planner
Forest Service

Caribou-Targhee National Forest and

Curlew National Grassland

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Caring for the land and serving people

From: Sara Johnson <sjohnsonkoa@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, September 19, 2022 3:58 PM
To: FS-comments-intermtn-caribou-targhee-soda-springs <comments-intermtn-caribou-targhee-soda-springs@usda.gov>
Subject: [External Email]Diamond Creek Forest Management Project

[External Email]
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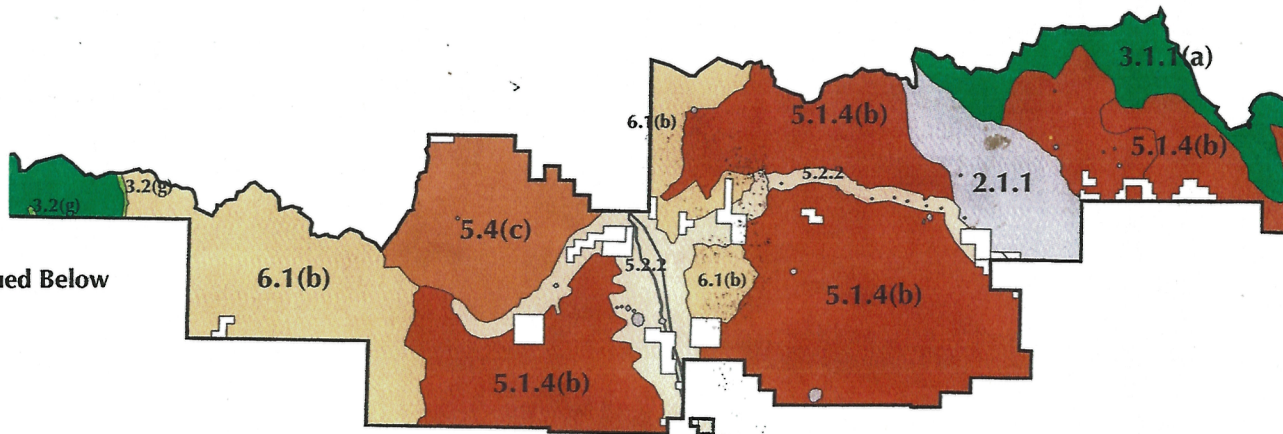
I am wondering why this project scoping notice was not sent to Native Ecosystems Council. NEC has been extensively involved in projects on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. I expect to be notified of all upcoming projects so that I can provide comments.

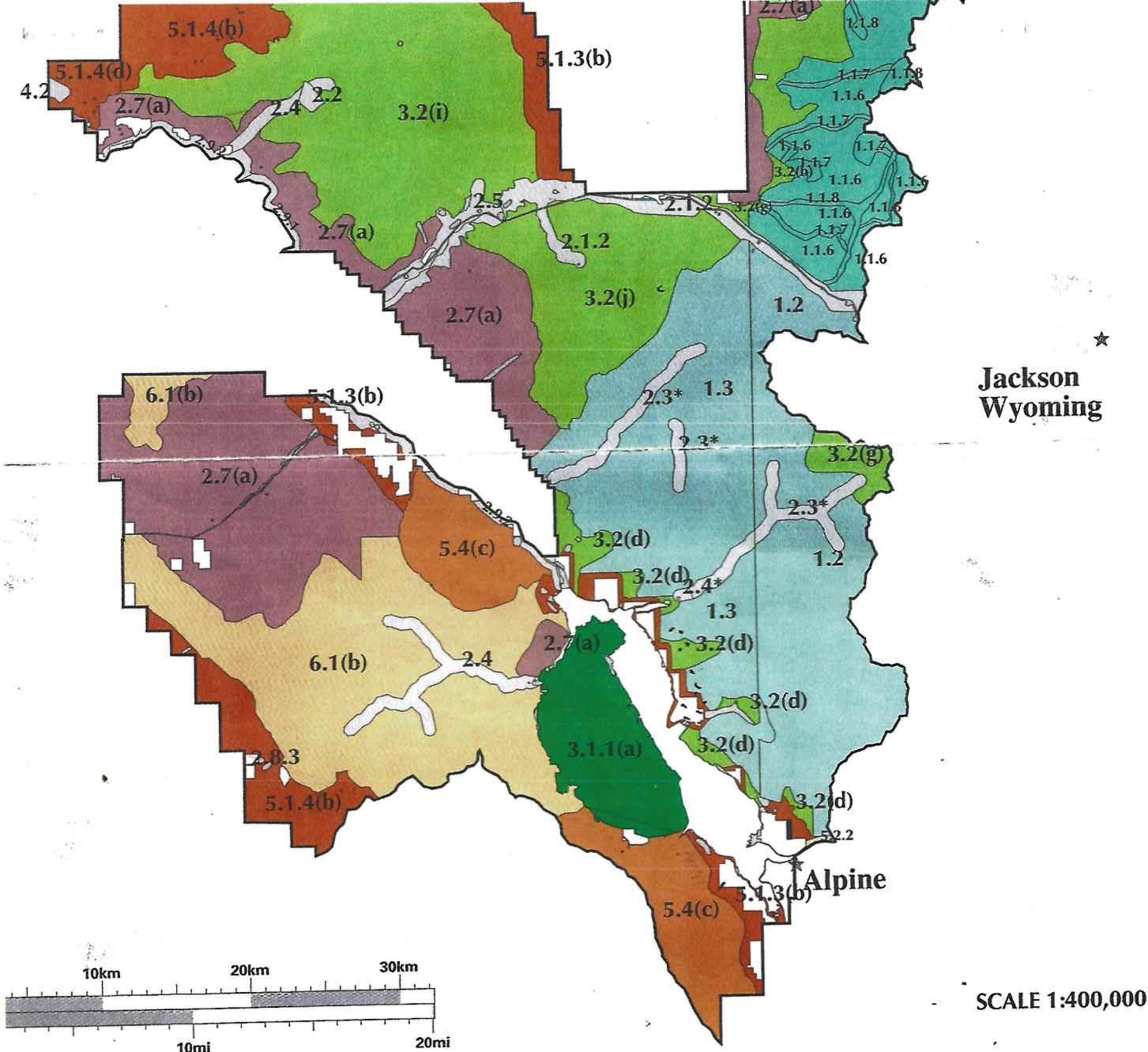
Sara Johnson, Director of Native Ecosystems Council

