facilities such as intermittent livestock crossing locations, water gaps, or other infrastructure used to minimize impacts to riparian areas at a larger scale.

8 Measures should be used to minimize the risk of association and provide effective separation between permitted domestic sheep and goats and wild bighorn sheep to prevent the transfer of disease from permitted domestic sheep and goats to wild sheep.

9 Converting grazing allotments from cattle to domestic sheep should not be considered within occupied bighorn sheep habitat to prevent the spread of disease between domestic and wild sheep populations. As opportunities arise, allotments near occupied bighorn sheep habitat should be considered for conversion from domestic sheep grazing to cattle grazing in cooperation with affected parties.

Management Approaches for Livestock Grazing

Collaborate with permittees, tribes, educational institutions, other agencies, and stakeholders in achieving and maintaining desired conditions, including invasive species management.

Collaborate and communicate with permittees to facilitate ecologically and economically sustainable rangeland management, livestock grazing practices, and ecosystem goods and services.

Regularly review active allotment management plans.

When selecting and installing escape devices, consider devices made of long-lasting and grip-able materials that can be firmly attached to and meet the sides of the water development, and extend down to the bottom or lowest expected water level.

Consider establishing forage reserves to improve flexibility and balance between restoring fire-adapted ecosystems and range management.

When developing Annual Operating Instructions for grazing permit holders, consider the need for motorized travel off the designated road system and off-road to carry out required management practices necessary to comply with the terms and conditions of the Term Grazing Permit. Examples of required management practices include, but are not limited to: the repair and maintenance of structural range improvements; transport and placement of mineral or protein supplement; and tending to sick or injured animals.

Include the condition of young aspen regeneration in annual allotment management monitoring and allotment analysis and trend monitoring. Livestock use in areas with aspen should be authorized at levels that are consistent with the desired conditions for aspen regeneration and establishment and do not result in excessive herbivory or heavy grazing intensity, as defined in FSH 2209.13 Chapter 90 Section 92.14b. Prevent excessive herbivory on young aspen regeneration with exclosures (fencing), deferred grazing, herding, and alternative water sources, along with adjustments in Allotment Management Plans. Include maintenance of exclosures (fencing) in project implementation, to continue until aspen regeneration is large enough to withstand browsing pressure. These practices have been shown to limit the amount of grazing on aspen and riparian vegetation. Additional adjustments in management may be necessary to reduce herbivory on aspen, as aspen restoration increases with new management direction.

Forest Products

General Description for Forest Products

National Forest System lands were established with the intent of providing goods and services to satisfy public needs over the long term, which includes the production of a sustainable supply of forest products.

Forest products fall into three categories: (1) timber, (2) special forest products, and (3) forest botanical products. Timber products include firewood, wood pellets for home and industrial heating, structural panels, animal bedding, wood molding, pallets, structural lumber, posts and poles, sawtimber, pulpwood, non-sawlog materials removed in log form, cull logs, small roundwood, house logs, and biomass for electricity. Special forest products include bark, berries, boughs, bryophytes (nonvascular plants such as mosses), bulbs, burls (deformed tree growths), cactus, Christmas trees, cones, ferns, firewood, forbs, fungi (including mushrooms), grasses, nuts (including pinyon nuts which are important to American Indian tribes), pine straw, roots, sedges, seeds, transplants, tree sap, wildflowers, fence material, mine props, posts and poles, and rails. Forest botanical products are a subset of special forest products, but exclude timber products such as Christmas trees, firewood, fence materials, mine props, rails, posts, and poles. Forest products do not include rocks, minerals, animals, animal parts, insects, worms, soil, or water.

Desired Conditions for Forest Products

FW-FProd-DC

1 The Coconino NF provides a sustainable supply of forest products consistent with other resource desired conditions and applicable laws and regulations. This supply contributes to the stability and social, economic, and cultural aspects of the communities in central and northern Arizona.

2 Silvicultural treatments for forest products reflect natural disturbance regimes and contribute to ecosystem sustainability. Silvicultural timber cutting techniques integrate considerations for socioeconomic values, water quality, soils, wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities, visual quality, and other values, while providing opportunity for a sustainable and appropriately scaled industry.

