

APPENDIX E

Tongass National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Prescriptions in Tongass Selected Areas Alternative

Chapter 3 Management Prescriptions¹

Introduction

Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of the Forest Plan present the direction for managing the Tongass National Forest. The components and priority of this direction are explained in Chapter 1. This chapter includes the complete management prescription for each of the 19 Land Use Designations used in the Forest Plan. The areas allocated to each Land Use Designation are shown on the Forest Plan map (and also the Alternative I I map in the FEIS map packet).

To use this management prescription section, first find the area of the Forest you are interested in on the map. The map legend shows the name and corresponding color of each Land Use Designation. Then locate the management prescription for that designation (they have the same name) in the table of contents of this Plan.

Each management prescription has the following components:

1. Goals, objectives and desired condition.
2. A table which refers, by resource, to the Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines that apply. The Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines are included in Chapter 4. If a reference is not made in this table to a specific Forest-wide Standard & Guideline, then that Standard & Guideline is not applicable.
3. The specific direction, called Land Use Designation Standards & Guidelines. The Land Use Designation Standards & Guidelines are grouped by resource, following the order established for the Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines. Resource codes are the same for both sets of standards and guidelines. Some resources are not included in the Land Use Designation Standards & Guidelines; in that case, resource direction entirely defaults to the table as described above (#2).

Land Use Designation Acreage

The following table shows the number of acres allocated to each of the 19 land use designations (LUDs). However, in some cases, more than one LUD can be applied to the same area (such as a Special Interest Area within Wilderness) therefore, totaling the acres will exceed the total National Forest acreage. For LUDs that allow timber harvest (e.g., Timber production), many of the acres are unsuitable for commercial timber production. Table A-1 in Appendix A shows the actual number of suitable acres on the Forest.

* In this table, the total area within each LUD is included. However, in some cases, more than one Land Use Designation can be applied to the same area (such as a Special Interest Area within Wilderness). Therefore, totaling the acres of the LUDs will exceed the total National Forest acreage. No acreage has been calculated for the Transportation and Utility Systems LUD. Land Use Designation Allocations,*

¹ This appendix reprints the goals, objectives, desired conditions, standards, and guidelines for the 4 management prescriptions (land use designations) incorporated in Tongass Selected Areas Alternative. Refer to *USDA, Forest Service. 1997c. Land and Resource Management Plan, Tongass National Forest. Alaska Region*, for the entire set of management prescriptions.

Land Use Designation	Acres Allocated
Wilderness	2,622,913
Wilderness National Monument	3,098,820
Nonwilderness National Monument	163,654
Research Natural Area	59,545
Special Interest Area	297,173
Remote Recreation	2,129,169
Enacted Municipal Watershed	45,776
Old-growth Habitat	1,131,059
Semi-remote Recreation	2,941,350
LUD 11	719,000
Wild River	129,650
Scenic River	36,460
Recreational River	36,470
Experimental Forest	17,260
Scenic Viewshed	496,613
Modified Landscape	622,387
Timber production	2,580,821
Minerals	166,215

Special Designations or Classifications

The following listing shows, by name, the areas of the Forest identified as Congressionally designated Wilderness and LUD II's; Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers (recommended); Research Natural Areas; Special Interest Areas; and Experimental Forests.

Congressionally designated Wilderness and LUD II's

Wilderness established December 2, 1980 by ANILCA

- Kootznoowoo Wilderness (Admiralty Island Nat. Monument)
- Coronation Island Wilderness
- Endicott River Wilderness
- Maurelle Islands Wilderness
- Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness
- Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness
- Russell Fiord Wilderness
- South Baranof Wilderness
- South Prince of Wales Wilderness
- Stikine-LeConte Wilderness
- Tebenkof Bay Wilderness
- Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness
- Warren Island Wilderness
- West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness

Wilderness established November 28, 1990 by TTRA

- Chuck River Wilderness
- Karta Wilderness
- Kuiu Wilderness
- Pleasant-Lemesurier-inian Islands Wilderness
- South Etolin Wilderness
- Young Lake Addition to Kootznoowoo Wilderness