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Alternative 3-M Prescriptive

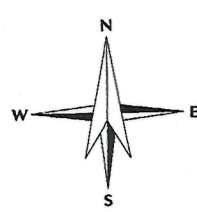
Continued Below





Forest Plan Revision Targhee National Forest Idaho and Wyoming

Intermountain Region
USDA Forest Service



**Final
EIS**
April 1997

Log schedule H-9

3M

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Intermountain
Region

Targhee
National
Forest



Watershed II-37

1997 Revised Forest Plan

Targhee National Forest

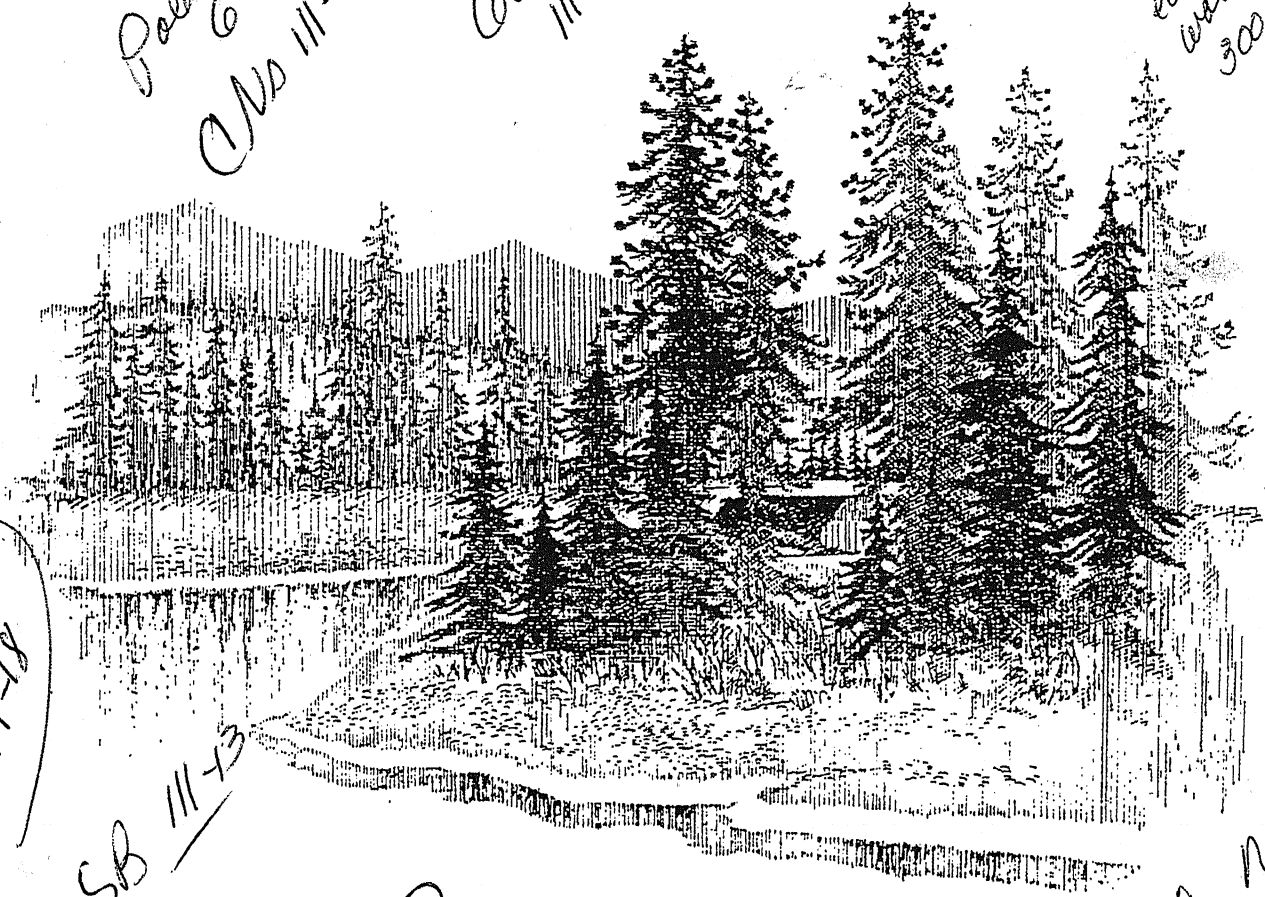
24 CB BMLs
111-11 Roads

Pole-3-7"
6-30

111-16

60x14
111-21

11-12
20%
each principal watershed
300 ac



Eagle
111-18

SB 111-13

1-3 Acres = 1,989,046

NIC non inter-
changeable

Harlequin Duck - Avoid locating new trails or campsites within 300 feet of streams which provide harlequin duck habitat. (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 1.1.8

