History and Introduction

•The United States Department of Agriculture created the United Stat Forest Service (USFS) agency in 1905 in order to preserve and maintain the 193 million acres of natural forests and grasslands throughout the United States

·Forest Protection Officers (FPOs) are a vital part of the overall goal of the Forest Service, which is to protect the lands under management while assuring the safety of the public.

•My position as an FPO fell under the authority of the recreation sector of the Dixie National Forest, but as an FPO my job detail actually extended throughout the Cedar City District.



 The forest is divided into four districts from east to west and spans a 170. mile stretch. District Two (Cedar City Ranger District) is the district in which I worked.

The Cedar City Ranger District is known for its vast plethora of Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) trails, totaling more than 400 miles. To a large extent, this monopolized the direction of law enforcement in this region, but was by no means the only issue FPOs deal with in the forest.

Visitors have the choice of enjoying anything from camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, mountain biking, horseback riding, canoeing, timber collection, OHV riding, recreational vehicle use, and pleasure driving. These different activities bring responsibilities with them both on the par of the visitor and the Forest Service.

If left unchecked and unmaintained, resource damage from these activities could harm the forestlands or even destroy them. This is whi EPOs are a vital tool to the overall goal of the USES.



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Vorking as an FPO quires a person to be extremely flexible and vigil ant. Some tasks became repetitive, while most were unpredictable and challeng-Image 1. Patrolling the forest is .Daily patrols (Image 1) tool

done on a daily basis. Most times place on different designated patrols are done with partners. areas drawn on the USES road map. These areas, displayed in Figure 1, were strategically drawn to appropriately distribute FPOs.

·Patrols took place on all roads/trails that permitted automobiles, All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) were used to patrol trails inaccessible to automobiles. ATV trails are

displayed in Figure 2, the map used by both FPOs and visitors of the forest

•Throughout the season, FPOs maintained road/trails by clearing fallen debris from trees

•Road closures were established due to snow melt (Image 2). Affected trails were monitored on a daily basis until they were dry enough to

A sixteen day camping limit is enforced on the Dixie National Forest



age 3) by their trailers creational vehicles, autoobile information date of rrival, and GPS coorinatos Designated campsites-

were monitored

amping areas that are pre- Image 3. Tools such as GPS units, handheld and car radios, and biestablished (fee required)noculars help complete daily tasks and dispersed campsites— and monitor forest use. amping areas that are user-established (no fee required)vere patrolled every day

·Common infractions at campsites included unattended campfires, unsanitary conditions, and resource damage from vehicles.

·Regulations specifying dispersed campsite distances were enforced on trailers and RVs. These vehicles were only allowed to be 300 feet from any forest-developed road and must be 150 feet away from any highway. campers would be asked to move their vehicles or they would be icketed.

If, while pursuing a contact in the field, the situation ever escalated to an Image 2. Road closures are uncomfortable level, it is the FPOs duty to contact a Law Enforcement necessary for the development of Officer or radio dispatch for reinforcements. new trails and restoration





enforcement must be

and regulations

-Enforcement, in the form •Engineering refers to barricades citations, was used only when th and other obstacles used to control officer felt comfortable with th resource damage. suspect and deemed it necessar ·Education is an important tool when The appropriate manner of dealin interacting with visitors. It helps with unlawful persons was taught i

visitors understand the rules and FPO training. Ticketing and the also serves as a verbal warning, criteria for probable cause wer Educational materials, displayed in reinforced.



Resource Damag

·Resource damage is a major problem in

the Cedar City District of the Dixie

National Forest since there are more

than 400 miles of trails/roads. Most

issues arise when vehicles attempt t

gain access to restricted areas.

forest

ment was necessary, a verba warning, written warning, o itation leading to a fine or a mandatory court appearance could be administered. Image 5b-5d demonstrate the mos common citations written in the eld

Image 5a.-5e. a.) USFS Law book: b.) Ticket written for resource damage: c.) Written warning for an unattended campfire; d.) Incident report; e.) Incident Report/Warning booklet



and Images 10b and 10c show



ow FPOs to respond to wild

riosk sign

mage 12. Shows how the new sions were installed



Image 13. Finished klosk with upgraded sign

·Projects were assigned to all the seasonal mployees. Our supervisor designed a compreensive list with all the projected tasks we would property during the season. Table 1 shows an Excel spreadsheet copy of this list. •The Resource Response Team, which mainly worked on engineering, was also given specific tasks. mage 11. Displays the original Together, FPOs and Resource Response members Image 14. Newly Manufactured

helped each other with these larger projects. ·Signs needed to be updated to indicate new or

changed trails. Designated trails required specific ions to help the visitors ascertain which roads their hicles were allowed to travel on. Some trails we closed for resource damage, while others wer opened to accommodate larger OHVs.

Wilderness signs were upgraded to display new boundaries and regulations (Images 11-13). In one area of the forest, known as Yanke

FPO Projects

Table 1. FPO Project List eadows, it was necessary to build new kiosks anged from dispersed sites to dispersed/designated

tes in order to limit resource damage from trailers. railer and recreation vehicle information wa ecorded to monitor the visitors' stay. Tasks completed with the Resource Response Tean

ncluded fencing and barricade construction. These arger tasks required additional personnel due to Image 15. Finishing the new kinck avy equipment use and larger materials.



Image 16. Example of resource damage. (Driving in the Meadow)

signs around the forest, in prochures/flyers, and the educational conversations given by

ndividuals drive off trail through eadowlands (Image 16), ehabilitated areas, and restricted

areas which can house archeo- Image 18. Example of an ogical sites or endangered wild- unattended campfire. ife habitat.

Natural features, unsuitable for vehicle travel, resources and has led to frequent citation. such as watershed areas and water bodies, are . Due to the forest's dry conditions and high often ignored and driven through. Image 17 daytime temperatures, campfires have th shows a side-by-side OHV driving through a potential to develop into wildland fires, causing stream catastrophic damage. Many visitors left unsafe

Resource damage is increasing due to the larger campfires completely abandoned (Image 18) OHVs. Trails are being widened and barricades EPO authority extends over this potentially have become obstacles some users decide to destructive hazard, and citations were frequently rive around, creating paths for others to follow. Used as deterrents



Many visitors disregard the laws an Image 17. Example of an OHV regulations of OHV use on public lands, driving off forest developed roads. ignoring the printed rules listed on larg

> Many trails can accommodate a OHVs. However, some trails are too dangerous or border importan and features that could be ruined and are therefore designated ATV only. As you can see in Image 17

engineers are designing large ATVs/OHVs to accommodate nore users. This increase in size looses a threat to many of the forest's natura