

APPENDIX B

KEY POLICIES AND DIRECTIVES SYSTEM

Following is a partial listing of national and regional Forest Service policy relevant to this Land and Resource Management Plan. A complete listing can be found in the Forest Service Manual and Forest Service Handbook.

The Forest Service Manual and Forest Service Handbook are both quite lengthy—each comprising nearly 100 three-ring binders. They are both indexed by subject matter. The national direction is printed on white pages, and can be supplemented by regional direction printed on blue pages, and forest direction printed on green pages. Changes to the Manual or Handbook are subject to NEPA procedures. Manual or Handbook direction are available for viewing at District Ranger Offices or the Forest Supervisor's Office.

AMERICAN INDIANS (FSM 1563)

On October 22, 1992, the United States Department of Agriculture issues a policy statement on Indian tribes. The outlined policies include:

1. Supporting the principles of self-governance delineated in the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act.
2. Consulting with tribal governments regarding the influence of USDA activities on water, land, forest, air and other natural resources of tribal governments.
3. Seeking input from tribes on USDA policies and issues affecting tribes and reconciling Indian needs with the principle of good resource management.
4. Observing the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.
5. Working with tribal governments, high schools and universities to encourage the development of agribusiness skills and sharing of information through exchange of technical staff and skills.
6. Encouraging early communication and cooperation between agencies with responsibilities to tribal governments.
7. Consistent with applicable law or regulation, facilitating tribal participation in program planning and activities.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (FSM 2670)

Sensitive Species

Manage sensitive species habitat as directed in interim directive 2600-93-1.

FIRE AND FUELS (FSM 5100)

Fire Suppression

Structural firefighting is the responsibility of local fire service agencies. Structural fire protection

from advancing wildfire within the National Forest Protection Boundary is the responsibility of local fire service agencies and the Forest Service (FSM 5133.1).

Fuel Treatment

2. Cooperate with state and local governments and fire protection districts in the development of fire hazard reduction plans and ordinances by providing technical assistance (FSM 3172, 3173, 3174).
3. Provide a level of protection from wildfire outside of incorporated towns that minimizes the risk of building damage or firefighter exposure. A fire management plan will be written for all facilities on National Forest lands and will be maintained in the Forest's Fire Management Action Plan. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards will be used as guidelines for the development of individual plans. Each plan will provide guidance for structural, vegetative, and infrastructure management of the facilities on the Forest. Planning standards will be used to provide guidance for private landowners requesting direction for wildland fire-protection improvements.

Prescribed Fire

4. Use prescribed fire to accomplish resource management objectives, such as reducing fuel load buildup, wildlife habitat improvement, etc. Identify objectives in conjunction with a burning plan approved by a line officer. Prescribed burns adjoining private or other federal or state lands will be coordinated with the adjoining landowner (FSM 5140).
5. Use prescribed fire where it will meet management objectives in the most economically and ecologically acceptable way (FSM 5140).

GEOLOGY (FSM 2800)

1. Permit appropriate prospecting and collecting proposals for fossils and minerals by non-commercial, scientific, and/or educational institutions, and provide appropriate opportunities for recreational collection of mineral and fossil materials, where consistent with Forest Plan goals and objectives (FSM 2860.3).
2. Prevent unauthorized removal of fossil and mineral resources (FSM 5302).
3. Propose significant paleontologic sites for designation as special interest areas or geologic areas (FSM 2360, 2372, 4063).
4. Identify special geologic hazards and problems that affect land and resource management and encourage research in those areas (FSM 2880, 2883, 2884).

HERITAGE RESOURCES (FSM 2360)

Locate, evaluate, protect and foster public use and enjoyment of heritage resources.

- a. Protect all heritage resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
- b. Nominate all eligible heritage resources to the NRHP.
- c. All projects will be reviewed by a Forest Service professional heritage resources specialist. Complete heritage resource inventories, evaluations and mitigation measures for a project's area of potential effect prior to issuing environmental decision notices (FSM 2361).
- d. Avoid effects to heritage resources until evaluated and determined ineligible for the NRHP.

- e. Implement appropriate mitigative measures in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) when eligible heritage resources will be affected.
- f. Maintain, stabilize, or enhance all eligible heritage resources.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (FSM 4500)

Use only chemicals registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and follow label instructions.