3 Traditional and ceremonial tribal uses for forest products, such as the collection of medicinal plants, wild plant foods, basketry materials, kiva beams, and firewood, are available under conditions and procedures that minimize restrictions and are consistent with laws, regulations, and agreements with tribes.

Standard for Forest Products

FW-FProd-S

1 No harvest for purposes of timber production shall occur on lands not suited for timber production.

Guidelines for Forest Products

FW-FProd-G

1 Timber harvest activities should be designed to be consistent with maintaining or moving toward ecological/social desired conditions.

2 Harvesting systems should be selected based on their ability to meet desired conditions and not on their ability to provide the greatest dollar return.

3 Collection of forest products should be authorized only when information is available to ensure the product will persist on the forest.

4 Plant species recognized as rare, limited in distribution, or on the Southwestern Region's sensitive species list should not be collected unless the forest has information that the species can withstand collection and will persist on the forest. Research collection requests should be considered when the results of the research will aid management of the collected species.

Management Approaches for Forest Products

Work with agencies, private organizations, and individuals to promote forest product use when forest products are available as a result of forest management activities.

Encourage use of forest products in lieu of onsite burning or chipping.

Ensure the continued sustainability of special forest products through observation of commercial sales and personal use permit harvest levels.

Recognize the needs of members of tribes whose historic ties include the land now administered by the Coconino NF to collect forest materials for traditional, ceremonial, and subsistence purposes.

Work with tribal members to facilitate collection of forest products needed for traditional activities and ceremonial uses.

Encourage the use of forest products to reduce or soften the scenic impacts of utility and transportation corridors.

Mineral Resources

General Description and Background for Mineral Resources

Mineral resources on the Coconino NF fall into three legal and regulatory categories:

(1) locatable minerals under the 1872 Mining Law, which include hard rock minerals like gold, silver, and other metals and which are subject to claim staking; (2) salable (permitted) mineral activities such as sand, gravel, and common building stone; and (3) leasable minerals which includes geothermal resources and oil and gas. The Forest Service and the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) jointly share authorities to administer and manage the exploration and development of Federal mineral and energy resources on the forest, with the exception of salable (common variety) minerals. The Forest Service has sole responsibility for salable minerals. The Forest Service is responsible for managing the occupancy and use of the surface resources by individuals and companies conducting locatable and leasable mineral activities. Leasable mineral activities proposed on the forest generally require some form of consent of the Forest Service to the BLM, and are subject to prescribed conditions to ensure adequate resource protection and utilization of the lands for the purposes for which they were acquired or are being administered. Several areas across the forest have been withdrawn from mineral entry, subject to valid existing mineral rights. The withdrawal from the Mining Law only affects the staking of new claims in the area. Claims that pre-date the withdrawal, if they have valid existing rights, are not affected.

Desired Conditions for Mineral Resources

FW-Minerals-DC

1 Mineral and mining activities meet the legal mandates to facilitate the development of minerals on the Coconino NF in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to surface and groundwater resources, and that do not detract from maintaining or meeting other desired conditions applicable to the area.

8 For projects where long-term access is not needed, temporary roads should be used and naturalized in a timely manner. The intention is to have the road footprint, and potential impacts from road use, such as possible introduction of invasive species, modification of scenic integrity objectives, or increased sedimentation into connected waters, on the landscape for as short a time as possible.

9 Bridges, culverts, stream crossings on permanent roads, and diversion structures should be designed to allow safe passage for aquatic organisms. Passage barriers are acceptable when needed to physically separate native and non-native species.

10 Facilities on National Forest System lands should be designed to incorporate principles of sustainability and to reflect their place within the natural and cultural landscape. To manage unique design issues associated with specific areas or unusual circumstances, specific built environment image guides should be developed.

Management Approaches for Roads and Facilities

Roads

Work closely with the State, counties, and other Federal agencies to resolve right-of-way issues and to ensure that public access to the various parts of the Coconino NF on State, county, or permanent National Forest System roads meets management objectives for all ownerships.