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes No
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 2/	No No N/A	No No 0.0 mi/sq.mi.
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes No	Yes No
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps. Motorized use is prohibited, except for emergencies or valid uses specified in the law. (FSM 2326.03)			
2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails. (See Roads in Glossary for more information)			

Recreation

Dispersed - Bear proof food storage boxes may be provided in Opportunity Class III zones for protection of the grizzly bear. (G)

Directional, informational, regulatory and resource protection signs may be provided. (G)

Trails/Bridges - Trails are well defined and brushed out. Bridges are provided where needed for resource protection and visitor safety. (G)

ROS - Manage for a primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized classification. (G)

VQO - Manage for a preservation classification. (S)

Heritage Resources

Evaluate, protect and interpret these resources in the context of a setting where there is moderate human influence and public visibility. (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Same as 1.1.6 Designated Wilderness Opportunity Class I.

1.2 WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Description

This prescription applies to the Wyoming portion of the Palisades and Teton Basin Ranger Districts, which was designated as a Wilderness Study Area by the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984.

The 1984 Act provided the area be administered to "maintain its present existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System." (AMS, Roadless Areas, Page 7) The Act provided that oil and gas exploration and development be allowed in accordance with laws and regulations generally applicable to nonwilderness lands in the National Forest system, and that snowmobiling should continue to be allowed in the same manner and degree as was occurring prior to the date of enactment of the Act.

This is a mostly pristine area where little sign exists of people away from trails or camping areas. They are undeveloped lands retaining their primeval character and influence, and are managed so as to preserve their natural condition. They generally appear to be have been affected primarily by the forces of nature and therefore offer an excellent opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Occasionally, however, a visitor may see effects of human activity such as primitive campsites, rustic bridges, trails, signs, or primitive roads. A visitor may also encounter livestock, mining, or a snowmobile.

You may find areas of the forest where recent burns, insect activity, or blowdowns dominate the landscape. You would not expect to encounter very much motorized equipment, except snowmobiles.

This prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee definition for core areas.

Goals

1. Protect and perpetuate wilderness character.
2. Insects and disease are allowed to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role in the environment.

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply. Additional direction for this prescription is listed below.

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Insect and plant disease epidemics may be controlled to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the Wilderness Study Area resource due to exotic pests. (G)

Fire/Fuels

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) will be employed to the maximum extent possible. (G)

Allow prescribed fires from both natural and management-ignition when they meet the objectives of the Wilderness Study Area. (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Watershed restoration will be done primarily where deteriorated soil or hydrologic conditions are caused by humans, or where their influences create a serious threat or loss of the Wilderness Study Area values. (G)

Promote natural healing where a definite hazard to life or property or important environmental qualities outside and within the Wilderness Study Area are not imminent; or where natural vegetation would return in a reasonable time. (G)

Use indigenous species to reestablish vegetation as the first choice. Where native species are unlikely to succeed, use appropriate self-extirpating naturalized species. (G)

Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of wilderness-like resources or to protect life, property, and other resource values outside the Wilderness Study Area. (S)

Maintenance or reconstruction of existing water development structures is allowed if it does not change the location, size, or type, or which does not increase the storage capacity of a reservoir. (G)

Minerals/Geology

Locatable - Withdraw from mineral entry, or remove from mineral entry through the notation rule, subject to valid existing rights. (G)

Mineral Material - This area is not available for mineral material entry. (S)

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Fish stocking of native and nonnative species is allowed where it existed prior to establishment of the Wilderness Study Area. (G)

Wildlife

Reintroduce wildlife species only if the species was once indigenous to the area and was eliminated by human-induced events. (S)

Allow wildlife habitat manipulation only if: (S)

1. The condition needing change is a result of abnormal human influence.
2. The project can be accomplished with assurance that there will be no serious or lasting damage to wilderness characteristics.
3. There is reasonable assurance that the project will accomplish the desired objectives.

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 1.2

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Season	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Season	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No 2/ No 2/ N/A	Yes No 2/ 0.2 mi/sq.mi.
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps.			
2/ Motorized use is prohibited, except for emergencies or valid uses specified in the law.			
3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails. (See Roads in Glossary for more information)			

Trails and bridges are constructed/maintained to accommodate heavy foot and horse traffic.
(G)

Roads

Roads are allowed only to the extent they already exist. (S)

Recreation

ROS - Manage for primitive or semi-primitive nonmotorized classification. (G)

VQO - Manage for a preservation classification. (S)

Heritage Resources

Remove structures that do not qualify for the National Register of Historic Places, or allow them to deteriorate naturally unless they are: (G)

1. Deemed necessary to support public purposes of the Wilderness Study Area, or
2. Serve administration purposes.

Interpretation of cultural resources located in the Wilderness Study Area shall be done outside the area. (S)

Production of Commodity Resources

Timber

Trees may be cut only for valid mining claims under specific conditions, when emergency conditions such as fire, insect and disease arise, for protecting public safety, or when administrative use make it necessary. (G)

1.3 RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS

Description

This prescription applies to areas that are recommended for addition to the Wilderness Preservation System. They will be managed in their present condition (including existing trail use and snowmachine use, as long as existing uses will not degrade the character of the resources) until Congress takes action on that recommendation. In the Lionhead area and the Winegar Hole Addition, this management prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee criteria for grizzly bear core areas (IGBC Task Force Report July 1994).