LUD II's established November 28, 1990 by TTRA

- Anan Creek
- Berners Bay

Kadashan
Lisianski River/Upper Hoonah Sound
Mt. Calder/Mt. Holbrook
Naha
Nutkwa
Outside Islands
Point Adolphus/Mud Bay
Salmon Bay
Trap Bay
Yakutat Forelands

Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

The following rivers or river segments, as described in Appendix E of the FEIS for Alternative I 1, including the segment classifications, will be recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:

Aaron, Oerns and Berg Creeks
Anan Creek
Blind River
Blue River
Chickamin River
Essowah Lakes and Streams
Fall Dog Creek
Farragut River
Gilkey River
Glacial River
Gokachin, Mirror, Fish, and Low Creeks
Harding River
Hasselborg River
Kadake Creek
Kadashan River
Kah Sheets Creek and Lake
Katzehin River
Kegan Lake and Streams
King Salmon River
Kutlaku Creek and Lake
LeConte Glacier
Lisianski River
Niblack Lakes and Streams
Naha River
Orchard Creek and Lake
Petersburg Creek
Salmon Bay Lake and Stream
Santa Anna Creek and Lake Helen
Sarkar Lakes
Thorne River and Hatchery Creek
Virginia Lake and Creek
Wolverine Creek and McDonald Lake

Research Natural Areas

The following will continue to be managed as established Research Natural Areas:

Cape Fanshaw Research Natural Area
Dog Island Research Natural Area
Limestone Inlet Research Natural Area
Old Tom Creek Research Natural Area
Red River Research Natural Area

The existing Pack Creek Research Natural Area is recommended to the Chief, Forest Service for declassification as a Research Natural Area.

The following areas, as described in Appendix D of the FEIS, will be recommended to the Chief, Forest Service for classification as Research Natural Areas, after confirmation in the Establishment Report of the site's suitability for designation:

- Kadin Island
- Marten River
- Rio Roberts
- Robinson Lake
- Tonalite Creek
- Warm Pass
- West Gambier Bay

Special Interest Areas

The following areas will continue under a Special Interest Area classification:

- Admiralty Lakes Recreation Area
- Hubbard Glacier Geological Area
- Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area
- New Eddystone Rock Geological Area
- Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Scenic Area
- Walker Cove-Rudyerd Bay Scenic Area
- Ward Lake Recreation Area

The following areas, as described in Appendix F of the FEIS, are classified as Special Interest Areas and designated as named below:

- Arena Cove/Cape Felix Geological Area
- Bailey Bay Hot Springs Recreation Area
- Blind Slough Scenic and Zoological Area
- Blue River Lava Flow Geological Area
- Clear River Zoological Area
- Duke Island Zoological Area
- Falls Creek Windthrow Botanical Area
- Fish Creek Hot Springs Recreation Area
- Karst Areas Geological Area
- Keku Islets Geological and Scenic Area
- Mount Edgumbe Geological Area
- North Hamilton River Redcedar Cultural and Botanical Area
- Patterson Glacier Geological and Botanical Area
- Pike Lakes Recreation Area
- Soda Springs Geological Area
- Ward Lake Recreation Area (expansion)

The Pack Creek Research Natural Area, upon declassification as a Research Natural Area by the Chief, Forest Service, will be designated the Pack Creek Zoological Area.

Experimental Forests

The following will continue to be managed as Experimental Forests:

- Maybeso Experimental Forest
- Young Bay Experimental Forest

REMOTE RECREATION

Land Use Designation RM

Goals

To provide extensive, unmodified natural settings for primitive types of recreation and tourism.

To provide opportunities for independence, closeness to nature, and self-reliance in environments offering a high degree of challenge and risk.

To minimize the effects of human uses, including subsistence use, so that there is no permanent or long-lasting evidence.

Objectives

Manage recreation and tourism use and activities to meet the levels of social encounters, on-site developments, methods of access, and visitor impacts indicated for the Primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class.

Provide trails and primitive facilities that are in harmony with the natural environment and that promote primitive recreation experiences.

Apply the Retention Visual Quality Objective.