LANDS (FSM 5400)

Landownership Adjustments

1. Work with other federal agencies to consolidate ownership and propose jurisdictional transfers that achieve the following objectives:
 - a. Develop more effective and efficient work units.
 - b. Reduce administrative costs.
 - c. Improve, maintain and simplify user access to public lands.
2. Adjust National Forest System and private lands to create a landownership pattern that meets objectives of the Forest Service and other landowners.
3. Manage National Forest System lands identified for exchange or sale consistent with surrounding management area goals and in accordance with the following:
 - a. Terminate special-use permits on an opportunity basis and in compliance with applicable regulations and Forest Service policy.
 - b. Renew or extend special-use permits on an annual basis only with specific notice of the potential sale or exchange included in the authorization.
 - c. Do not authorize construction of additional permanent facilities.
 - d. Do not adversely affect land values by management activities.
 - e. Do not adversely affect land values through issuance of special-use permits.
 - f. Acquire unrestricted rights-of-way whenever possible to maintain the value of the public land.
 - g. Ensure needed public rights-of-way are retained across all lands conveyed out of public ownership (FSM 5403.1).
4. Convey lands only if:
 - a. Flood hazards on and downstream from conveyed lands are not increased.
 - b. Natural and beneficial values of acquired wetlands equal or exceed those of conveyed wetlands.
 - c. Natural water regimes in wetlands downstream from conveyed lands are not disrupted.
 - d. Lands have been evaluated for the presence of hazardous materials and known hazardous materials have been removed.
 - e. Lands do not contain habitat identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as necessary for recovery of federally listed threatened and endangered species.
 - f. Lands do not contain unique resource characteristics (FSH 5409.13, Chapter 30).
5. Effect jurisdictional transfers that achieve the following objectives:
 - a. Reduce duplication of efforts by users and agencies in terms of time, cost and coordination.

- b. Improve or maintain user access to the administering agency.
- c. Decrease travel and enhance management.
- d. Improve public understanding of applicable laws, regulations, policies and procedures.
- e. Develop more effective and efficient work units.

Property Boundary Administration (FSM 7150)

6. Locate, mark and post landlines according to the following priorities:
 - a. Lines needed to meet planned activities;
 - b. Lines needed to protect NFS lands from encroachment, and
 - c. All other lines (FSM 7152).

MINERALS (FSM 2800)

General

1. Require an operating plan for each significant proposed mineral action that may disturb surface resources (FSM 2817, 2818, 2820).
2. In areas of actively producing sites or areas containing known reserves, consider only surface resource programs compatible with mineral activities.
3. Provide reasonable access to outstanding and reserved mineral rights (FSM 2830.5).
4. In designated Wilderness areas, provide for reasonable access to proposed operations and for restoration of disturbed lands as near as practical to their natural condition when they are no longer needed for operation.
5. Consider significant cave discoveries for mineral withdrawal and other protection measures (FSM 2761, 5302).
6. Deny drilling, mining or production on withdrawn lands, with the exception of valid existing rights at the time of withdrawal (FSM 2811, 2818, 2822, 2823).
7. Resolve suspected abuse of the mining laws such as occupancy of the land for purposes other than prospecting, mining and related operations.
8. Avoid placing or proposing capital investments or other surface resource activities in areas where they would interfere with operating sites or known mineral resources (FSM 2761).
9. Request mineral leasing withdrawals in only specific situations, such as for classified lands.
10. Cover mining activity by an operating plan and performance bond of the appropriate amount.
11. Reclamation will return disturbed lands to the planned uses.

Leasable Minerals

12. Approve Surface Use Plan of Operation (36 CFR 228.107) in conformance with all stipulations included in the lease and necessary conditions of approval determined during review of the proposed Plan of Operation (FSM 2800).

Geophysical Operations

13. Permit geophysical operations on withdrawn, classified lands where the operations do not interfere with purposes for which the lands are withdrawn. Do not permit such operations if significant adverse effects cannot be prevented (FSM 2860).