These are mostly pristine areas of the Forest where you find little sign of people away from trails or camping areas. They are undeveloped lands retaining their natural condition. They generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature and therefore offer an excellent opportunity for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Occasionally, however, a visitor may see effects of human activity such as primitive campsites, rustic bridges, trails, signs or primitive roads. A visitor may also encounter livestock or mining activity.

You may also find areas of the forest where recent burns, insect activity, or blowdowns dominate the landscape. You may encounter mechanized equipment on designated trails during the summer or snow-machine use during the winter.

Goals

Protect and perpetuate wilderness character.

In the Lionhead area and Winegar Hole Addition, maintain grizzly bear core area attributes as defined in the IGBC Task Force Report, July 1994.

Objective

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, an active education program will be implemented each year, including patrols during the fall hunt.

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply. Additional direction for this prescription is listed below.

In the Lionhead area and Winegar Hole Addition, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription.

The standards and guidelines for this prescription are the same as 1.2 (Wilderness Study) except as follows:

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 1.3

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No 2/ No 2/ N/A	Yes 2/ No 2/ 0.0 mi/sq.mi.
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes 2/	Yes Yes 2/
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps. 2/Motorized use is controlled as follows: Idaho portion of Winegar Hole: Motorized use will be managed according to direction in adjacent Management Prescription 2.6.5. Lionhead: Closed to all motorized vehicles, except open to snowmachines beginning Thanksgiving Day. Italian Peak: Open to two-wheeled motorized vehicles only on designated routes, and snowmachines anywhere. Palisades: The Idaho portion is open to snowmachines, but closed to all other forms of motorized use. ✓ 3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails. (See Roads in Glossary for more information) 4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc.) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts.			

Recreation

1. Developed - Developed, hardened campsites are generally not allowed. (G)
2. Existing heli-skiing operations which do not degrade wilderness values may continue. (G)

2.1.1 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Description

This management prescription applies to areas with unique cultural, geologic, botanical, or zoological resource values, and sites which are listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Vegetation will vary depending on the objectives of each special area. A mix of age class distributions, openings, and horizontal/vertical diversity may be present. In general, vegetation will appear natural in the special management areas; however, exceptions may exist for some areas, and some human-caused vegetation manipulation will occur depending on the objectives of each special area.

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2.2

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes 2/	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes 2/	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	No	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 3/	N/A	3/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes 2/	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes 2/	Yes
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps.			
2/ There may be site-specific exclusions.			
3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails. The acres in this prescription area and the OROMTRD will be included in the calculations with the acres and OROMTRD in adjacent prescription areas. (See Roads in Glossary for more information)			

Recreation

No bear baiting. (S)

2.3 ELIGIBLE WILD RIVER

Description

The purpose of this prescription is to maintain and protect the free-flowing character and the "outstandingly remarkable" values which qualify the river to be considered eligible as a Wild River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System pending a suitability determination. This prescription shall also be applied to a river determined to be suitable as a Wild River and to a river designated as a Wild River until such time as a Wild River Management Plan can be adopted. In Targhee Creek, this management prescription meets the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee criteria for grizzly bear core areas (IGBC Task Force Report July 1994).

Wild Rivers are intended to remain as a "vestige of primitive America" with the river corridor, within at least 1/4-mile of the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river, essentially natural and unmodified. Management maintains or improves this undeveloped character, and prevents the degradation or loss of the fish and wildlife, scenic, recreational, cultural, historic, ecologic, or other values which are determined to be outstandingly remarkable. This management prescription provides recreation opportunities that afford a high degree of independence, closeness to nature and self-reliance in an unmodified natural setting.

A few inconspicuous roads and/or motorized trails may lead to the boundary of the river area. This will not disqualify a river segment from study for wild river classification. Motorized travel on land or water could be permitted but is generally not compatible with this prescription. Most existing intrusions of roads and motorized trails would be recommended for restriction or obliteration if designated by Congress.

Interaction between users is infrequent and evidence of resource management activities and other

users is minimal. Motorized use within the area is generally not compatible with this designation. Access is usually cross-country or on constructed trails.

The forest presents a natural appearance. A variety of forest successional stages may be present, ranging from areas with recent wildfires to old growth habitat. Firewood is available for camping, but is not available for home use. Outfitter and guiding activity may be present. Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas, and you may see limited range improvements such as fencing. A variety of nonforested rangeland successional stages may be present.

