

APPENDIX 23 - FSM 2700 SUPPLEMENTAL		
	<p>FOREST SERVICE MANUAL CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST TUCSON, AZ</p>	

FSM 2700 – SPECIAL USES MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 2710 – SPECIAL USES AUTHORIZATIONS

Supplement No.: 2700-1993-1.

Effective Date: April 1, 1993.

Duration: This supplement is effective until superseded or removed.

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Forest Supervisor

Date Approved: 04/01/1993

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New Document	2713.3	03 Pages
Superseded Document(s) (Supplement Number and Effective Date)		00 Pages

Digest: Establishes requirements for an operating plan regarding bears and other wild animals.

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TITLE 2700 - SPECIAL USES MANAGEMENT

2713.3 - Special Conditions. An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan shall be prepared for all permits that authorize food storage, food service to employees, members of the general public, or garbage storage or handling.

In addition to other concerns specified in the O&M Plan, the following shall be included:

1. Bears. Black bears are forest residents. They are wild and unpredictable. They normally do not attack or threaten people unless provoked, but food will attract their interest. Bears recognize food and food containers by sight and smell, including ice chests, grocery sacks, cardboard boxes, canned goods, freeze dried foods and pet foods. Bears consider odorous products to be potential food. Odorous items include things such as food, garbage, toothpaste, insect repellent, suntan lotion, etc. Bears are active at all hours, both day and night. Bears are clever and resourceful. If a bear is encountered, throw objects, bang pots, yell or clap hands to frighten them away. Do this before the bear gets close to you. Do not try to approach a bear and do not tease or crowd them. Avoid getting between a sow and her cubs. Frighten bears away before they reach food, otherwise they will be difficult to remove. All employees, guests, and visitors must be informed that they are to abide by the following requirements. In addition to bears, other wildlife such as skunks, raccoons, and coatis, are also attracted to available foodstuff. Therefore, the following requirements will be enforced:

- a. Feeding bears is strictly prohibited. Treat all wild animals as dangerous.
- b. All food and garbage must be stored in bear-proof facilities.
- c. Bear-proof garbage storage shall not be allowed to overflow.
- d. Food shall not be left unattended where bears could have access to it.
- e. Do not bury garbage, scatter organic waste, or leave foil or other food packaging in grills or campfire.
- f. All garbage shall be transported to an approved sanitary landfill at frequent intervals with a minimum of at least once per week.
- g. Garbage storage facilities shall be cleaned on a regular basis with hot water, soap, and disinfectant in order to minimize odors.
- h. Garbage storage facilities (dumpsters, out buildings, trailers, etc.) shall be kept clean, odor-free, and be bear-proofed. Bears are both extremely strong and persistent and appropriate measures must be taken to prevent bears from getting into garbage storage. It

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is important to prevent bears from detecting the presence of stored garbage, but if discovered by bears, it must be stored in a manner that will prevent bears from getting to it.

i. Food service and eating areas shall be cleaned up immediately after use and kept clean. Dishes and other food preparation materials shall be cleaned and stored immediately after food service has been completed, particularly if these facilities are outside. Thoroughly clean barbecue grills after use; remove and dispose of grease and food particles in bear-proof garbage facilities. Food is not to be kept or eaten in areas outside of the designated food service locales, such as sleeping areas. This is especially important if these sites are outside or in tents.

Permittees shall be notified that advice and assistance to prevent conflicts with wildlife may be available from Forest Service employees, the Arizona Game & Fish Department, and the North American Bear Society. Organization camps will be encouraged to institute a program to train counselors and directors.