

Chapter 4

Administratively Withdrawn Areas

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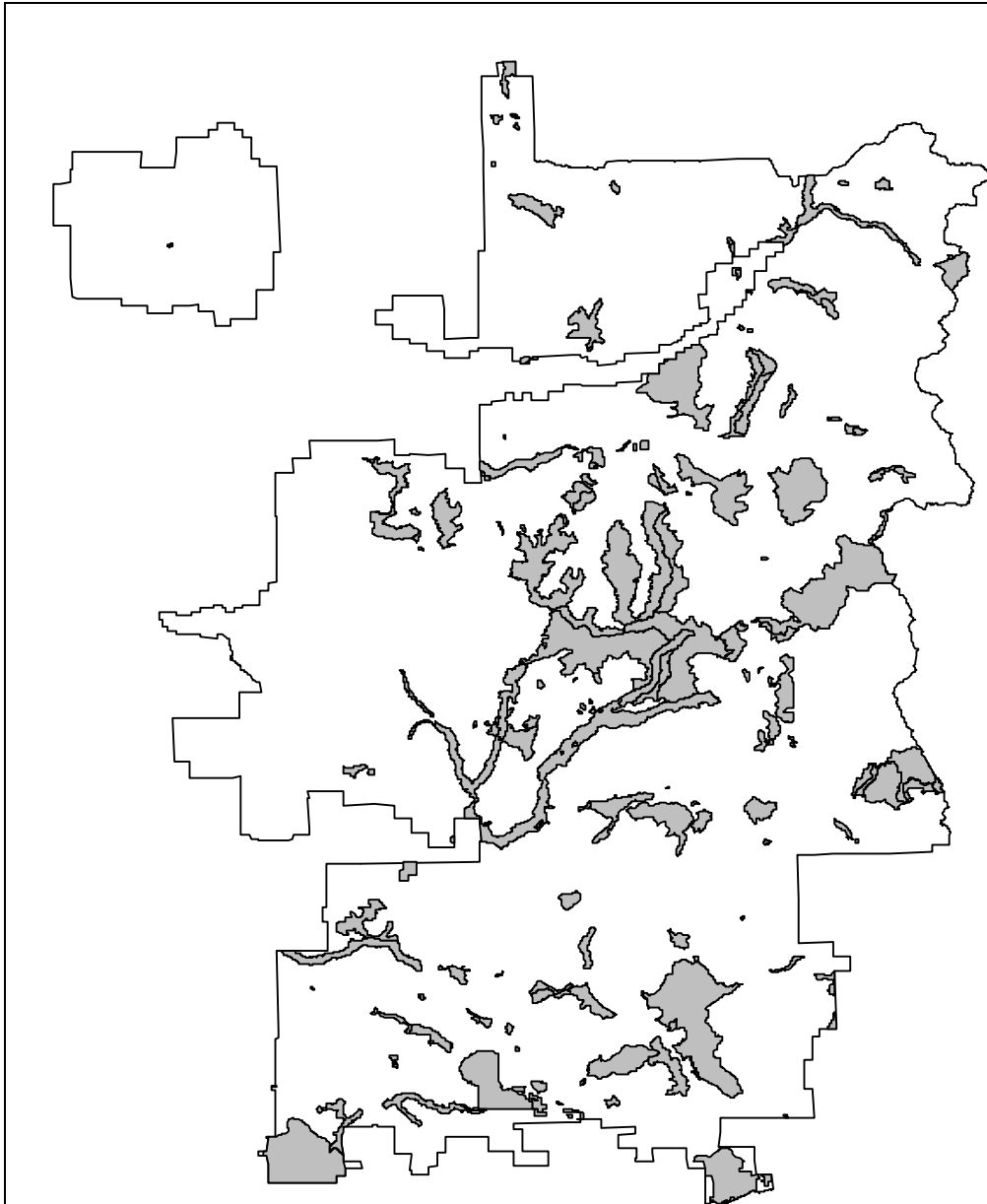
Administratively Withdrawn Areas

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Administratively Withdrawn Areas Map

Gifford Pinchot National Forest



Chapter 4

Administratively Withdrawn Areas [ROD C-29>

Key and non-Key Watersheds are specified for all areas and, therefore, overlay all other land allocations. For the portion of Administratively Withdrawn Areas located within Key Watersheds, standards and guidelines for Key Watersheds as well as standards and guidelines for Administratively Withdrawn Areas apply.

See “Hierarchy of Standards and Guidelines” in Chapter 1 and “Key Watersheds” in Chapter 2.

Description

Administratively Withdrawn Areas include wildlife, recreation, visual, and other areas not managed to provide timber outputs.

On the Amendment Map, these areas are shaded green, except where they overlap with Late-Successional Reserves or the Adaptive Management Area. Where such overlap exists, direction from both designated areas must be considered.

Standards and Guidelines

While it is recognized that changes in administrative withdrawals may occur in future plan amendments, many assumptions within this plan are based in part on existing administrative withdrawals. Plan amendments that propose to significantly reduce protection for late-successional or old-growth forest related species, or reduce protection for aquatic ecosystems, are subject to review by the Regional Ecosystem Office to determine if the objectives of this plan are significantly adversely affected. <ROD C-29]

There will be no scheduled timber harvest; these lands do not contribute to allowable sale quantity (ASQ).

Management Area Categories

National Forest land within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is assigned to various Management Area Categories (MACs). Each Management Area Category has a goal or management emphasis. Each Management Area Category includes one or more management areas. Each management area has a set of standards and guidelines and other management practices designed to achieve multiple use goals and objectives. The direction given in this section applies only to the management areas Administratively Withdrawn and not overlapping other designated areas. The management areas are shown on the Amendment Map.

Table 4-1 Management Area Categories within the Administratively Withdrawn Area.