Eligible wild river segments are as follows:

RIVER	INVENTORIED TRIBUTARIES	LOCATION	LENGTH OF SEGMENT (miles)
Robinson Creek	None	From the Yellowstone N.P. boundary to Warm River	12.00
Targhee Creek	West and East Forks of Targhee Creek	Unnamed lake north of Edwards Lake to the boundary with the State section (within recommended wilderness)	12.50 includes tributaries
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	Riverside Campground to 1/4 mile upstream from Mesa Falls; 1/4 mile downstream from Mesa Falls to Warm River	19.00
Waterfall Canyon	None	From the waterfall to Upper Palisades Lake (within recommended wilderness)	2.00
Palisades Creek	None	From the confluence of the north Fork of Palisades Creek and Corral Canyon to Palisades Campground (within recommended wilderness)	9.00
Darby Creek	North and South Forks of Darby Creek	From the source in the Darby Badlands to the boundary of the Jedediah Smith Wilderness	7.10
North Fork of Teton Creek	South and Roaring Forks of Teton Creek	From the source near the Wigwags to the confluence with the South Fork of Teton Creek	14.10
Bitch Creek	North and South Bitch Creek	From the source of the North and South Forks in the Jedediah Smith Wilderness to the forest boundary	28.00
Big Elk Creek	North, South and Siddoway Forks	Main stem and the lower two miles of each of the three forks (partly within recommended wilderness)	12.00

Goals

Maintain and protect the free flowing character and the outstandingly remarkable values of the river and corridor which qualify it as a wild river.

In Targhee Creek, maintain grizzly bear core area attributes as defined in the IGBC Task Force Report, July 1994.

Objective

Insects and disease are allowed to play, as nearly as possible, their ecological role in the environment.

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply. Additional direction for this prescription is listed below.

In Targhee Creek and Robinson Creek, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this management prescription.

In Bitch Creek, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply, except that livestock grazing in Management Situation 2 (MS2) habitat will continue to be managed under MS2 guidelines. (S)

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Insect and plant disease epidemics may be controlled to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the wild river resource due to exotic pests. (G)

When control is necessary, it shall be carried out by measures that have the least adverse impact on the wild river resource and are compatible with wild river management objectives. (S)

Fire/Fuels

Employ Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics to the maximum extent possible. (G)

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Watershed restoration will be done primarily where deteriorated soil or hydrologic conditions are caused by humans or their influences create a serious threat or loss of outstandingly remarkable river resource values. (G)

Promote natural healing where a definite hazard to life or property or important environmental qualities outside and within this prescription area are not imminent; or where natural vegetation would return in a reasonable time. (G)

Use indigenous or appropriate naturalized species to reestablish vegetation where there is no reasonable expectation of natural healing. (S)

Permit emergency burned area rehabilitation only if necessary to prevent an unnatural loss of outstandingly remarkable river resource values, or to protect life, property, and other resource values outside the area. (S)

Minerals/Geology

Locatable - These areas are recommended for withdrawal from mineral activity, or, should be removed from mineral entry through the Notation Rule, subject to valid existing rights. For valid existing claims, design mineral exploration, and development activities to be compatible with this prescription. Apply the following management practices to reduce resource impacts: (G)

1. Design mineral management activities to maintain the present and continued productivity of fish habitat.

2. Take maximum advantage of topographic and vegetation screening when locating mining facilities and equipment.
3. Haul away, bury, burn, or scatter vegetation removed from the project area when vegetation is located adjacent to sensitive travel routes.
4. Minimize the scale of spoil/disposal areas in relation to the surrounding landscape as seen from sensitive viewpoints.
5. Use colors that simulate those found in the characteristic landscape. Avoid use of reflective materials in project facilities.
6. Apply timing restrictions to instream construction as needed to protect fisheries habitat and mitigate adverse disturbance of stream sediments.
7. Use sedimentation traps as needed to mitigate adverse stream sedimentation and meet State and Federal water quality regulations.
8. Design reclamation plans so minerals activities leave a natural appearing condition.
9. Shape landform modifications to simulate naturally occurring forms.
10. Revegetate disturbed areas in accordance with project plans.

Mineral Material - These areas are not available for mineral material entry. (S)

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Fish habitat will exist/evolve with natural ecological processes. Fish habitat manipulation can only occur if: (S)

1. The condition needing change is a result of abnormal human influence.
2. The project can be accomplished with assurance that there will be no serious or lasting damage to wild river values.
3. There is reasonable assurance that the project will accomplish the desired objectives.

Fish stocking of non-native species is allowed where it existed prior to establishment of the Wild River. (S)

Wildlife

Reintroduce wildlife species only if the species was once indigenous to the area and was eliminated by human-induced events. (S)

Wildlife habitat will exist/evolve with natural ecological processes. Wildlife habitat manipulation can only occur if: (S)

1. The condition needing change is a result of abnormal human influence.
2. The project can be accomplished with assurance that there will be no serious or lasting damage to outstandingly remarkable river values.
3. There is reasonable assurance that the project will accomplish the desired objectives.

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2.3

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes No	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No No N/A	No 2/ No 2/ 0.0 mi/sq.mi. 3/
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open in the Forest Plan Travel Maps. 2/ This use may be allowed where currently existing and it does not degrade the outstandingly remarkable river values. 3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails. Some open roads and motorized trails may currently exist; most of these intrusions would be recommended for restriction or obliteration if designated by Congress. (See Roads in Glossary for more information) 4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc.) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts.			