Fish enhancement projects may occur. Design wildlife habitat improvements to emulate natural conditions and appearance.

Desired Condition

Areas in the Remote Recreation Land Use Designation are characterized by extensive, unmodified natural environments. Ecological processes and natural conditions are not noticeably affected by past or current human uses or activities. Users have the opportunity to experience independence, closeness to nature, solitude and remoteness, and may pursue activities requiring self-reliance in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk. Interactions between users are infrequent. Motorized access is limited to traditional means: boats, aircraft and snowmachines. Facilities and structures are minimal, and rustic in appearance.

Apply the following Land Use Designation Standards & Guidelines:

FACILITIES

Facilities Improvements: FAC2

- A. Design and locate administrative and non-recreation structures to reduce adverse effects on recreation and tourism opportunities.

FIRE

Fire Suppression: FIRE12

Suppression Action

- A. Suppress wildfires using the suppression option identified in the Southeast Alaska/Prince William Sound Fire Management Plan. An Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) of expected fire behavior, time of year, and locations with respect to private land and adjacent Land Use Designations may lead to a lower strategy. If an EFSA discloses no adverse effects and it is more cost-efficient, the lower strategy will be used.

Remote Recreation Land Use Designation Apply the following Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines located in Chapter 4:

Resource	Section	Sub-Sections	Page
Air	AIR	All	4-3
Beach And Estuary Fringe	BEACH1	All	4-4
	BEACH2	I,II(A-G,K,L)	
Facilities	FAC	All	4-6
Fire	FIRE	All	4-7
Fish	FISH	All	4-8
Forest health	HEALTH	All	4-13
Heritage Resources	HER	All	4-14
Karst And Cave Resources	KARST, CAVE	All	4-18
Lands	LAND	All	4-21
Minerals And Geology	MG	All	4-33
Recreation And Tourism	REC	All	4-35
Riparian	RIP1	All	4-53
	RIP2	I-II(A-E,G)	
Rural Community Assistance	RUR	All	4-74
Scenery	VIS1	All	4-75
	VIS11	I,II(A,E)	
	VIS12	I(A,B,D),II	
Soil And Water	S&W1111, 1112,2	All	4-83
	S&W112	I(A:1-4,6-7), II, III	
Subsistence	SUB	All	4-86
Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive	TE&S	All	4-88
Timber	TIM111-1,140	All	4-94
	TIM114	VIII(D)	
Trails	TRAI	All	4-102
Transportation	TRAN	None	4-104
Wetlands	WET	All	4-111
Wildlife	WILD112	I-VIII; IX(A:1-8;11,B); X; XI(A:1); XII,- XIII; XIV; XVI(A:I); XVII	4-112
		I(A:I,B)	
	WILD22	All	
	WILD23	All	

FIRE

Fire Suppression: FIRE12 (cont.)

Suppression Action

- B. Emphasize suppression tactics which result in the least possible disturbance or evidence of human presence.
 1. Keep use of mechanized equipment to a minimum.
 2. Suppression tactics will avoid human/bear conflicts and existing policy will be emphasized to leave no trash or any other kinds of bear attractants in the area.
 3. Rehabilitation of all campsites, suppression lines, and other evidence of human presence will occur as soon as it is safe, but within one year after the fire occurs.

Fuel Improvements: FIRE2*Prescribed fire*

- A. As a general management practice, do not use management-ignited prescribed fire. Should it become necessary to consider the use of management-ignited prescribed fire, FSM 2324 provides direction.
- B. As a general management practice, do not use prescribed natural fire. Should it become necessary to consider the use of prescribed natural fire, the Forest Plan must be amended to analyze, justify, and approve prescribed natural fire programs. (Consult FSM 5142.)

FISH**Fish Habitat Planning: FISH112***Fish Enhancement*

- A. Evaluate fish habitat improvement during project planning by considering: 1) effects resulting from the introduction of species not indigenous to the watershed; 2) the appropriateness of structures both in type and scale to the Primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) setting; and 3) the need to provide well-distributed fisheries that support sport and commercial fisheries, subsistence, and community stability.