Coal, Uranium and Non-Energy Common Materials

14. In designated Wilderness, Congressionally designated Wilderness study areas, and areas recommended for Wilderness in RARE II upon which Congress has not taken final action:
 - a. Prospecting for and disposals of common varieties of mineral materials will not be authorized.
 - b. Coal mining in the National Wilderness Preservation System is prohibited by the Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975.
 - c. Unless there is statutory language to the contrary, in which case the statutory provisions control, recommend, or consent to BLM for issuance of leases or permits where operations, including surface-based access, product transportation and other necessary ancillary facilities, will not cause irreversible and irretrievable damage to surface resources and where the lands disturbed can be restored as near as practical to natural conditions.
15. In classified lands other than Wilderness (Wild and Scenic River Systems, RARE II Further Planning areas, National Recreation Areas, National Historic Sites, Natural Areas, Special Areas—such as geological, scenic and zoological, and some other specific classifications):
 - a. Authorize common variety exploration and disposals under terms and conditions to protect the purposes for which the lands were classified. The objective of reclamation requirements will be to return lands to a condition suitable for the purposes for which they were classified. For special areas classified under 36 CFR 294 and 251.23 for specific management purposes, the regulatory provisions permit no use or occupancy inconsistent with the classification.
 - b. Coal mining is prohibited by the Coal Leasing Amendment Act of 1975, within the National System of Trails and the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, including study rivers designated by that Act.
 - c. Recommend or consent to BLM for issuance of leases permits or licenses only when terms and conditions can be applied that will protect the purposes for which the lands were classified.

RANGE (FSM 2200)

1. Allotment management plans (AMPs) need to provide for threatened, endangered and sensitive species (FSM 2203, 2211, 2212).
2. When updating AMPs, display forage utilization factors by type of management, the season of use, and the ecological type by condition and seral stage within the AMP (FSM 2210, 2211).
3. Construct structural improvements to maintain or improve rangeland conditions within classified Wilderness, consistent with Wilderness values (FSM 2323.26).
4. Riparian utilization or stubble-remaining standards are to be developed and included in AMPs. Consider season of use to minimize impacts on riparian zones (FSM 2211, 2212, 2526).
5. Give emphasis to developing livestock management strategies that are economically efficient, environmentally sound and compatible with other resources (FSM 2212.03 - 2212.8).
6. Structural and non-structural improvements to maintain or improve rangeland conditions will be designed to benefit livestock and wildlife and minimize impacts on wildlife and recreation users (FSH 2209.22, 2209.23, FSM 2240).

RECREATION (FSM 2300)

Developed

1. Where terrain allows and demand exists, facilities will be considered for development to accommodate people with disabilities. Different challenge levels will be planned, depending upon the nature of the improvement and the principal form of recreation being provided.
2. The customer will be recognized as a spectrum of our society interested in a wide array of dispersed, sedentary, adventure, developed, guided, self-determined, motorized and non-motorized activities in controlled and uncontrolled environments. Potential customers will be recognized as those who might use National Forest resources if appropriate services and resources were available (FSM 2330).
3. Sites will be managed and maintained according to the needs of our customers using the site. Safety and cleanliness are of utmost importance. Remove hazardous and/or dead trees in developed sites (FSM 2331 R-2 Supplement #70, FSM 2332).
4. The type and level of development sophistication in developed sites may vary, depending upon the situation and need. They are developed by the Forest Service, concessionaires or cooperators and may be managed by any or a mix of these (FSM 2303).

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

5. A recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) table is included in Chapter 1 of this Forest Plan. A decision to change an ROS class will be documented in a NEPA decision document (FSM 1922.15, 2310.3).

RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (FSM 4060)

1. Discourage or prohibit any public use that contributes to impairment of research or natural values (FSM 4063.36).
2. Use special-use permits or cooperative agreements to authorize and document scientific activity (FSM 4063.37).

RIGHTS-OF-WAY (FSM 5460)

Acquisition

1. Acquire rights-of-way on existing and proposed Forest System roads and trails that cross other than National Forest System lands.
2. Acquire rights-of-way using the following criteria:
 - a. Legal access for existing roads and trails that provide general access to the National Forest.
 - b. Legal access to support planned projects and high priority activities at least two years prior to project implementation (FSM 5461.2).