Management Area Category	Code	Acres*
Administrative Sites	3W	365
Developed Recreation	2L	2,444
Research Natural Areas	F8	1,140
	Y8	2,051
	YC	261
Roaded Recreation Without Timber Harvest	RL	148
	RM	15,671
Special Interest	9L	3,705
	GD	14,290
	GL	780
	SD	9,559
Unroaded Recreation Without Timber Harvest	UD	8,742
	UH	11,729
	UL	5,224
Wild and Scenic Rivers	8D	418
Wildlife Special	IL	1,090
	IM	1,345
	IX	3,557
Total Administratively Withdrawn Area		82,519
*Includes Riparian Reserves. Does not include Administratively Withdrawn Areas within other designated areas.		

Administrative Sites

Management Area Category 3

Includes Management Area 3W FP IV-146>

Goal

Provide for facilities required to accomplish the administration of the National Forest in an efficient manner.

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied

Existing sites such as ranger stations, engineering zone compounds, road maintenance shops and compounds, scale stations, lookouts, the Wind River Nursery, seed orchards, the Cispus Center, the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Headquarters, work centers, guard stations, and additional lands required for these and other activities which must be performed in order to administer National Forest System lands.

Desired Future Condition

Buildings, roads, and other structures are quite evident; most have required the creation of openings. Since most of the activities are ongoing, structures are generally permanent. They are well kept, neat, and orderly in appearance. Vegetation varies widely from ornamental trees and shrubs to stands of old-growth timber.

Standards and Guidelines

The following direction applies to all management areas in MAC 3.

Recreation

Planning and Inventory

1. Cultural, biological and other features of interest should be inventoried. Public access may be provided when it does not conflict with the functions of the administrative site.
2. The Visual Quality Objective and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class assigned to these management areas are:

Management Prescription	ROS
3W	Rural
Modification	

Recreational facilities should be few or absent.

Use Administration

Recreational off-road vehicles should not be permitted.

Range

Planning

Livestock grazing should not be permitted.

Timber

Hazard Trees

Trees should be removed to protect life and property or as necessary for insect attack or disease control. Ordinary timber salvage should not be permitted.

Water, Soil and Air

Rights/Use Management

Water rights should be acquired for all sources supplying water for domestic use or irrigation at the site, unless the Reservation Principal (see Glossary) applies.

Minerals and Geology

Inventory and Development Proposals

1. Common mineral material sources should not be inventoried or developed.
2. Potential aquifers should be evaluated prior to well location and drilling.

Lands

Special Use Management

Permits, leases, rights-of-way, or easements inconsistent with the purposes of the administrative site should not be permitted.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) License and Permits

Feasibility studies should be conducted in a manner which does not interfere with operation of the administrative site.

Withdrawals, Modifications, and Revocations

Subject to the determination of values, including mineral values, portions of the area should be recommended for withdrawal under the public land laws if required to protect special values.

Landownership Planning

All lands should be placed in Ownership Category II, Retain or Acquire. Sites outside the Forest boundary operating with leases or other temporary permits are exceptions.

Facilities

Road Operation

Access roads and parking lots should be managed to encourage or accept general public use.

Some storage areas may require gates or fences to protect government property.

Fire, Administrative, and Other (FA&O) Construction/Reconstruction

1. Boundaries of administrative sites adjacent to private lands should be surveyed and posted prior to site planning and construction. Existing sites should be surveyed and posted prior to further development.
2. Temporary buildings should be limited to temporary activities or circumstances. They should not be built in lieu of permanent structures. Plans should be developed for the removal or replacement of temporary structures.
3. Plans should be developed to blend new construction with architectural and landscape themes of the existing compound facilities.
4. A site development plan will be prepared for all administrative sites to increase operating efficiency. It should include consideration of the direction above.

Protection

Fire Management

Fire plans will adhere to state, county, and local fire ordinances and laws.

Fire Suppression

Fire Suppression Strategy, Control, should be used.

Fire Suppression Priority 1, protect life and property, should apply and all fuels will be disposed or removed.

Pest Suppression and Prevention

The protection of developments and existing vegetation should be emphasized in pest suppression and prevention activities. <FP IV 148]

Developed Recreation

Management Area Category 2

Includes Management Area 2L [FP IV-101>

Goal

Readily-accessible, appropriately-designed facilities will provide for concentrated visitation by people seeking a convenient recreational experience.

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied

Developed recreation sites are usually close to water bodies, berryfields, and other areas of scenic or special interest. Except for winter recreation areas, they are usually located on relatively flat land with slopes of less than ten percent. Soils and vegetation must be able to absorb heavy use. Camp and picnic grounds, ski areas, recreation residences, viewpoints, boat launches, and other facilities may be accommodated.

Desired Future Condition

Roads, buildings, ski lifts, tables, docks, and other physical facilities are evident, but design and construction will repeat the color, shapes and lines of the surroundings.

Openings usually exist to accommodate facilities and provide scenic views; trees and other vegetation will vary widely in type and size.

Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

Planning and Inventory

1. The location of unusual geologic forms, cultural features, wildlife and scenic viewing opportunities, and other features of interest should be evaluated for interpretation and development.
2. On selected sites, special facilities needed for the convenience of visitors, including the elderly, young, and handicapped, should be provided.
3. The Visual Quality Objective and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes assigned to these management areas are:

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
2L	Retention	Roaded Natural

Facility and Site Management

1. Site development and management should be guided by these considerations:
 - a) Public safety and sanitation.
 - b) Long-term protection of site and facilities.
 - c) Accommodation for groups and for the handicapped.
 - d) Information services.
 - e) Aquatic Conservation Strategy.
2. Operation and maintenance plans should be prepared.
3. New camp units should be located away from the immediate foreground of lakes and streams. Those which are now in these locations should be moved whenever practicable. See "Riparian Reserve Standards and Guidelines for Recreation," Chapter 2.
4. Every site will be surveyed for hazard trees annually.