Fish Habitat Improvement: FISH22

- A. Design development to minimize impact on the primitive setting.
- B. Construction techniques should be compatible with the primitive recreation setting.
- C. Evidence of necessary land-disturbing activities for construction should not be visible to the casual observer after 5 years.

FOREST HEALTH**Forest Health Management: HEALTHI**

- A. Implement insect and disease management practices to maintain forest health in this and adjacent Land Use Designations.

Forest Insect and Disease Survey and Inventory: HEALTH2

- A. Survey and inventory visible outbreaks annually.

HERITAGE Heritage Resource Activities: HER*Enhancement*

- A. Heritage Resources are available for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historic uses.
 1. Interpretive information concerning Heritage Resources located inside this Land Use Designation should be in the form of exhibits and publications located outside the Land Use Designation.
 2. Heritage Resources are available for scientific studies that are consistent with the primitive settings and activities, and heritage resource management objectives for the specific site.

Inventory/Evaluation

- A. Develop priorities and schedule management activities Heritage Resources are available for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historic uses.
 1. Identify, classify, and evaluate known Heritage Resources.
 2. Identify heritage properties to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

3. Identify heritage properties that require stabilization or other protective measures.
4. Identify opportunities for interpretation of Heritage Resources for public education and enjoyment.

KARST AND CAVES

Cave Management Program: CAVE

- A. Identify opportunities for interpretation of caves for public education and enjoyment. Interpretation will generally occur outside this Land Use Designation.
- B. Manage caves as Class I (Sensitive) or Class 3 (Undeveloped) as described in the Karst and Cave Resources Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines.

LANDS

Special Use Administration (Non-Recreation): LAND122

- A. Permit only those new activities which are compatible with the Land Use Designation.
 1. Permit temporary structures and major fisheries improvement projects (such as hatcheries) only if they are widely dispersed.
 2. Permitted activities and structures should not be visually evident from a Visual Priority Route or Use Area (see Appendix F).
- B. This Land Use Designation represents a Transportation and Utility System (TUS) "Avoidance Area." Transportation and utility sites and corridors may be located within this Land Use Designation only after an analysis of potential TUS corridors has been completed and no feasible alternatives exist outside this Land Use Designation.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGY

Minerals and Geology Administration: MG12

Forest Lands Open to Mineral entry

- A. Forest lands within this Land Use Designation are open to mineral
- B. exploration and development. Mineral activities will be compatible with objectives of this Land Use Designation to the extent feasible.
- C. Assure prospectors and claimants their right of ingress and egress granted under the General Mining Law of 1872, ANILCA, and National Forest Service Minerals Regulations 36 CFR 228.
- D. Permit reasonable access to mining claims in accordance with the provisions of an approved Plan of operations.

Plan of operations

- A. Work with claimants to develop a Plan of operations that adequately mitigates adverse impacts to Land Use Designation objectives. Include mitigation measures that are compatible with the scale of proposed development and commensurate with potential resource impacts.
- B. Apply Transportation Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines to the location and construction of mining roads and facilities.
- C. Manage mineral exploration and development activities to be compatible with the emphasis of the Remote Recreation Land Use Designation. Apply the following management practices to reduce resource impacts.

1. Manage mineral activities to maintain the present and continued productivity of anadromous fish and other foodfish habitat to the maximum extent feasible. (Consult ANILCA, Section 505 (a).)
2. Take maximum advantage of topographic and vegetative screening when locating drill rigs and pumps, roads, rock quarries, structures, and marine transfer facilities.
3. Discourage use of motorized surface vehicles, except as provided in ANILCA, Section 1110(b), which assures adequate and feasible access for economic and other purposes.
4. Locate material sites and marine transfer facilities outside this Land Use Designation if reasonable alternatives exist.
5. Ensure that vegetation removed from the project area is hauled away, buried, burned, or scattered.
6. Minimize the scale of spoil/disposal areas to the surrounding landscape as seen from sensitive view points.
7. Approve use of colors that simulate those found in the characteristic landscape. Avoid use of reflective materials in project facilities.
8. Approve reclamation plans in which minerals activities leave a natural-appearing condition.
9. Ensure that landform modifications simulate naturally-occurring forms.
10. Ensure that disturbed areas are revegetated in accordance with project plans.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Recreation Use Administration: REC122