Work closely with utilities to ensure access to rights-of-way and infrastructure.

Cooperate with the National Park Service to identify Forest Service roads near boundaries with national monuments that should be closed or decommissioned from the system to prevent trespass onto National Park Service land.

Consider wildlife and plant habitat needs early in the transportation and development planning process.

Work closely with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, Arizona Wildlife Linkages Working Group, Arizona Department of Transportation, and others to identify linkages and potential barriers to wildlife movement and to mitigate such threats during project design.

Coordinate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and other interested parties, during updates to the Motor Vehicle Travel Map (MVUM) and during other affected NEPA projects, on identifying potential adjustments to ROS in areas of ROS inventory concern covered by those projects.

Take advantage of opportunities to work with the Federal Highway Administration, Arizona Department of Transportation, and other road management agencies to improve safe wildlife movement across interstate highways.

Encourage private landowners who use forest roads to take maintenance responsibility for roads that serve primarily private uses.

Cooperate with local and regional governments, Federal Highway Administration and Arizona Department of Transportation on the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of highway corridors.
The application of timing restrictions, like those referenced in FW-WFP-S-1 and FW-WFP-G-8, will be based on site-specific information and may vary depending on variables such as species; weather; timing of activity relative to species life cycle; or duration, frequency, and type of

activities that are occurring in the species' habitat. Other variables to be considered could include the duration, extent, and intensity of the proposed activity, or the type of activity itself, such as emergency or safety-related actions versus non-emergency activities. The best available information and science is utilized to develop timing restrictions to reduce impacts to disturbance-sensitive species.

Factors in prioritizing the naturalization of decommissioned and unauthorized roads include the following:

- Watershed Condition
  - Soils that are receiving, or are expected to receive, damage to the extent that soil productivity is or will be significantly impaired outside of the road prism.
  - Riparian areas (springs, wetlands, or stream reaches) that are impaired or non-attaining due to sedimentation or alterations to hydrology related to the road.
  - Meadows at the TEUI montane meadows polygon map unit scale that are likely to be or are being damaged.
  - Poorly located, designed, or maintained roads connected to downstream impaired or non-attaining waters, where potential for increased runoff and sedimentation is high.
- Wildlife, Fish, and Plants
  - Habitats for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species that are susceptible to roads as barriers or roads as mortality hazards.
- Social and Cultural Values
  - Areas of high or very high scenic integrity.
  - Roads that provide undesirable access to archaeological sites and areas of traditional cultural use by consulting tribes.
  - Areas where user conflict must be resolved or to ensure public safety.
  - Areas with Semiprimitive non-motorized ROS objectives.
  - Roads where use levels or road maintenance causes adverse noise effects to recreational experiences.
  - Redundant roads.
  - Roads that are not identified on the motor vehicle use map, which are not needed for administrative purposes.
  - Roads that continue to be used for public access despite motorized restrictions.

Facilities

Develop design narratives that provide criteria to determine the appropriate location, capacity, and type of facility required to meet user needs in the context of the forest setting.

Consult with archaeology staff on adaptive reuse and historic significance of structures that are older than 50 years. Reference the current facility master plan required by FSH 7300 to address reuse and historical significance of structures. Consult the master plan for historical status, condition, and recommendation categories.

Evaluate outdated facilities and sites for current and future needs, potential reuse, and the ability

to update or retrofit in order to meet the agency's mission in an economical manner.

Protect native plants to the extent possible by site design and mitigation measures during construction.

Land Adjustments

See appendix A, map 11.

General Description for Land Adjustments

Land adjustments are the real estate transactions on the forest including sale, purchase, exchange, conveyance, and rights-of-way. Land exchange and land purchase have been, and will continue to be, the means by which the Coconino NF acquires key wildland resources and open space areas. Land exchanges are discretionary, by regulation.

Desired Conditions for Land Adjustments

FW-LndAdj-DC

1 The Coconino NF has a mostly contiguous land base that provides for biologically diverse public lands with minimal impacts from adjacent land uses. Most of the forest has a natural- appearing landscape that has not lost its wildland character. Open space values are retained, including those related to naturally appearing landscapes, wildlife habitat, riparian/wetland character, and recreational opportunities.