Use Administration

Off-road vehicle use on roads should be limited to ingress and egress. ORV use may be permitted on designated trails with the same limitation.

Range

Administration

Livestock grazing should not be permitted.

Timber

Administration

Trees should be felled when they may be a hazard to life or property. Methods least likely to produce lasting visual impacts should be employed. Trees may be removed to improve a ski area, provide a scenic view, or accomplish other recreational enhancements. Ordinary timber salvage should not be permitted.

Firewood cutting should not be permitted unless a blowdown or other unusual circumstance makes that a practical option for clearing the area.

In the foreground of areas adjacent to concentrated use:

1. Remove portions of downed trees which are not needed to meet recreation and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.
2. Flush-cut or remove stumps.
3. Remove logs and debris by methods which minimize ground and vegetative disturbance.

Silvicultural Examination and Prescriptions

As a basis for the Vegetative Management Plan, a silvicultural examination should be prepared for every developed recreation site. It should take into account crown closure, hazard trees, and the ability of the stand to withstand concentrated recreation.

Genetic Forest Tree Improvement Program

Genetic improvement program activities should be limited to select trees. Identification marks should be inconspicuous.

Water, Soil and Air

Inventory, Planning, and Improvement

Adverse impacts of recreation on soil, water, and air should be identified. Those which may jeopardize public health and safety will be corrected immediately.

Others should be treated before the opening of the next season (see Chapter 2, "Riparian Reserve Standards and Guidelines for Recreation," RM-1 and RM-2).

Rights/Use Management

Water rights should be acquired for all sources supplying or expected to supply domestic water to the recreation site.

Minerals and Geology

Evaluation and Development Proposals

1. Common mineral material sources should not be developed.
2. Potential aquifers should be evaluated prior to well location and drilling.

Lands

Special Use Management

Only those permits, leases, rights-of-way, and other special uses which are compatible with developed recreation should be permitted.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission License and Permits

Feasibility studies may occur providing they are performed in a manner which does not impair recreational use of the area.

Withdrawals, Modifications, and Revocations

The recreation site or area should be withdrawn from mineral entry, subject to the determination of values, including mineral values, if required to protect the site.

Landownership Planning

All lands should be placed in Landownership Category II, Acquire or Retain.

Facilities

Transportation Planning

Roads and other facilities inconsistent with developed recreation should be located away from the primary use areas, closed, removed, or decommissioned.

Road Operation

Access roads to developed sites should be managed to permit passenger car traffic.

When vandalism is a problem, the Prohibit traffic scheme can be applied to seasonally close sites. When vandalism is not a problem, road use may be seasonally discouraged by posting closure signs.

Protection

Fire Management

Fire Suppression Strategy, Control, should be used at all developed sites.

Fire Hazard Reduction Priorities, Utilize and Dispose, should apply.

Pest Suppression and Prevention

Pest suppression and prevention methods should be used for maintaining the health of vegetation. This activity should be timed to avoid the recreation season if possible. <FP IV-103]

Research Natural Area

Management Area Category Y

Includes Management Areas F8, A8, YC, Y8, and W6 [FP IV-138>

Goal

Manage the Research Natural Area in a natural state for research and education, and/or to maintain biological diversity.

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied

Existing Research Natural Areas, classified under the code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR 251.23. Three of these RNAs are found within the National Volcanic Monument, Experimental Forest, and Wilderness (management areas A8 and F8 and W6). In case of conflict, the more restrictive direction will apply. This also applies to potential RNAs which are actively being evaluated for RNA status through the Forest Planning process.

Desired Future Condition

Except for development which may have occurred prior to classification, human activities are not evident. Alteration is almost entirely the product of natural processes. Vegetation may vary across the full range of Forest species and sizes including mature and old-growth stands. They provide opportunities for research, study, observation, monitoring, and those educational activities that maintain unmodified conditions.

Standards and Guidelines

The following direction applies to all management areas in MAC Y, unless otherwise specified. In consultation with the Forest Supervisor and District Ranger, the Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station is responsible for approving management implementation plans and for overseeing and coordinating approved research on all Research Natural Areas (RNAs), except for those RNAs in Congressionally-designated areas, such as Wilderness and National Monuments. The authority to approve management plans and to oversee and coordinate approved research on RNAs in Congressionally-designated areas rests with the Regional Forester. The Regional Forester should coordinate plans for research with the Station Director. Also see "Research" in Chapter 2.

Recreation

Planning

1. Incidental dispersed use may be permitted, but recreational use of the area will not be encouraged. Camping, collecting plants, berrypicking, and other uses which threaten or interfere with research, educational opportunities, or other purposes for which the RNA was established, will be prohibited.
2. The Visual Quality Objective and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class or Wilderness ROS class assigned to these management areas are:

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
YC	Preservation	Semi-primitive Non Motorized
A8, F8, Y8	Preservation	Roaded Natural
W6	Preservation	Special Area

Prescription A8 is applicable only in the National Volcanic Monument, MAC A. Prescription W6 is applicable only within Wilderness, MAC W. F8 is applicable only in the Experimental Forest MAC F.

3. Interpretation of cultural and other features of interest will not be permitted, except for research or educational purposes.
4. Trail construction or reconstruction will be permitted only if required to meet the needs of research, for educational purposes, or to protect RNA values. RNAs will not be shown on maps intended for sale to the general public.

Use Administration

Off-road vehicles, including snow machines, should not be permitted.

Wildlife and Fish

Administration

1. No active management will occur unless it is required to protect Sensitive, Threatened, or Endangered Species, or is included in an approved RNA management prescription.
2. Exotic plants and animals are not permitted. Endemic species may be removed if action is deemed necessary to protect the features for which the RNA was established, or to protect adjacent resources.