Recreation Management and Operations

- A. Manage for Primitive recreation settings, recognizing other Recreation Opportunity Settings (ROS) may be present due to authorized activities, existing use patterns, and activities in adjacent Land Use Designations. Strive to minimize these changes from the Primitive ROS objective.
- B. Manage recreation and tourism use to meet the levels of social encounters, on-site development, and visitor impacts indicated by the ROS charts in the Recreation and Tourism Forest-wide & Guidelines.

Recreation Special Uses

- A. Major developments are generally not consistent with the objectives of this Land Use Designation. Development proposals require scrutiny of the magnitude and scope for Land Use Designation conformance. Refer to the Recreation and Tourism Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines.
- B. Minor developments may be compatible with the Land Use Designation objectives depending on the scope, purpose, and magnitude of the proposal. Proposals will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Refer to the Recreation and Tourism Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines.

SCENERY

Scenery Operations: VIS1

- A. Provide a visual condition in which activities are not visually evident to the casual observer.

1. Apply Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines for the Retention Visual Quality Objective.
2. Exceptions for small areas of non-conforming developments, such as recreation sites, may be considered on a case-by-case basis (see the Recreation and Tourism Standards & Guidelines in this prescription).

SOIL AND WATER

Watershed Resource Improvements: S&W2

- A. Watersheds will be managed in a natural condition.
- B. Use indigenous plants and materials to protect or improve the quality and/or quantity of the water resource or to stabilize soils.

TIMBER

Timber Resource Planning: TIM12

- A. Forested land is classified as unsuitable for timber production.
- B. Taking of personal use wood will be limited to beach logs which can be removed from coastlines without roads or use of vehicles on uplands. The cutting down of trees in navigable rivers (sweepers) and removal of trees from the banks must be compatible with the management direction for fish habitat.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Operations: TRAN1

- A. New roads are not permitted except to access valid mining claims (or as excepted under Lands).
- B. Existing roads in this Land Use Designation are closed to motorized uses subject to ANILCA provisions.
- C. Use of snowmachines, motorboats, and aircraft is permitted.

WILDLIFE

Wildlife Habitat Planning: WILD112

- A. Wildlife habitats are generally subject to ecological changes only.
- B. Indigenous species are maintained.
- C. Habitat improvement projects are acceptable if designed to emulate natural conditions and appearance.

OLD-GROWTH HABITAT

Land Use Designation OG

Goals

Maintain areas of old-growth forests and their associated natural ecological processes to provide habitat for old-growth associated resources.

Manage early seral conifer stands to achieve old-growth forest characteristic structure and composition based upon site capability. Use *old growth definitions as outlined in Ecological Definitions for Old-growth Forest Types in Southeast Alaska (RI 0-TP-28)*.

Objectives

Provide old-growth forest habitats, in combination with other Land Use Designations, to maintain viable populations of native and desired non-native fish and wildlife species and subspecies that may be closely associated with old-growth forests.

Contribute to the habitat capability of fish and wildlife resources to support sustainable human subsistence and recreational uses.

Maintain components of flora and fauna biodiversity and ecological processes associated with old-growth forests.

Allow existing natural or previously-harvested early seral conifer stands to evolve naturally to old-growth forest habitats, or apply silvicultural treatments to accelerate forest succession to achieve old-growth forest structural features. Consider practices such as thinning, release and weeding, pruning, and fertilization to promote accelerated development of old-growth characteristics.

To the extent feasible, limit roads, facilities, and permitted uses to those compatible with old-growth forest habitat management objectives.

Desired Condition

All forested areas within this Land Use Designation have attained old-growth forest characteristics. A diversity of old-growth habitat types and associated species and subspecies and ecological processes are represented.