2 Easement rights-of-way across lands of other ownership provide access to the forest.

Guidelines for Land Adjustments

FW-LndAdj-G

1 To better promote the mission of the agency, lands that the forest considers for acquisition should have one or more of the following qualities:

- Contains habitat for threatened or endangered species and sensitive species.
- Contributes to the continuity of wildlife and plant habitat.
- Contains or influences wetlands, riparian areas, or other water-related features
- Provides needed access, protects public lands from fire or encroachment, or prevents damage to resources.
- Contributes to areas of high or very high scenic integrity.
- Improves the ability to manage a designated special area.
- Contains significant sites with cultural, scientific, or recreational values.

2 To retain the Forest's setting and contribution, lands that leave Forest ownership as part of a land adjustment should have one or more of the following qualities:

- Isolated from other National Forest System lands.
- Does not contain unique cultural, scientific, or ecological resources.
- Managed for a single commercial or other special use, for which it is being exchanged or sold.
- Has lost its wildland characteristics.

activities that increase our capacity to serve a diverse population while promoting social, economic, and natural resource sustainability.

Coordinate with local governments to provide for snow removal and safe conditions for travel to and from winter outdoor activities.

Coordinate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and other stakeholders to provide a network of wildlife viewing opportunities.

Coordinate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department to provide fishing access to meet goals and objectives of the Department's fisheries plans.

Collaborate with local agencies, communities, groups, organizations, and other stakeholders on transportation solutions that reduce traffic and resource impacts at high use recreation areas.

Collaborate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, local law enforcement, and other stakeholders to address issues and opportunities related to recreational shooting on the Coconino NF.

Adopt design standards and best management practices as they become available for recreation activities to provide safe recreation opportunities and to minimize resource impacts.

Coordinate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department as well as other individuals and organizations to identify and record locations on the Forest that do not align with the surrounding ROS settings based on existing on-the-ground conditions and use. This will improve information available to the Forest for project-specific planning, considering more current site-specific data regarding recreation use and opportunities.

Developed Recreation

(See appendix A, maps 2, 3, and 14.)

General Description and Background for Developed Recreation

Developed facilities are sites where the Forest Service provides multiple amenities for the purpose of visitor comfort and convenience. Developed sites on the forest include campgrounds, picnic areas, interpretive sites, and other day-use sites. These areas are typically hardened to accommodate higher levels of use.

Desired Conditions for Developed Recreation

FW-Rec-Dev-DC

1 Developed recreation opportunities are available for individuals, families and groups, with a multitude of recreation experience types. Campgrounds, rental cabins, and reservoirs provide developed recreation opportunities.

2 Developed recreation facilities such as campgrounds, cabins, and picnic areas are clean, energy efficient, and maintained to standard. Developed sites blend with the natural setting, and uses at these areas do not cause damage to ecologically or culturally sensitive areas.

3 Where there are high levels of visitor use, most visitor activities occur at developed sites and on trails designed for high levels of use. High levels of developed recreation use are accommodated by facilities and/or services, such as potable water, sanitation, refuse, and recycling, that balance resource protection with recreation demand.

4 Developed sites promote visitor safety and enjoyment of the area.

5 Developed camping facilities provide a level of amenities appropriate for their desired recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) setting (see appendix A, map 12). Most campgrounds are part of a centralized strategy that consolidates developed recreation opportunities and protects resources.

6 Well planned and maintained trails are available to link users in developed sites to a variety of nearby recreation opportunities.

7 Developed group sites are provided across the forest; are strategically located to protect resources; and reduce the need for large group gatherings in dispersed recreation areas. Developed group sites have varying capacities and provide for adequate sanitation and amenities. Some developed group sites offer users a place to gather near towns and communities, and may be co-located with developed campgrounds or day-use facilities.

8 Developed sites adjacent to water protect water quality, and prevent vegetation damage, soil erosion, and compaction from water-based recreation activities.