Range

Planning

1. Livestock grazing will usually occur only if required for noxious weed control or to preserve the vegetation for which the RNA was created.

2. In research natural areas where livestock grazing is not part of the management prescription, the Regional Forester and Station Director shall, as appropriate, establish a level of acceptable casual or incidental livestock use that can be tolerated and is consistent with the management prescription for the research natural area.

Timber

Planning and Inventory

Ordinary salvage and other timber management activities will not occur. This does not preclude the cutting of snags and other trees if they are a hazard to life or property. Felled trees should remain in place within the Research Natural Area.

Firewood Cutting

Firewood cutting, including campfire wood, will not be permitted.

Minerals and Geology

Inventory and Development Proposals

1. Common variety mineral material sources will not be inventoried or developed.
2. Leasing of mineral or energy resources will only be permitted with a no surface occupancy stipulation.

Lands

Special Use Management

Rights-of-way, easements, and other permits not required for research or educational purposes will not be permitted if there is a practical alternative.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) License and Permits

Licenses or permits will be recommended only when projects are consistent with RNA management.

Withdrawals, Modifications and Revocations

The RNA will be recommended for withdrawal under the public land laws.

Property Boundary Location

RNA boundaries will be surveyed and marked as soon as practical. Posting of markers and signs should not call public attention to these areas.

Landownership Planning

All lands will be placed in Ownership Category II, Retain or Acquire.

Facilities

Transportation Planning

1. When approved by the Station Director, in consultation with the Forest Supervisor, temporary facilities needed for research (e.g., gauging stations and instrument shelters) may be installed.
2. New roads and facilities will be permitted only if they contribute to the Research Natural Area objectives. Existing roads and facilities may be reconstructed if limited to the original clearing limit, and approved by the Station Director.

Protection

There will be no treatment of fuels. No Reduction should be used.

The Station Director, with the concurrence of the Forest Supervisor, may authorize management practices that are necessary for noxious weed control or to preserve the vegetation for which the research natural area was created. These practices may include prescribed burning.

Pest Suppression

No action will be taken against endemic insects or disease unless the outbreak threatens adjacent resources or would significantly alter the natural ecological processes within the RNA. Where pest management activities are prescribed, they shall be as specific as possible against target organisms and induce minimal impact on other components of the ecosystem. <FP IV-140]

Roaded Recreation Without Timber Harvest

Management Area Category R

Includes Management Areas RL and RM [FP IV-95>

Goal

Provide a variety of dispersed recreational opportunities in areas conveniently reached by auto.

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied

These lands accommodate dispersed recreation—hiking, fishing, berry-picking, camping, wildlife viewing, rockhounding, winter sports—beside or near roads. They include unique or distinctive portions of the Forest with features like clustered lakes, berryfields, and roaded scenic corridors.

Desired Future Condition

Management activities are evident, but not conspicuous. Vegetation will remain largely natural in appearance along the major travel ways and may vary from natural openings through stands of mature and old-growth timber. Travel to dispersed sites over roads maintained at a variety of standards is an important aspect of the recreational experience. Much of the area provides for interaction with a near-natural environment. Recreation facilities have been kept at a minimal level of development.

Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

Planning and Inventory

1. Locations for viewing, photographing, or interpreting wildlife, cultural, geologic, biological, and other features of interest should be identified and evaluated.
2. The Visual Quality Objective and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class assigned to these management areas are:

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
RL	Retention	Roaded Natural
RM	Partial Retention	Roaded Natural

The assigned VQO is applicable to all public roads, recreation sites, and trails within the management area.

Site Management and Administration

Areas which are designated for management as berryfields should be maintained by such methods as emphasizing permits for plant removal and encouraging the removal of encroaching vegetation by volunteers. Future research may provide more efficient methods for perpetuating these popular berrypicking areas.

Use Administration

Off-road vehicles may be permitted on designated routes or areas.

Wildlife And Fish

Planning and Prescriptions

Opportunities for hunting and fishing may be enhanced by methods such as fish stocking and habitat improvement.

Range

Administration

Livestock grazing may be permitted. Animals should be kept away from fields which are being managed for berrypicking during the harvest season.

Structural Improvement and Maintenance

Loading ramps, stock tanks, fences, holding pens, and other improvements should be located away from areas of concentrated recreation except for those specifically designed for recreation stock.

Timber

Planning and Administration

Timber harvesting will not be scheduled, and timber salvage should not be permitted. Trees may be felled, however, to enhance recreation, e.g., the opening of a scenic view, construction of a road, or removal of hazard trees.

Fuelwood gathering is not permitted except for campfires.

Genetic Forest Tree Improvement Program

Select trees should be marked inconspicuously. Other genetic Forest tree improvements should be located away from areas of concentrated use.

Minerals and Geology

Development Proposals

The development of common minerals material sources, if necessary, should occur away from areas of concentrated use.

Lands

Landownership Planning

Lands needed to protect the integrity of the management area should be Retained or Acquired, Ownership Category II. The remaining land should be placed in Category III, neutral.

Facilities

Transportation Planning

Roads and other facilities which are not consistent with the recreation objectives should be located away from concentrated use areas.

Local roads should be closed or decommissioned unless needed for a specific recreational purpose.

No additional roads or associated developments are permitted in that portion of the Midway/High Lakes Roded Recreation Area (Prescription RM) located west of Road 2329 and south of Road 5603.

Protection

Fire Suppression Strategy

During periods of low fire hazard, a Containment, Fire Suppression Strategy should be used. When hazard is high, a Control Strategy should be used.