Roads

No new roads may be constructed that would change or modify the classification for which the river was designated. (S)

Recreation

Dispersed - Recreation facilities will be of a very primitive nature, using a pack-it-in, pack-it-out philosophy. (G)

ROS - Primitive to semi-primitive nonmotorized. (G)

VQO - Retention. (S)

Heritage Resource

Remove structures that do not qualify for the National Register, or allow them to deteriorate naturally unless they are: (G)

1. Deemed necessary to support public purposes of wild rivers, or
2. Serve administration purposes.

Interpretation of heritage resources located in wild river corridors shall be done outside the corridor. (S)

Outfitter/Guide

Permanent caches or nonnative improvements are not allowed unless they existed prior to the establishment of the wild river and have not been phased out. Upon designation of a Wild River, any existing caches will be phased out within two years. (S)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Minimize conflicts with recreation use. (G)

Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc.) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable. (G)

Timber

Lands are removed from the suitable timber base. They do not contribute to the ASQ. (S)

Cutting of trees will not be allowed except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience (such as clearing for trails and protection of users) or to protect the environment (such as control of fire). (G)

2.4 ELIGIBLE SCENIC RIVER

Description

The purpose of this prescription is to maintain and protect the free-flowing character and the "outstandingly remarkable" values which qualify the river to be considered eligible as a Scenic River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System pending a suitability determination. This prescription shall also be applied to a river determined to be suitable as a Scenic River and to a river designated as a Scenic River until such time as a Scenic River Management Plan can be adopted.

Proposed Scenic Rivers are managed to protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable fish and wildlife, scenic, recreational, historic, cultural or other values identified for the river, within, as a minimum, 1/4-mile of the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river. Moderate levels of existing development, including roads which cross the river but are generally screened from the river banks, are allowed. New development and uses must not degrade the values which qualify the river for consideration as eligible. Recreation facilities of a rustic design, including boat access, cabins, access roads leading to the river and trails are appropriate. The area is managed to provide a waterway and associated shorelines where activities are not visually evident to the casual observer. The Scenic River management prescription may provide recreation opportunities which meet high expectations for scenic quality associated with an essentially natural appearing environment and a free-flowing river.

Administrative and recreation facilities are screened from the river. Nonrecreation special use structures may occur if they meet visual quality objectives and do not degrade the outstandingly remarkable values. Recreation facilities are designed to be compatible with the visual quality objectives of the river and corridor. Recreation opportunities range from roaded natural to primitive. Outfitter and guiding activity may be present.

No development of hydroelectric power facilities is permitted. New structures that would have a direct adverse effect on river values are not authorized.

Lands are open to mineral entry subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture to protect the free-flowing character and outstandingly remarkable values of the river. Existing and new activity must minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, air pollution, visual impairment, and meet applicable State Water Quality Standards. Reasonable access is permitted.

Fish and wildlife habitat improvement may occur and is designed to be visually compatible with the scenic qualities of the river and corridor.

Roads are generally screened from the river and infrequent road and trail crossings (bridges) may be present. Trails paralleling the river are acceptable.

Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas. Range improvements may occur and are designed to be visually compatible with the scenic qualities of the river and corridor.

Forested lands are classified as unsuitable; no scheduled timber harvesting is allowed. Personal use wood cutting is compatible with this land use designation provided that management objectives are met.

Eligible scenic river segments are as follows:

RIVER	INVENTORIED TRIBUTARIES	LOCATION	LENGTH OF SEGMENT (miles)
Buffalo River	None	Buffalo River Springs to the confluence with Elk Creek	5.00
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	Coffeepot Campground to McCrea's Bridge	4.50
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	Island Park Dam to Box Canyon Summer Homes	3.00
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	North boundary of Harriman Park to Pinehaven Subdivision	8.20
Henry's Fork of the Snake	None	From Mesa Falls 1/4 mile upstream and downstream	0.50
Warm River	None	Warm River Springs to the confluence with the Henry's Fork	9.00
Fall River	None	From the Yellowstone Park boundary to the National Forest boundary	11.50
Burns Creek	None	Just west of Crystal Lake to the trailhead	5.00
Big Elk Creek	None	First mile main stem	1.00
Bear Creek	North Fork and Deadman Creek	Main stem west of Palisades reservoir and the two forks	15.00

Goal

Maintain and protect the free-flowing character and the outstandingly remarkable values of the river and corridor which qualify it as a Scenic River.

Standards and Guidelines

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply. Additional direction for this prescription is listed below.

In Fall River, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to this prescription. (S)

For those segments of Warm River and Buffalo River lying within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 apply to this prescription. (S)

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease

Allow sanitation and salvage of infested timber as long as such practices are carried out in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. (G)

Fire/Fuels

Same as 2.3 Eligible Wild River.

Physical Elements

Soil and Water

Same as 2.3 Eligible Wild River.

Lands

Same as 2.3 Eligible Wild River.

Minerals/Geology

Same as 2.3 Eligible Wild River.

Biological Elements

Fisheries, Water and Riparian Resources

Fish stocking of non-native species is allowed. (S)

Wildlife

Same as 2.3 Eligible Wild River.

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 2.4

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No No N/A	Yes 2/ Yes 2/ 3/
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps. 2/ Motorized use is allowed unless it needs to be prohibited or restricted to protect the river values. 3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density does not apply to this prescription area. 4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc.) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts.			