9 In and around developed sites, invasive weeds and invasive aquatic organisms are not established or transported.

Guidelines for Developed Recreation

FW-Rec-Dev-G

1 Developed recreation sites should be managed to protect human health and safety, and should be located to avoid floodplains, rock fall areas, and other areas of hazardous concern.

2 To promote a natural-appearing landscape, use of native plant species should be emphasized during planning activities (such as design of new sites or improvements to existing sites). Invasive species should be removed or treated on existing sites before they become widespread within recreational sites.

3 Developed recreation sites should be managed to discourage or prohibit broken or cut tree limbs or the removal of all downed woody debris to maintain a natural-appearing landscape, to maintain the integrity of the site, and to control accelerated erosion.

4 Developed snowplay areas should be planned, designed, and managed to promote human health and safety.

Management Approaches for Developed Recreation

Patrol areas regularly to inspect for public safety, facility/resource protection, and fee compliance.

Adaptively shift limited resources to manage recreation facilities and opportunities as needed.

Determine the operation or closure of a site based on the volume of use and operating costs.

Develop a sustainable mix of Federal funds, area use fees, other funds, and partners to maintain or replace facilities and infrastructure as needed.

Develop design narratives to provide criteria regarding the appropriate location, capacity, and type of facility required to meet user needs in the context of the forest setting. As the public's needs change, use a facilities master planning process to identify the need for adjustments to developed sites and facilities.

Objectives for Trails and Trailheads

FW-Rec-Trails-O

1 Develop or modify 2 to 8 systems of sustainable designated bike trails, equestrian trails, and/or motorized trails to adequately provide for these user groups and reduce conflicts between user groups within 10 years of plan approval.

Guidelines for Trails and Trailheads

FW-Rec-Trails-G

1 Trails and trailheads should be designed, built, rerouted, or maintained utilizing current best practices that promote sustainable trail surfaces, prevent conflicts with neighboring lands, address impacts to other resources, and consider user experiences.

2 To provide access to year-round recreation activities, trailheads that are needed for multi-season recreation access should be designed to accommodate snow removal.

3 Unplanned, user-created trails should be managed to prevent future access. Resources damaged by unplanned, user-created trails should be rehabilitated to accelerate recovery and to prevent further resource impacts.

4 On trails that pass through active range allotments or other fenced boundaries, user friendly gates should be installed adjacent to existing wire gates or in place of wire gates (barbed wire pass-throughs) to facilitate easier passage for recreational users and to prevent unintended movement of livestock.

5 Closed roads should be considered for conversion to motorized and/or non-motorized trails to promote or expand recreation opportunities when it benefits or does not degrade other resources.

6 Motorized trails and trail systems should be designed to move users away from residential areas and to reduce conflicts between motorized users and neighboring lands.

Management Approaches for Trails and Trailheads

Work with the Arizona Trail Association, Great Western Trail Association, and other associated groups to maintain the long-distance trail opportunities on the Forest.

In general, multi-use trails are preferred, though single-use trails may be considered where trail design cannot mitigate user conflicts or provide for a sustainable recreation settings between multi-use types. The consideration of single-use trails will take into account user safety and potential effects on forest resources.

Collaborate with county and city trails coordinators, local groups, and area residents, when conducting trail planning. Consider needs for non-motorized and motorized trails, and provide opportunities for both.

Maintain and expand volunteer partnerships with local communities, organizations, groups, and agencies to assist in trail planning, construction, and stewardship.

Coordinate trails and trailhead parking with future development on adjacent lands so as to be proactive in designing trails and trailheads to maintain access to public lands and protect resources.

Desired Conditions for Recommended Wilderness

SA-RWild-DC

1 The primitive and undeveloped characteristics of recommended wilderness are maintained or enhanced.

2 Ecological systems are substantially free from the effects of modern civilization, and evidence of modern human control or manipulation is reduced.

3 Native species and unique features of the area are preserved.

4 Scenery and wilderness recreation opportunities are emphasized.

5 There is little evidence of structures, construction, habitations, and other signs of modern human presence or occupation.