SOILS (FSM 2550)

1. Soil should not be displaced more than a continuous area of 100 square feet or more (FSH 2509.18 R-2 Supplement).
2. Soils should not be compacted more than (FSM 2509.18 R-2 Supplement):
 - a. A 15 percent increase in bulk density from the average undisturbed density, or

- b. Bulk density values that exceed the following threshold values:
 - 1.25 g/cc — silt and clay
 - 1.30 g/cc — silty clay, silty clay loam and silt loam
 - 1.40 g/cc — loam and clay loam
 - 1.50 g/cc — sandy loam, sandy clay loam and sandy clay
 - 1.60 g/cc — sand and loamy sand
3. Maintain adequate plant cover to protect the watershed and maintain plant health consistent with the soil type.
4. Management practices will be designed and implemented to maintain or improve the long-term soil productivity potential of the National Forest (FSH 2509 R-2 Supplement).
5. Soil quality monitoring will be conducted to determine if soil management goals, objectives and standards are being achieved (FSH 2509 R-2 Supplement).
6. Monitoring results will be used to adjust management activities and mitigating measures where necessary to prevent significant impairment of the long-term soil productivity (FSH 2509 R-2 Supplement).

SPECIAL USES MANAGEMENT (FSM 2700)

1. Act on special-use applications according to the following priorities:
 - a. Those required by law or regulation, or national in scope.
 - b. Those in the public interest, mainly local or regional in nature.
 - c. All others.
2. Do not approve any special-use applications that can be reasonably met on non-federal or other federal lands unless it is clearly in the public interest (FSM 2703.2).
3. Do not approve special-use applications for areas adjacent to developed sites unless the proposed use is compatible with the purpose and use of the developed site.
4. Utilize approved electronic sites where feasible.
5. Do not approve applications for use of federal land that involve any hazardous materials as defined in U.S.C. 9601 et seq., 40 CFR 261.30 and 40 CFR 302.4. The hazardous materials listed are individual chemicals. These references do not relate to hazardous waste dumps (FSM 2703).

TIMBER (FSM 2400)

General

1. Forests are to be managed to provide net public benefits. Many different philosophies and strategies are used that provide benefits desired in the areas of urban interface, those areas used for recreation and viewing, for wildlife habitat, watershed protection, water-yield enhancement, and others, as well as for wood and fiber products. In most cases, these must be integrated. Managers are to develop and use a wide variety of prescriptions to meet these public priorities and to accept that traditional economic considerations must be supplemented with both the empirical and subjective ones (FSM 2470.3).
2. Plan areas for timber harvest only if assured, based on existing technology and knowledge, that long-term soil productivity will not be degraded (FSH 2409.26 Ch. 10).
3. Provide for wildlife habitat improvement and enhancement of other renewable resources in sale area improvement plans.

Tree Stand Improvement (Precommercial Thinning)

4. Provide for accelerated growth, create specific stocking, and improve quality and vigor of timber stands.

Silvicultural Prescriptions

5. Silvicultural prescriptions for tree-stand improvement, including thinning, should evaluate the tradeoffs associated with alternative treatments in terms of increased timber yields, economic efficiency, enhanced wildlife habitat, increased wood-products yield and quality, improved long-term forest health, increased species and structural diversity and the desired future condition for the stand (FSH 2409.26c Chapter 10, FSH 2409.17 Chapter 6).
6. Silvicultural prescriptions will be prepared for all vegetation management activities proposing the management of forested vegetation to work toward achieving the desired future condition (FSH 2409).
7. Apply a variety of silvicultural systems and harvest methods that best meet resource management objectives.
8. Prepare individual silvicultural prescriptions for areas or site-specific practices.
9. Use thinning practices that consider genetic diversity, competition among the trees for water, nutrients and light. The frequency of thinning should depend upon the tree species, financial efficiency, and the site's growing conditions (as commonly measured by site index) (FSH 2409.17 Chapter 6).
10. Where appropriate, reduce competition between desired trees and other vegetation (FSH 2409.17 Chapter 6).
11. If the silvicultural system being applied to a particular area of the landscape is uneven-aged, harvest trees designated for commercial timber production based on the desired density as determined by age class or size, and the objective for the area (FSH 2409.26).
12. In most circumstances, rely on or make primary use of those silvicultural systems that ensure regeneration of forest stands through natural seeding and suckering (FSH 2409.26b Chapter 70).
13. Use artificial regeneration methods when we cannot rely on the natural sequence of events and/or environmental conditions to regenerate the forests within five years or earlier (FSH 2409.26b Chapter 70).
14. Inventory improvement needs in sale areas during sale reconnaissance. Use KV funds as applicable after sale closure to accomplish needed improvements including education and interpretation (FSH 2409.19).