Roads

No new roads may be constructed or road improvements made that would change or modify the classification for which the river was designated. (S)

Recreation

Dispersed - Comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireboxes and shelters may be provided as necessary within the river area. These should harmonize with the surroundings and be managed so they do not adversely affect spawning grounds. (G)

Maintain existing dispersed campsites that do not degrade the outstandingly remarkable values. (G)

Trails - Trails and bridges paralleling or crossing the river are acceptable, provided VQO and ROS objectives for the river and corridor are maintained. (G)

No new trails may be constructed or trail improvements made that would change or modify the classification for which the river was designated. (S)

ROS - Primitive to semi-primitive motorized. (G)

VQO - Retention. (S)

Outfitter/Guide

Permanent caches or improvements are allowed if they meet the visual quality management objectives for the river and corridor and are within the Greater Yellowstone Area Outfitter Plan. (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Range management is permitted to the extent it is currently practiced and does not degrade river values. (G)

Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc.) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable. (G)

Manage allotments at FRES levels B, C, or D. (G)

Timber

Lands are not included in the suitable timber base. They do not contribute toward the ASQ. (S)

Personal use wood cutting is allowed with restrictions to protect the outstanding remarkable values. (G)

2.5 ELIGIBLE RECREATION RIVER

Description

The purpose of this prescription is to maintain and protect the essentially free-flowing character and the outstandingly remarkable values which qualify the river to be considered eligible as a Recreational River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System pending a suitability determination. This prescription shall also be applied to a river determined to be suitable as a Recreation River and to a river designated as a Recreation River until such time as a Recreation River Management Plan can be adopted.

Proposed Recreational Rivers are managed to protect the outstandingly remarkable fish and wildlife, scenic, recreational, historic, cultural or other values identified for the river, within, as a minimum, 1/4 mile of the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river. The area may include significant human development, residences, roads and highways, and minor existing modifications to the waterway, including diversion dams. Major water resource projects are not authorized. The area may include landscapes in a variety of visual conditions. Activities and structures may be dominant in some areas, but harmonize and blend with the generally natural-appearing environment to provide a pleasing setting for recreation activities. This management area prescription may provide recreation opportunities where the interaction between users may be moderate-to-high with evidence of current and past use prevalent. Roads are designed for conventional motorized vehicles. Facilities may exist for boat or aircraft use.

Allowed motorized use within the area may include boats, aircraft, snowmachines, construction and maintenance of needed facilities. Motorized land travel for recreation purposes may be restricted. All scheduled resource management activities are integrated in such a way that the recreation and water quality values remain paramount.

Administrative and recreation facilities are located and designed to complement and facilitate area management. Recreation opportunities range from semi-primitive nonmotorized to rural. Outfitter and guiding activity may be present.

To the extent of Forest Service authority, no development of hydroelectric power facilities is permitted. New structures that would have a direct adverse effect on river values are not authorized.

Lands are open to mineral entry subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Existing and new activity must minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, air pollution, visual impairment, and meet applicable State Water Quality Standards. Reasonable access is permitted.

Forested lands are classified as unsuitable; no scheduled timber harvesting is allowed. Personal use woodcutting is compatible with this land use designation provided that management objectives are met.

Design and location of roads and facilities provide for conventional motorized use. User safety and opportunities for nonmotorized recreation activities may be provided by restricting motorized use to designated routes and areas. Both motorized and nonmotorized trail opportunities may be provided.

Fish projects may be identified and implemented which create or improve fishing opportunity. Wildlife habitat emphasis is on maintaining healthy and productive habitat conditions for indigenous species and improving wildlife viewing opportunities.

Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas. Range improvements may occur and are designed to be compatible with the recreational qualities of the river and corridor.

3.2 (b,c,d,g,i,j) SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED

Description

This management prescription identifies areas with a semi-primitive backcountry recreation experience, associated with some motorized vehicle use. These areas are accessible by roads and trails. Cross-country motorized vehicle use is only allowed in prescription areas 3.2 (b) and 3.2 (f). Roads and trails are designed and maintained to allow easy passage. You will find occasional to frequent encounters with trail users. You may meet large groups occasionally.

Generally, the forest presents a natural appearance. A variety of forest successional stages may be present, ranging from areas with recent wildfires to late successional habitat. Firewood is available for camping and home use. Outfitter and guiding activity may be present. Domestic livestock grazing may be present in some areas, and you may see range improvements such as fencing and stock tanks. A variety of nonforested rangeland successional stages may be present.

Goals

1. Maintain or enhance semi-primitive motorized dispersed recreation opportunities.
2. Prescribed natural fire and management-ignited fire will be managed to maintain fire's ecological role and to enhance habitat.

Standards and Guidelines

Within the grizzly bear recovery zone, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines for Management Situation 1 habitat apply to management prescription 3.2 (c), except that livestock grazing in existing Management Situation 2 habitat will continue to be managed under Management Situation 2 guidelines.

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply. Additional direction for this prescription is listed below.