6 Mechanized recreation occurs at levels that maintain and do not detract from wilderness values.

Guidelines for Recommended Wilderness

SA-RWild-G

1 Existing structures should be maintained, but not expanded, to maintain the area's wilderness character. Maintenance of existing structures should be carried out in a manner that does not expand the evidence of motor vehicle and mechanized equipment use beyond current conditions to maintain the area's wilderness character.

2 To maintain the area's wilderness character, construction of new Forest Service and permitted structures should not occur unless the structure's presence and future maintenance can be carried out in a manner consistent with the area's wilderness character.

3 Motor vehicle use should occur only for limited administrative and permitted activities, and as defined on motor vehicle use and over-snow vehicle maps, to be consistent with the area's wilderness character.[1]

4 Trail maintenance should be conducted to be consistent with the primitive setting of the area.

5 New trails should be designed for non-motorized and non-mechanized activities to preserve the area's wilderness character.

Management Approaches for Recommended Wilderness

For new proposals, uses, or authorizations within recommended wilderness, review how proposed activities would affect wilderness character and consider potential alternatives to the proposal that would minimize effects to wilderness character.

Prioritize recommended wilderness boundary management where encroachments are likely to occur or management actions conflict with recommended wilderness.

[1] Existing uses within recommended wilderness will be allowed to continue so long as the effects of those uses will not preclude the maintenance of the presently existing wilderness characteristics of the area that provide the basis for wilderness recommendation.

Guidelines for Designated and Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

SA-WSR-G

1 Recreation and other activities at designated and eligible rivers and associated corridors should be managed to occur at appropriate locations and intensities to protect and enhance the free-flowing condition, and the outstandingly remarkable values, consistent with the classification.

Management Approaches for Designated and Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

Collaborate with neighboring forests and agencies on the management of designated and eligible wild and scenic rivers.

Coordinate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the statewide Native Fish Conservation Team regarding maintenance of habitat for listed and native species, including the identification of refugia and the establishment or removal of fish barriers for management of native fish.

National Trails

See appendix A, map 2.

General Description and Background for National Trails

There are three national trails on the Coconino NF: the Arizona National Scenic Trail, General George Crook National Recreation Trail, and Wilson Mountain National Recreation Trail.

National Scenic Trails and National Recreation Trails are authorized under the National Trails System Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-543). These trails provide for increasing recreation needs for an expanding population and promote public access, travel and enjoyment of open-air outdoor areas of the Nation. Trails are established near urban areas and within scenic areas in more remote locations.

National Scenic Trail is a designation for protected areas that consist of trails of particular natural beauty and are designated by an act of Congress. These are extended trails that provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and to promote the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the lands through which such trails may pass. A National Scenic Trail is to be managed to provide for its nature and purposes. Activities that would substantially interfere with the purposes for which the trail was designated should be avoided to the extent practicable (16 U.S.C. 1246). The overarching management direction for a National Scenic Trail is outlined in the Comprehensive Plan prepared for the trail. Motorized vehicle use by the general public is prohibited on National Scenic Trails, unless such use is consistent with the applicable policy set forth in the Comprehensive Plan. In general, established motorized uses, both summer and winter, are allowed to continue, but new motorized uses will not be designated on the trail.

National Recreation Trails provide a variety of outdoor opportunities in or near urban areas. The Secretary of Agriculture may establish and designate national recreation trails.

Connecting or side trails provide additional points of public access to national recreation and national scenic trails or provide connections between these trails.

Arizona National Scenic Trail

Developed through a grassroots effort coupled with interagency partnerships, the Arizona Trail was designated by an act of Congress as a national scenic trail in 2009. The Arizona National Scenic Trail (ANST) provides both short- and long-distance non-motorized recreation opportunities in mainly remote and undeveloped settings representative of the dramatic natural landscapes and varied vegetation of Arizona. It is intended to be a primitive, long distance trail that highlights the state's diverse geology, vegetation, wildlife, natural scenery, history, and culture. It connects deserts, mountains, forests, wilderness, canyons, historic sites, communities and people.