Pest Suppression and Prevention

Pest suppression and prevention methods which minimize visual disturbance should be employed. Biological and silvicultural treatments should be favored. Hazard trees in use areas should be felled. <FP IV-97]

Special Interest

Management Area Categories S, G, B, and 9

Includes Management Areas SD, GD, GL, BL, and 9L [FP IV-104]

Goal

Maintain the special feature(s) in a substantially natural condition. While providing for an appropriate level of public access and enjoyment. <FP IV-104]

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied [FP IV-19]

Eight Special Interest Areas (under 36 CFR 294.1) amounting to 31,750 acres will be managed to maintain the special features in a substantially natural condition and provide for an appropriate level of public access and enjoyment. An implementation schedule will be prepared for each of these areas within 10 years after approval of the Forest Plan.

Table 4-2 Special Interest Areas.

Special Interest Areas		
Area Name	Prescription	Acres
Big Lava Bed	Geologic	14,540
Deadhorse Cave	Geologic	20
Dog Mountain *	Scenic	4,910
Falls Creek Lava Tubes	Geologic	520
Grassy Knoll *	Botanic	2,070
Quartz Creek Big Trees *	Botanic	90
Silver Star *	Scenic	9,320
Weigle Hill *	Botanic	280

* Areas located within Late-Successional Reserve.

In addition to the areas identified above, there is a long list of special features identified by the Management Direction Code 9L which are also deserving of special management (see Forest Plan Appendix C). <FP IV-19] [FP IV-104]

Scenic Areas - SD:

Places of outstanding or matchless beauty.

Geologic Areas - GD and GL:

Outstanding formations, fossils, caves, or other geologic features which display the earth's evolutionary processes.

Botanical Areas - BL:

Lands containing plant species or communities which are significant because of form, color, occurrence, habitat, location, life history, arrangement, ecology, environment, rarity, or other quality.

Other Areas - 9L:

These lands, like those described above, are unique because they include features deserving special management. They include a wide range of features, such as waterfalls, scenic spots, caves, and botanical, historical, and geological sites. They differ from the above areas in two respects. First, they are relatively small in size; ranging from one acre to about 1,200 acres, most are 20 acres or less. The second and most significant difference in these areas, however, is that they are not significant enough to qualify for classification under Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 294.1).

Desired Future Condition

Visual evidence of management activities is subordinate to the special feature(s). Fences, signs, viewpoints, and other facilities may exist if needed to protect the feature(s) or provide for public use and enjoyment. Plant communities are usually the product of natural succession. Vegetation may range from natural openings through stands of mature and old-growth timber.

Most features included in this MAC will remain in a substantially undisturbed condition. Some, however, may be partially altered to provide access or recreational facilities.

In most Special Interest areas, there is an opportunity to interact with the natural environment. In some, there is an opportunity for solitude; in others, the experience is shared.

Standards and Guidelines

The following direction applies to all management areas in MAC S, G, B, 9, unless otherwise indicated.

Recreation

Planning and Inventory

1. The location of trails, campsites, viewpoints, and other recreational opportunities should be identified and evaluated for development.
2. Access to cultural features, wildlife viewing areas, berryfields, and other features of interest should also be evaluated for development or interpretation.
3. All areas, except for those to which the 9L Prescription is assigned, will be classified as Special Interest Areas under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 294.1).

- The Visual Quality Objective and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class assigned to these management areas are:

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
SD, GD	Retention	Semi-primitive Non-Motorized
GL, BL, 9L	Retention	Roaded Natural

NOTE: In the event that oversnow machines are permitted within management areas assigned prescriptions SD or GD, the ROS class is changed to Semi-Primitive Motorized for the duration of such use.

The assigned VQO is applicable to all roads, trails, and use areas within the management area.

Use Administration

- Recreational off-road vehicles, including oversnow machines, should not be permitted in management areas assigned prescriptions BL, GD, GL, or SD, except oversnow machines may be permitted in GD, GL, and SD when snow is deep enough to ensure that resource damage will not occur.
- Off-road vehicles, including oversnow machines, may be permitted in 9L areas on a case-by-case basis.
- Hazard trees near use areas should be felled.

Facility, Site, and Trail Reconstruction and Construction

Trails and facilities should be subordinate to features for which the management area was created.

Wildlife

Habitat Improvement and Maintenance

Native or natural materials should be used.

Range

Planning and Inventory

Livestock grazing may be permitted if it does not detract from the special feature(s) and public use and enjoyment. No grazing should be permitted in areas assigned the BL prescription.

Nonstructural/Structural Improvements and Maintenance

- Native or natural materials, should be used in improvements.
- Stock tanks, fences, and holding pens should be located away from the special interest feature or areas where recreation is concentrated.

3. Revegetation or rehabilitation necessitated by stock grazing should be initiated no later than the following season.

Genetic Forest Tree Improvement Program

With the exception of seed orchards, genetic improvement activities may be permitted when they do not adversely affect special feature(s) or public use and enjoyment.

Minerals And Geology

Development Proposals

1. Common mineral material sources may not be developed.
2. Recommendations for development should include reasonable, operationally feasible requirements for protecting special features.
3. Recommendations on the design of facilities should be appropriate to the nature of the special feature involved.
4. When facilities are no longer needed they should be removed and the area rehabilitated.

Lands

Special Use Management

Permits, leases, rights-of-way, and easements not compatible with Special Interest Area objectives should not be permitted. Nonconforming uses should be discontinued when the opportunity permits.

Withdrawals, Modifications and Revocations

The area should be recommended for withdrawal under the public land laws, subject to the determination of values, including mineral values.

Landownership Planning

Lands which are critical to the integrity of the Special Interest Area should be Retained or Acquired, Landownership Category II. The remainder of the area should be in Category III, Neutral.

Facilities

Transportation Planning

There should be no roads in management areas assigned the SD, on GD Prescriptions. They may be permitted in GL or BL areas when required for recreation purposes consistent with maintaining special interest values. Existing roads in 9L areas may be permitted if needed for through traffic. All other roads in 9L areas should be closed or decommissioned, and new roads should not be constructed.