Ecological Processes and Patterns

Insects and Disease ✓

Allow insects and disease to play their natural role in ecological succession. (G)

Fire/Fuels

The emphasis will be on prescribed natural fire whenever conditions permit. (G)

Employ Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) to the maximum extent possible. (G)

Physical Elements

Minerals/Geology

All operating plans and special use permits will specify measures to meet grizzly bear management goals and objectives for grizzly bear habitat. The following will be required: (S)

1. Temporary cessation or modification of permitted activities will occur to resolve grizzly bear conflicts.
2. Human food, refuse, and prepared livestock/pet foods associated with the permitted activity will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal. Proper storage includes a) inside a bearproof container, b) suspended horizontally from

adjacent posts or trees, c) stored in a hard-sided vehicle or trailer, or d) other methods approved by the District Ranger. The exception is when the food is being eaten or prepared for eating, or when food and similar organic matter is being transported. Unburned human foods, garbage or other refuse will be carried off the forest as often as practical.

3. Any observation of grizzly bear or grizzly bear sign will be reported to the District Ranger as soon as practical.

4. Access roads that are not open on the travel plan will be low standard roads and gated to allow access only to the operators. Nonwinter motorized use behind locked gates is authorized only for permitted activities.

Biological Elements

Wildlife

Maintain snags at 60 percent of biological potential for woodpeckers. (G)

Forest Use and Occupation

Access (S) - 3.2 (b)

Season	Type of Access	Cross Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	Yes 2/	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD	N/A	<= 1.0 mi/sq.mi. 3/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps.			
2/ Motorized use is not allowed on slopes > 40%, on unstable soils, or during the period from October 1 to December 30.			
3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density; includes all open roads and open motorized trails. (See Roads in Glossary for more information). In the Spring Mtn. Canyon area (Lemhi Mtns., Dubois R.D.) OROMTRD is <= 1.3 miles/square mile.			

Access (S) - 3.2 (c)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD 3/	No No N/A	Yes 2/ Yes 2/
Snow Seasons 4/	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps. 2/ Motorized use is generally not allowed on designated trails during the period from October 1 to December 30, except where noted on the Forest Plan Travel Maps. 3/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails. (See Roads in Glossary for more information). Unless a figure is specified here, this is calculated on a BMU or subunit basis. Please refer to the Forestwide standards and guidelines for Access. 4/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc.) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts.			

Access (S) - 3.2 (d)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian Horse/Pack Stock Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide Motorized, >50" wide OROMTRD	No No N/A	Yes Yes <= 1.0 mi/sq.mi. 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized Snowmachine	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps. 2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails. (See Roads in Glossary for more information). In 3.2 (d) Prescription areas <= 3.5 sq. mi. in size, OROMTRD does not apply.			

Access (S) - 3.2 (g)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	<= 1.0 mi/sq.mi. 2/
Snow Seasons 3/	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps.

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information). In grizzly bear habitat, this is calculated on a BMU or subunit basis. Please refer to the Forestwide standards and guidelines for Access. In 3.2 (g) prescription areas which are narrow linear road corridors (i.e. Pass Creek, Eightmile Creek, Irving Creek, East Dry Creek), OROMTRD does not apply. This figure applies to other areas outside the BMU's.

3/ Within grizzly bear BMUs, site-specific restrictions on winter recreation activity (such as area closures, timing restrictions, etc.) will be imposed to resolve human-grizzly bear conflicts.

Access (S) - 3.2 (i)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	<= 1.2 mi/sq.mi. 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes

1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps.

2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information).

Access (S) - 3.2 (j)

Season	Type of Access	Cross-Country Travel	Road and Trail Travel 1/
Snow free Seasons	Pedestrian	Yes	Yes
	Horse/Pack Stock	Yes	Yes
	Mtn Bike/Mechanized	Yes	Yes
Snow free Seasons	Motorized, <50" wide	No	Yes
	Motorized, >50" wide	No	Yes
	OROMTRD 2/	N/A	<= 0.5 mi/sq.mi. 2/
Snow Seasons	Winter Nonmotorized	Yes	Yes
	Snowmachine	Yes	Yes
1/ Individual roads and trails are designated open or closed in the Forest Plan Travel Maps.			
2/ OROMTRD = Open road and open motorized trail route density: includes all open roads and open motorized trails (See Roads in Glossary for more information).			

Roads

Generally, construct no new roads. (G) ✓

Recreation

Dispersed - Dispersed recreation facilities may be provided to reduce adverse resource impacts at heavily used sites (G).

- Development level shall not exceed Level 2 for developed recreation sites (see Glossary). (S)

- High impact campsites should be restored to meet Frissell Condition Class 3 (see Glossary). (G)

Trails - Trails and bridges are constructed/maintained to a level to accommodate heavy foot, horse, and motorized vehicle traffic, where allowed. (G)

ROS - Semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural. (G)

VQO - Retention to partial retention. (G)

Production of Commodity Resources

Range

Range developments (water tanks, fences, etc.) that do not detract from the overall objectives of the area are acceptable. (G)

Forestwide standards and guidelines apply for the management of domestic sheep grazing in Management Situation 2 grizzly bear habitat. (3.2 (c), 3.2 (g)) (G)

Timber

These areas are removed from the suitable timber base. They are not part of the ASQ. (S)

Timber management is allowed for such products as camp firewood, home use firewood, posts and poles for fencing on Forest, Christmas trees, wildlife habitat, administrative use, etc. Harvesting generally does not trigger the need for reforestation. (G)