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL

Transportation System Management (FSM 7700)

1. Unless a proposed road is determined necessary as a permanent addition to the National Forest Transportation System, close it and revegetate it. Revegetation will be achieved within six months. Close or obliterate temporary roads immediately when use ends (FSM 7703.1).
2. Retain access rights (FSM 7712.31).
3. Establish the specific purpose and intended use for each existing and proposed road, based on management direction. Document this purpose by writing specific road management objectives, which include appropriate design, operation, and maintenance criteria. Employ traffic (travel) management strategies of encourage, accept, discourage, eliminate, unrestricted, or prohibit on all roads (FSM 7712.31).

4. Develop road management programs to require commercial users to pay their share of road maintenance.
5. Propose state and county roads as Forest Highways where the use and development of National Forest System lands affect the public road system, thus necessitating federal investments to ensure that these roads are safe and adequate. Such designation identifies state and local government roads that qualify for construction and reconstruction funding under the Forest Highway program. Designate and develop Forest Development Roads as Forest Highways when use of the road meets requirements for Forest Highway designation (FSM 7740.3).
6. Coordinate Forest information and directional signs with appropriate transportation agencies (FSM 7103).

Trails (FSM 2300)

7. Provide for a wide range of recreational opportunities, both motorized and non-motorized. The trail system on each National Forest will:
 - a. Consider barrier-free opportunities for all new construction or rehabilitation proposals.
 - b. Not be dedicated to single use unless clearly necessary to resolve conflicts or create unique opportunities.
 - c. Have documentation on the purpose and use of each trail (FSH 2309).
8. Trail systems will be integrated across administrative boundaries, including adjacent Forest Service units, other federal agencies, state, and municipal trails (FSM 2353).
9. Maintain each trail to the standard required for the intended user types.
10. The permanent Forest trail system will be determined and identified in the Forest Trail Development Plan. This plan will include the existing and future trail system, trail use type, trail management objectives, and ROS and visual quality constraints as they apply to trail experiences (FSM 2353).
11. National Historic, Scenic, or Recreation Trails will receive higher priority than other trails for reconstruction, operation and maintenance (FSM 2353).
12. Maintain all trails to established Forest standards.
 - a. Maintain trails in accordance with standards in the Trail Handbook.
 - b. Schedule trail maintenance in accordance with Regional acceptable work standards.
13. Construct or reconstruct trails when needed as part of the transportation system.

VISUAL QUALITY (FSM 2380)

1. Management activities must be consistent with the visual quality objectives (VQO) in this Forest Plan unless a decision is made to change the VQO. A decision to change the VQO will be documented in project NEPA decision documents (FSM 2382.21).
2. At the project implementation stage, the VQO should be refined to the project scale.
3. As new viewer platforms (such as roads, trails, recreation areas or major housing developments outside National Forests) are developed, the VQOs should be reassessed (FSM 2382.32).
4. For areas which do not currently meet the VQO, use landscape rehabilitation as a short term alternative to restore landscapes containing undesirable visual impacts to a desired visual quality (FSM 2383).

WATER (FSM 2520)

Water Quality

Develop integrated soil/water/fishery improvement schedules for watersheds, coordinated with other resources. Coordinate with state wildlife agencies. Apply treatment and land-use controls as needed to restore soil productivity, water quality, channel stability and aquatic habitat. (FSM 2522.03, 2522.2)

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (FSM 2354)

The following guidelines set forth standards for determining the classification (wild, scenic, or recreational) and eventual management of designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (FSH 1909.12):