Protection

Fire Suppression Strategy

The Suppression Strategies should be Confine or Contain, depending on the nature of the special feature(s) and value of development.

Unroaded Recreation Without Timber Harvest

Management Area Category U

Includes the following Management Areas UD, UH, and UL [FP IV-92]

Goal

Provide a variety of dispersed recreation opportunities in a semi-primitive or undeveloped setting.

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied

Portions of the Forest with outstanding recreational attributes. They provide quality fishing, hunting, berrypicking, backpacking, and other outdoor activities. They may be located near a road but are in a substantially undisturbed condition.

Desired Future Condition

A natural to predominantly natural-appearing environment has been maintained; changes are largely the result of natural succession. Campsites, sanitation facilities, and other management activities are few in number and not conspicuous. Wildlife habitats are diverse. The area affords visitors an experience which is usually free from the sight and sounds of other people. Principal access is by trail; there are no roads within the area. The opportunity to practice outdoor skills in a challenging environment is afforded. Vegetation may vary widely from natural openings to mature and old-growth stands.

Standards and Guidelines

The following direction applies to all management areas within MAC U unless otherwise indicated.

Recreation

Planning and Inventory

1. Future trail and campsite locations should be identified and coordinated to access areas of interest or destination points, e.g., vistas or berrypicking areas.
2. The trail system should be designed to disperse use and enhance the optimum recreational opportunities of this area.
3. The Visual Quality Objectives and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes assigned to these management areas are:

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
UD	Retention	Semi-primitive Non-Motorized
UH	Retention	Semi-primitive Motorized
UL	Retention	Roaded Natural

4. Cultural sites or other features of interest may be interpreted if they can be adequately protected.

Facility and Site Management and Use Administration

1. Prescribed fire, ground treatments, and tree removal may be used to retain openings for huckleberries (see General Technical Report, PNW-93, July, 1979).
2. Recreational off-road vehicles may be permitted on trails only in management areas where the UH or UL prescriptions are assigned.

Wildlife And Fish

Habitat Improvement and Maintenance

Natural habitats characteristic of the areas (e.g., meadows) should be identified and maintained.

Timber

Administration

There will be no scheduled timber harvest. Timber salvage should not be permitted. Trees may be removed for safety reasons, or to enhance recreation, e.g., to create a scenic view. Ordinary timber salvage should not be permitted.

Firewood Cutting

Gathering campfire wood may be permitted. Firewood cutting for home or commercial use should not be permitted.

Genetic Forest Tree Improvement Program

The genetic improvement program should be limited to select trees.

Minerals and Geology

Development Proposals

1. Exploration should be performed in a manner which does not alter the Semi-Primitive character of the land. Exploration should be timed to avoid conflict with recreational activities, i.e., not on weekends during the summer season.
2. Facilities should be designed to minimum standards and removed when no longer needed. The site should then be rehabilitated.

Lands

Special Use Management

Nonconforming uses should be terminated.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Licenses and Permits

Facilities should be designed to minimize adverse effects on the natural setting. Pipelines and transmission lines should not be permitted. If unavoidable, they should be buried if practical.

Landownership Planning

Lands critical to the integrity of the Management Area should be placed in Ownership Category II, Retain or Acquire. The remainder should be in Category III, Neutral.

Facilities

Transportation Planning and Inventory

There will be no roads constructed. Existing roads should be obliterated.

Protection

Fire Management

1. The role of natural fire should be incorporated into fire planning, fuels management, and ecosystem maintenance. Prescribed fires may be used to meet management objectives.
2. During periods of low fire hazard (spring) Suppression Strategy, Contain, should be used. Strategy, Control, will be used when fire hazard is high.
3. The use of retardants and hand lines is preferred to minimize long-term fire suppression impacts.

Pest Suppression and Prevention

The suppression and prevention of pests should be limited to outbreaks which threaten the recreational values of the area or adjacent resources. Biological methods will be preferred. <FP IV-94]

Utility Sites and Corridors

Management Area Category 4

Includes Management Area 4W [FP IV-149>

Goal

Provide effective and economical utilities with the least impact on the various natural resources involved.

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied

Existing sites and corridors for such purposes as communication, signal relay, canals, penstocks, pipelines, and power transmission lines. Proposed sites and corridors determined to be the most efficient, cost effective, and environmentally sound places to accommodate these facilities. All utility sites and corridors are not shown on the Amendment Map.

Desired Future Condition

Signs of human activities are frequently dominant. Buildings, antennas, pipelines, high voltage powerlines, and similar structures will usually be visible. The vegetation is mostly ground cover in the form of small conifers and hardwood brush. Vegetation partially screens smaller sites from distant views and provides edge habitat for wildlife.

Recreational opportunities are frequently available for operating off-road vehicles, viewing distant scenery, and gathering miscellaneous forest products.

Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

Planning

1. Opportunities to harvest Christmas trees, view wildlife, operate off-road vehicles, hunt, cross-country ski, and pursue other recreational activities may be provided.
2. The Visual Quality Objective and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class assigned to these management areas are:

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
4W	Modification	Rural

3. Permittees will be required to sign or otherwise adequately mark items or areas which may be safety hazards to the public.

Use Administration

Off-road vehicles may be permitted on designated trails or areas.

Wildlife and Fish

Habitat Improvement

Wildlife habitat improvements such as forage seeding and other vegetative manipulations should be considered.

Range

Planning

Livestock grazing may be permitted.

Timber

Administration

Commercial size trees, when present, may be harvested when they interfere with or present a hazard to the utility. Ordinary salvage may be permitted.

Lands

Special Use Management

1. Adherence to Federal standards for the use of chemicals to control vegetation will be required in permits.
2. Additional facility needs should utilize existing sites and corridors whenever possible.
3. When a site or corridor is no longer in use, it should be rehabilitated.