The ANST is an 800-mile continuous path from the border with Mexico to the border with Utah. The trail traverses some of the most scenic terrain in the state and areas rich in the history and culture of the Southwest. The visitor is treated to contrasts from the Sonoran desert, to grasslands, oak savannahs, mesquite groves, pinyon juniper woodlands, ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer forests, and riparian areas with large trees and lush vegetation. Cultural influences include prehistoric sites, historic mining activities, historic and present day ranching activities, and restoration activities intended to return forested land to a more sustainable natural condition.

On the Coconino NF, the ANST ascends the Mogollon Rim and crosses the canyons and ridges of the Upper Clear Creek watershed. In this area, visitors come across the historic site of the Battle of the Big Dry Wash and C.C. Cragin Reservoir. North of State Highway 87, the ANST crosses the grasslands, lakes, woodlands, and forests of Anderson Mesa. The ANST traverses the community of Flagstaff and then ascends the lower reaches of the San Francisco Peaks. From there, visitors continue north across the San Francisco Peaks volcanic field to the Kaibab NF and the Grand Canyon.

General George Crook National Recreation Trail

The General George Crook National Recreation Trail was established in 1979, under the authority of the National Trails System Act of 1968. It is an old military supply road along the Mogollon Rim. It was established by General George Crook, head of the military department, as a way of quickly moving troops between Fort Whipple, Fort Verde, and Fort Apache during the Apache Wars period of the 1870s and 1880s. The trail is multi-use and popular with equestrians and mountain bikers as well as hikers. The trail was blazed along the escarpment of the Mogollon Rim, from Fort Verde to Fort Apache.

Wilson Mountain National Recreation Trail

This trail was established in 1979, under the authority of the National Trails System Act of 1968. It is a strenuous hike to the top of Wilson Mountain, providing a panoramic view of the Oak Creek Canyon/Sedona area.

Desired Conditions for National Trails

SA-NatlTrails-DC

1 Scenic integrity and broad views of the surrounding landscapes are retained on national scenic trails and national recreation trails.

2 The integrity of cultural and natural resources, scenery, or recreational experiences is maintained along designated national trails on the Coconino NF.

3 In remote areas on national scenic trails, the sights and sounds of roads, motorized trails, utility corridors, and other facilities and infrastructure are rarely encountered.

Table 14. Recreation and transportation suitability

ROS Settings & Special Area Designations	New Motorized Areas	Permanent Roads	Temporary Roads	Motorized Trails	Mechanized Travel	Non-motorized Travel
Urban, Rural, and Roaded Natural ROS	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
Semiprimitive Motorized ROS	Not Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
Semiprimitive Non-motorized ROS	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
Primitive ROS	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
Designated and Proposed Research Natural Areas	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable
Botanical and Geological Areas	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable [1]	Suitable
Environmental Study Areas	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
Recommended Wilderness	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
Wilderness	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable
Eligible or Designated Wild and Scenic River – Recreation and Scenic	Not Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
Eligible or Designated Wild and Scenic River – Wild	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Suitable

[1] Not Suitable except mechanized travel would be suitable on routes designated for mechanized travel.

Appendix A. Maps

Table of Contents

Maps identifying Terrestrial Ecosystem Response Units (ERUs) and Riparian Areas are provided at a coarse scale. Given the variability of the landscape, in instances where the mapped Terrestrial Ecosystem Response Units (ERUs) and Riparian Areas do not correspond to the vegetation type of a given area, management activities are to be governed by the plan components from the descriptions for Terrestrial ERUs and Riparian Areas that most accurately depict the on-the-ground vegetation type.

Maps displaying the desired Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) and desired Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are provided at the landscape scale. These boundaries are to be used as a framework for management activities and may require flexibility at the ground level to address site-specific conditions and anomalies that are not exact matches with the specific ROS or SIO designation. These types of situations may require field expertise and judgment to identify an area's ROS or SIO and may need to be adjusted to meet site-specific conditions.

For printing: Maps 1 to 4 are formatted to be printed on paper sized at 11 x 17 inches. For printers limited to sheets sized at 8½ x 11 inches, the appropriate settings (e.g., "Fit to Page") will need to be adjusted to ensure that these maps are plotted successfully to your printer.