Wild Rivers

1. Cutting of trees will not be permitted except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience (such as clearing for trails and protection of users) or to protect the environment (such as control of fire). Timber outside the boundary but within the visual corridors will be managed and harvested in a manner to provide special emphasis to visual quality.
2. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited.
3. No development of hydroelectric power facilities is permitted.
4. No flood control dams, levees, or other works are allowed in the channel or river corridor. The natural appearance and essentially primitive character of the river area must be maintained.
5. New mining claims and mineral leases are prohibited within 1/4 mile of the river. Valid claims would not be abrogated. Subject to regulations (36 CFR 228) that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior may prescribe to protect the rivers included in the National System, other existing mining activity would be allowed to continue. Existing mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.
6. No roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel would be permitted within a narrow incised river valley or, if the river valley is broad, within 1/4 mile of the river bank. A few inconspicuous roads leading to the boundary of the river area at the time of study will not disqualify wild river classification. Also, unobtrusive trail bridges could be allowed.
7. Agricultural use is restricted to a limited amount of domestic livestock grazing and hay production to the extent currently practiced. Row crops are prohibited.
8. Major public-use areas, such as large campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters are located outside the wild river area. Simple comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireplaces or shelters, may be provided as necessary within the river area. These should harmonize with the surroundings.
9. A few minor existing structures could be allowed assuming such structures are not incompatible with the essentially primitive and natural values of the viewshed. New structures would not be allowed except in rare instances to achieve management objectives (i.e. structures and activities associated with fisheries enhancement programs).
10. New transmission lines, gas lines, water lines, etc. are discouraged. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values must be evaluated in the selection of the site.

11. Motorized travel on land or water could be permitted, but is generally not compatible with this classification.

Scenic Rivers

12. A wide range of silvicultural practices could be allowed provided that such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The river area should be maintained in its near natural environment. Timber outside the boundary but within the visual scene area should be managed and harvested in a manner that provides special emphasis on visual quality.
13. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited.
14. No development of hydroelectric power facilities is allowed.
15. Flood control dams and levees would be prohibited.
16. Subject to regulations at 36 CFR 228 that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior may prescribe to protect the values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases could be allowed and existing operations allowed to continue. However, mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment.
17. Roads may occasionally bridge the river area and short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or screened railroads could be allowed. Consideration will be given to the type of use for which roads are constructed and the type of use that will occur in the river area.
18. A wider range of agricultural uses is permitted to the extent currently practiced. Row crops are not considered as an intrusion of the “largely primitive” nature of scenic corridors as long as there is not a substantial adverse effect on the natural-like appearance of the river area.
19. Larger scale public use facilities, such as moderate size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters, are allowed if such structures are screened from the river. Modest and unobtrusive marinas also can be allowed.
20. Any concentrations of habitations are limited to relatively short reaches of the river corridor. New structures that would have a direct and adverse effect on river values would not be allowed.
21. New transmission lines, gas lines, water lines, etc. are discouraged. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values must be evaluated in the selection of the site.
22. Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, prohibited or restricted to protect the river values.

Recreational Rivers

23. Timber harvesting would be allowed under standard restrictions to protect the immediate river environment, water quality, scenic, fish and wildlife, and other values.
24. Existing low dams, diversion works, rip rap and other minor structures are allowed provided the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. New structures are prohibited.
25. No development of hydroelectric power facilities is allowed.
26. Existing flood control works may be maintained. New structures are prohibited.
27. Subject to regulations (36 CFR 228) that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior may prescribe to protect values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases are allowed and existing operations are allowed to continue. Mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment.

28. Paralleling roads or railroads could be constructed on one or both riverbanks. There can be several bridge crossings and numerous river access points.
29. Lands may be managed for a full range of agricultural uses to the extent currently practiced.
30. Campgrounds and picnic areas may be established in close proximity to the river. However, recreational classification does not require extensive recreation development.
31. Small communities as well as dispersed or cluster residential developments are allowed. New structures are allowed for both habitation and for intensive recreation use.
32. New transmission lines, gas lines, water lines, etc. are discouraged. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values must be evaluated in the selection of the site.
33. Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, prohibited or restricted. Controls will usually be similar to surrounding lands and waters.

WILDLIFE AND FISH (FSM 2600)

1. Manage animal damage in cooperation with the state wildlife agencies and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to prevent or reduce damage to other resources and direct control toward preventing damage or removing only the offending animal.
2. Provide forage for big game. Allocate forage to big game based on direction in management area prescriptions and FSM 2210, range analysis and allotment management planning.

Endangered or Threatened Species

3. Provide habitat for federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species on National Forest System lands (FSM 2672.24, 2676).
4. Complete biological evaluations on actions authorized through NEPA decision documents, funded or carried out by the Forest Service to determine the effects on federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species (FSM 2672.4).
5. Carry out consultation, “informal” or “formal” as appropriate, with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when biological assessments determine that Forest Service actions may affect federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species (FSM 2671.45).