Old-growth Habitat Land Use Designation Apply the following Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines located in Chapter 4:

Resource	Section	Sub-Sections	Page
Air	AIR	All	4-3
Beach And Estuary Fringe	BEACH	All	4-4
Facilities	FAC	All	4-6
Fire	FIRE	All	4-7
Fish	FISH	All	4-8
Forest Health	HEALTH	All	4-13
Heritage Resources	HER	All	4-14
Karst And Cave Resources	KARST,CAVE	All	4-18
Lands	LAND	All	4-21
Minerals And Geology	MG	All	4-33
Recreation And Tourism	REC	All	4-35
Riparian	RIP1	All	4-53
	RIP2	I,II(A-E,G,H)	
Rural Community Assistance	RUR	All	4-74
Scenery	VIS1,12	All	4-75
	VIS11	I,II(A,E)	
Soil And Water	S&W1111, 1112,2	All	4-83
	S&W112	I(A:1-4,6-7),II,III	
Subsistence	SUB	All	4-86
Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive	TE&S	All	4-88
Timber	TIM111,111- 1,130,140	All	4-94
	TIM114	VIII	
Trails	TRAI	All	4-102
Transportation	TRAN	All	4-104
Wetlands	WET	All	4-111
Wildlife	WILD112	I-VIII; IX(A: 1 -8,11, B); X-XVIII	4-112
	WILD 22,23	All	

Apply the following Land Use Designation Standards & Guidelines:

FACILITIES

Facilities Improvements: FAC2

- A. Allow administrative and recreational facilities when compatible with Land Use Designation objectives.

FIRE

Fire Suppression: FIRE12

Suppression Action

- A. Suppress wildfires using the suppression option identified in the Southeast Alaska/Prince William Sound Fire Management Plan. An Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) of expected fire behavior, time of year, and locations with respect to private land and adjacent land use areas, may lead to a lower strategy. If an EFSA discloses no adverse effects and it is more cost-efficient, the lower strategy will be used.
- B. Suppression tactics are limited only by the standards for this Land Use Designation, such as soil and watershed concerns.

Fuel Improvements: FIRE2

Prescribed fire

- A. Allow management-ignited prescribed fire where its use maintains old-growth characteristics.
- B. Do not use prescribed natural fire.

FISH

Fish Habitat Planning: FISHI 12

- A. Emphasize the protection and restoration of fish habitat, fish production and aquatic biodiversity. Enhancement projects that may change the natural distribution of fish species within a watershed are consistent with Land Use Designation objectives.

FOREST HEALTH

Forest Health: HEALTHI

- A. Insect and disease management measures consistent with this Land Use Designation may be implemented to protect the old-growth forest component and adjacent resources.

Forest Insect and Disease Survey and Inventory: HEALTH2

- A. Survey and inventory visible outbreaks.

HERITAGE

Heritage Resource Activities: HER

Inventory/Evaluation

- A. Develop priorities and schedule management activities to implement heritage resource inventory, evaluation, protection, and interpretation.
 1. Identify, classify, and evaluate known Heritage Resources.
 2. Identify heritage properties to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
 3. Identify heritage properties that require stabilization or other protective measures.
 4. Identify opportunities for interpretation of Heritage Resources for public education and enjoyment.

KARST AND CAVES

Cave Management Program: CAVE

- A. Identify opportunities for interpretation of caves for public education and enjoyment. Interpretation may occur inside or outside of this Land Use Designation.

LANDS**Special Use Administration (Non-Recreation): LAND122**

- A. Permit only improvements (such as tent platforms, fish weirs, minor waterlines, minor powerlines, etc.) which are compatible with Land Use Designation objectives.
- B. This Land Use Designation represents a Transportation and Utility Systems (TUS) "Avoidance Area." Transportation and utility sites or corridors may be located within this Land Use Designation only after an analysis of potential TUS corridor opportunities has been completed and no feasible alternatives exist outside this Land Use Designation.

**MINERALS AND
GEOLOGY****Minerals and Geology Administration: MG12***Forest Lands Open to Mineral entry*

- A. Forest lands within this Land Use Designation are open to mineral entry.
- B. Assure prospectors and claimants their right of ingress and egress granted under the General Mining Law of 1872, ANILCA, and National Forest Service Mining Regulations 36 CFR 228.
- C. Permit reasonable access to mining claims in accordance with the provisions of an approved Plan of operations.