Landownership Planning

All lands should be placed in Ownership Category III, Neutral.

Facilities

Road Construction and Operation

Roads constructed to develop, service, or maintain facilities within this management area should not be maintained or managed for public use. Public use, however, may be permitted when conflicts with other resources are minor. Closures using the Prohibit traffic scheme should be applied if protection of facilities is required.

Roads passing through a corridor for other purposes should be managed commensurate with the adjacent management areas.

Protection

Fire Suppression

Fire Suppression Strategy, Control, should be used.

Fire Suppression Priority 1, protect life and property, will be used and all fuels should be disposed or removed.

Pest Suppression and Prevention

The protection of adjacent resource values should be emphasized in pest suppression and prevention activities. <FP IV-150]

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Management Area Categories 8 and N

Includes Management Areas A7, 8D, W7, and NA FP IV-108>

Goal

Protect the Wild or Scenic River characteristics pending possible addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied

Lands within 1/4 mile of designated rivers within the Forest boundary appearing to be both eligible and suitable for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Also included are those eligible river corridors for which suitability has not yet been determined. Suitability for those rivers will be determined after the Forest Plan is approved.

Desired Future Condition

Wild Rivers - A7, 8D, and W7

Wild Rivers are generally inaccessible by road, but can be reached by trail or water. Vegetation is varied in size, species, and age, and is predominantly the product of natural succession. Vegetation may vary from natural openings through stands of mature and old-growth timber. Along Wild Rivers, the opportunity to interact with a natural environment, away from the sights and sounds of other people, is available. A high degree of challenge is offered.

Scenic Rivers - NA

Vegetation is varied in size, species, and age, and is predominantly the product of natural succession. Vegetation may vary from natural openings through stands of mature and old-growth timber. Some structures, farming, and evidence of timber harvest may be visible, but the shorelines are largely undeveloped. The rivers are accessed in some places by road and in some instances a major travel route parallels the river. A challenging interaction with the natural environment is available.

Standards and Guidelines

The following direction applies to all management areas in MAC 8 and N unless otherwise indicated. Wild and Scenic Rivers within Wildernesses and the National Volcanic Monument are subject to the management direction for those areas. Additional Management Direction is described in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and guidelines for its implementation. All the following direction is subject to Aquatic Conservation Strategy and Forest-wide direction described in Chapter 2, which may be more restrictive.

Recreation

Planning and Inventory

- 1a. Those rivers determined to be suitable, and their immediate environment, are recommended for designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

Rivers for which suitability has not been determined will require additional analysis. If the analysis finds one or more rivers or segments to be suitable, those will also be recommended for designation under the Act. Until the analysis is completed, no activities should be permitted that would alter the eligibility or potential classification of the stream.

- 1b. Many of the Wild and Scenic River corridors include lands which are actually extensions of other management areas outside of, but adjacent to, the river corridor. Included are lands having attributes needed to complete other prescriptions such as Special Interest Areas, Developed Recreation Sites, and Visual Emphasis Viewsheds. Where the management direction for these lands is more restrictive than that for the Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River corridor in which they occur, the more restrictive direction applies. These “included” management area prescriptions are considered to be a part of these recommendations for designation under the Act.
- 2. Cultural resource surveys for identification of significant resources are encouraged. Cultural resources and other features of interest which are not jeopardized by public exposure may be interpreted.

The Visual Quality Objectives and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes assigned to these management areas are:

WILD RIVER

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
A7 and 8D	Preservation	Semi-primitive Non-Motorized
W7	Preservation	Special Area

Within Wildernesses, the Wilderness Recreation Opportunity Spectrum is used. Prescription A7 is applicable only within the National Volcanic Monument. Prescription W7 is applicable only within Wilderness, MAC-W.

SCENIC RIVER

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
NA	Retention	Roaded Natural

Facility and Site Reconstruction and Construction

Site design and facility selection should be compatible with the assigned ROS or WROS Level:

Wild River

Facilities are generally not permitted in wildernesses. Along other Wild Rivers, recreation sites should be limited to simple comfort and convenience facilities located outside the Riparian Reserve.

Scenic River

Subject to meeting the goals of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy, recreation sites may be established in close proximity to the river, but should be widely spaced, blend with the natural landscape, and be screened from the river. Recreation sites should consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

Facility and Site Management and Use Administration

1. Off-road vehicles are not permitted in Wild River corridors; they may be permitted in Scenic River corridors on designated trails.
2. Guide service and other recreation concessions in keeping with the assigned ROS or WROS class may be permitted.

Wildlife

Structural Habitat Improvement and Maintenance

Structural habitat improvements should utilize native or natural-appearing materials.

Range

Administration

Livestock grazing may be permitted.

Timber

Administration, Regeneration, and Intermediate Harvest

Wild Rivers — Ordinary timber salvage is not permitted.

Scenic Rivers — Timber salvage is not permitted in the NA management area.

Firewood Cutting

Firewood cutting for home or commercial use should not be permitted in areas recommended for Wild River classification. Gathering firewood for campfire use may be permitted.

Genetic Forest Tree Improvement Program

Genetic improvement activities in Wild and Scenic Rivers are limited to select trees.

Minerals and Geology

Development Proposals

1. Common mineral material sources should not be developed.
2. A no-surface occupancy stipulation will be encouraged in mineral leases.
3. Prior to, and in some instances after designation under the 1968 Act, rivers are generally subject to mining claim location and mineral exploration. Approved plans will include reasonable mitigation and reclamation measures to minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation and visual impairment.

Lands

Special Use Management

1. Utility corridors, dams, diversions and hydroelectric power facilities will be prohibited to the extent of Forest Service authority. Existing facilities may be maintained.
2. Locating new utility lines within Scenic River corridors should be discouraged. Where no reasonable alternative exists, routes should cross, not parallel, the river or be limited to the existing right-of-way.
3. Federal licenses or permits for water resource projects, including dams and transmission lines, will not be recommended unless the project will not have a direct and adverse affect on the Wild or Scenic River character.