Plan of operations

- A. Work with claimants to develop a Plan of operations that minimizes, monitors, and mitigates adverse impacts to Land Use Designation objectives. Monitoring plans should specifically assess impacts to threatened, endangered or sensitive species or other significant fish and wildlife resources. Include mitigation measures that are compatible with the scale of proposed development and commensurate with potential resource impacts.
- B. Apply Transportation Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines to the location and construction of mining roads and facilities.
- C. Manage mineral exploration and development activities to be compatible with Land Use Designation objectives. Apply the following management practices to avoid or reduce impacts.
 - 1. Manage mineral activities to maintain the present habitat capability and continued productivity of anadromous fish and other foodfish habitat to the maximum extent feasible. (Consult ANILCA, Section 505 (a).)
 - 2. Take advantage of topographic and vegetative screening when locating drill rigs and pumps, roads, rock quarries, structures, and marine transfer facilities.
 - 3. Locate material sites and marine transfer facilities outside this Land Use Designation if reasonable alternatives exist.
 - 4. Minimize the scale of spoil/disposal areas in relation to the surrounding landscape as seen from sensitive viewpoints to leave a naturally-appearing condition.
 - 5. Ensure that disturbed areas are revegetated in accordance with project plans, emphasizing the use of native vegetation and local genetic plant stocks.
 - 6. Apply timing restrictions to minerals activities as needed to prevent or minimize disturbance to fish and wildlife during critical life stages (e.g., spawning, molting, nesting, or brood-rearing).

**RECREATION AND
TOURISM**

Recreation Use Administration: REC122

Recreation Management and Operations

- A. Manage recreation and tourism use to meet Land Use Designation objectives for fish and wildlife resources and habitat.
 - 1. Design and locate recreation-related structures to be compatible with habitat needs of old-growth associated species.
 - 2. Manage Off-Highway Vehicle use to prevent degradation of habitat or adverse disturbance to fish and wildlife populations.
- B. Generally provide for semi-primitive ROS settings, recognizing that more developed settings may be present due to authorized activities, existing use patterns, and activities in adjacent Land Use Designations.

Recreation Special Uses

- A. Minor recreation and tourism developments may be compatible with the Land Use Designation objectives depending on the scope, purpose, and magnitude of the proposal. Proposals will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Refer to the Recreation and Tourism Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines.

SCENERY

Scenery Operations: VIS1

- A. Apply Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines for the Retention Visual Quality Objective. Design activities to not be visually evident to the casual observer.
- B. Exceptions for small areas of non-conforming developments, such as recreational developments, transportation developments, Log Transfer Facilities, and mining development, may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Use designs and materials that are compatible with forms, colors, and textures found in the characteristic landscape.

SOIL AND WATER

Watershed Resource Improvements: S&W2

- A. Undertake watershed improvements only where deteriorated soil and hydrologic conditions create a threat to the goals and objectives for which the old-growth habitat is managed. Rehabilitation or stabilization projects will seek to enable the area to retain its natural appearance.

TIMBER

Timber Resource Planning: TIM112

- A. Forest land is classified as unsuitable for timber production.
- B. Beach log salvage is compatible with this Land Use Designation.
- C. Personal use wood harvest is allowed within locally determined areas if determined to be consistent with Land Use Designation objectives. Salvage of bridge stringer logs is permitted.

Timber Sale Preparation: TIM114

- A. Salvage of dead or down material is permitted, but is limited to roadside windfall and hazard trees immediately adjacent to existing permanent roads and catastrophic windthrow events or large insect or disease outbreaks (generally, exceeding 100 acres). Limited standing undamaged timber (up to 20% of total salvage) may be removed only for safety reasons or for feasibility of salvage operations. Salvage sales must be

compatible with Land Use Designation objectives as determined through the environmental analysis process. Stands once salvaged will be managed to achieve old-growth habitat characteristics. During the environmental analysis, consider the scale of the affected area salvaged. If reserve design criteria are no longer met, adjust reserve locations to better meet reserve size, spacing and composition criteria if lands are available (see Wildlife Planning, section B below, and Appendix K).