Landownership

National Forest lands should be placed in Ownership Category II, Retain.

Other ownerships should be in Category V, Additional Study.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Study

Encourage the participation and cooperation of public and private landholders, particularly in river corridors including other ownerships.

Facilities

Transportation Planning and Inventory

1. Roads should not be permitted in Wild River corridors.
2. In Scenic River corridors, roads may occasionally cross or come near the river, but they should be infrequent and inconspicuous.

3. Roads and other facilities are also limited due to the “included” prescriptions described under Standards and Guidelines, Recreation, No. 1(b).

Road Operation

Roads accessing developed recreation sites within Scenic and Recreation River corridors should be managed to accommodate passenger car traffic.

Local roads not required for a specific recreational objective should be closed using the Eliminate or Prohibit traffic management schemes, or decommissioned.

Major through roads should be managed using the Encourage traffic management scheme.

Protection

Fire Management

Heavy equipment should not be used in the foreground as seen from the river.

Fire Suppression

1. The Fire Suppression Strategy, Control, should be used.
2. In Wild River Corridors use suppression techniques which result in the least possible evidence of human activity.

Pest Suppression and Prevention

1. Strategies which protect the Wild or Scenic character of these areas and avoid the degradation of water quality should be used to suppress the outbreak of pests.
2. Unacceptable damage to sensitive visual areas should be prevented with Integrated Pest Management strategies; cultural methods should be preferred.
3. Pest suppression and prevention methods which maintain the visual and recreation attributes of these areas and protect adjacent resource values should be emphasized. <FP IV-112]

Wildlife Special

Management Area Category I

Includes Management Areas IL, IM, and IX [FP IV-126]

Goal

Sustain or enhance a limited and significant habitat to support dependent wildlife.

Description of Lands Where This MAC is Applied

Distinctive habitats such as marshes, caves, mineral licks, and particular groves of old growth. These habitats are generally fragile, limited in size, uncommon, and important to numerous species of wildlife. They require a separate MAC because they do not clearly meet the criteria for other wildlife MACs.

Desired Future Condition

Management activities are not evident in most of the area; there are few or no roads, and signs of other activities are minimal. Vegetation is generally the product of natural succession, although some enhancement of habitat may have occurred, e.g., planting of browse species. Vegetation ranges from natural openings through stands of mature and old-growth timber. Recreational activities which entail high densities of users will not be encouraged; however, some hunting and fishing may occur. These areas may be of particular interest to naturalists.

Standards and Guidelines

The following direction applies to all management areas in MAC I, unless otherwise indicated.

Recreation

Planning and Inventory

1. Opportunities for viewing, photographing, interpreting wildlife, cultural, biological and other features, should be evaluated and may be permitted when it is determined they would not result in harassment to wildlife. Generally, development or management which concentrates recreational activity should not be permitted.
2. The Visual Quality Objectives and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes applied to these management areas are:

Management Prescription	VQO	ROS
IL	Retention	Roaded Natural
IM	Partial Retention	Roaded Natural
IX	Modification	Roaded Modified

Facility and Site Trail Reconstruction and Construction

Other than trails, recreation facilities should not be built.

Use Administration

Off-road vehicles, including oversnow machines, should not be permitted.

Wildlife

Habitat Improvement

Direct wildlife and fisheries habitat improvements should be emphasized.

Range

Administration

Grazing will not be permitted except outside of the beaver and waterfowl habitat enclosure in Cave Creek and within the Grand (3078) heron rookery.

Timber

Planning

Individual trees, or small groups, may be cut to improve wildlife habitat, for instance, to provide snags or down material. Alteration of the vegetative character of the area is not permitted. Ordinary timber salvage should be permitted only if an environmental assessment clearly indicates removal outweighs the in-place value of the material to wildlife.

Firewood Cutting

Firewood cutting, except for campfire use, should not be permitted.

Genetic Forest Tree Improvement Program

Genetic improvement activities should be limited to select trees.

Minerals And Geology

Inventory and Development Proposals

1. Common mineral material sources should not be inventoried or developed.
2. Where reasonable and practical, exploration should be conducted in a manner which does not adversely affect wildlife. It should take into account wildlife cycles such as migration and calving.
3. Plans for exploration or development will minimize disturbance to wildlife. Transportation and other facilities should be designed to minimum standards and be obliterated and rehabilitated when the project terminates.

Lands

Special Use Management

Leases, rights-of-way, easements, and other permits should be granted only if they do not adversely affect the habitat. Nonconforming uses should be ended when opportunity allows.

FERC License and Permits

Recommendations for exploration and project permits should minimize disturbance to wildlife and habitat.

Withdrawals, Modifications and Revocations

Subject to a determination of values, including mineral values, some or all of the area should be withdrawn from mineral entry if required to protect the habitat.

Landownership Planning

All lands will be placed in Ownership Category II, Retain or Acquire.

Facilities

Transportation Planning

New roads and other facility construction should not be permitted. Existing roads should be decommissioned if not required for through traffic.

Local roads that remain open should not be managed for public travel in passenger cars. Seasonal closure of roads should be applied where needed to protect wildlife values.

Protection

Fire Management

The use of prescribed fire to maintain or enhance wildlife habitat may be permitted.

Fire Suppression

In periods of low fire hazard, Fire Suppression Strategy, Confine, should be used. During the fire season, Strategy, Control, should apply.

Pest Suppression and Prevention

Pest suppression and prevention should be undertaken when outbreaks threaten wildlife objectives within the area and when adjacent areas are seriously threatened. Biological methods should be favored and suppression efforts should concentrate on the perimeter. <FP IV-12]