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Operations: TRANI

- A. New road construction is generally inconsistent with Old-growth Habitat Land Use Designation objectives, but new roads may be constructed if no feasible alternative is available.
 - 1. Perform integrated logging system and transportation analysis (including Access and Travel management planning) to determine if other feasible routes avoiding this Land Use Designation exist during the project environmental analysis process. If no feasible alternative routes exist, locate, design, and construct roads in a manner which minimizes adverse impact to fish and wildlife resources to the extent feasible, and will be compatible with Land Use Designation objectives. Keep clearing widths to the minimum feasible. Consider enforcement costs of road closures in the integrated logging system and transportation analysis.
 - 2. If reserve design criteria are no longer met, adjust reserve locations to meet reserve size, spacing and composition criteria if lands are available (see Wildlife Planning, section B below, and Appendix K).
 - 3. For timber salvage, use logging systems that do not require additional permanent road construction.
- B. Manage existing roads to meet Land Use Designation objectives.
 - 1. In Old-growth Habitat Land Use Designations with existing roads, develop or update Road management objectives to meet Land Use Designation objectives (see Wildlife (brown bear and wolf) and Transportation Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines). Use of existing roads may continue pending the development or update of Road management objectives (see Appendix L).
 - 2. Road management objectives may include temporary or permanent road closures and may be specific to individual road specification types (e.g., keep mainlines open, close arterial and spur).
 - 3. Road maintenance and reconstruction may be permitted if consistent with road management objectives.
- C. Sites for Log Transfer Facilities may be considered in this Land Use Designation. If no other feasible alternative sites exist, locate, design, construct, and manage these facilities in a manner which will be compatible with Land Use Designation objectives.

WILDLIFE

Wildlife Habitat Planning: WILD122

- A. Maintain contiguous blocks of old-growth forest habitat in a forest-wide system of old-growth reserves to support viable
- B. A system of large, medium and small old-growth habitat reserves has been identified and mapped in the forest plan as part of a forest-wide old-growth habitat reserve strategy. The mapped

large and medium reserves generally achieve reserve strategy objectives, and few major modifications are anticipated. The small mapped reserves have received differing levels of ground-truthing and integration of site-specific information in their design. During project level environmental analysis, for projects areas that include or are adjacent to mapped old-growth habitat reserves, the size, spacing and habitat composition of mapped reserves may be further evaluated. (See Appendix K for mapping criteria.)

1. Adjust reserves not meeting the minimum criteria to meet or exceed the minimum criteria.
 2. Reserve location, composition, and size may otherwise also be adjusted. Alternative reserves must provide comparable achievement of the Old-growth Habitat Land Use Designation Goals and Objectives. Determination as to comparability must consider the criteria listed in Appendix K.
 3. Adjustments to individual reserves described in 1. and 2. above are not expected to require a significant plan amendment. Adjustments Forest-wide shall be monitored yearly to assess whether a significant plan amendment is warranted on the basis of cumulative changes.
- C. Allow previously harvested or natural early seral stands to develop into old-growth habitats, or provide young-growth management to accelerate attainment of old-growth characteristics. (See WILD22, below).

Wildlife Habitat Restoration: WILD22

- A. Manage early seral forest stands for purposes of wildlife habitat development. Allow techniques such as thinning, pruning, and planting to accelerate development of advanced seral stand structure including maintenance of shrub and forb understory.

SEMI-REMOTE RECREATION

Land Use Designation SM

Goals

To provide predominantly natural or natural-appearing settings for semi-primitive types of recreation and tourism and for occasional enclaves of concentrated recreation and tourism facilities.

To provide opportunities for a moderate degree of independence, closeness to nature, and self-reliance in environments requiring challenging motorized or non-motorized forms of transportation.

Objectives

Manage recreation and tourism use and activities to meet the levels of social encounters, on-site developments, methods of access, and visitor impacts indicated for the Semi-primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes. Enclaves of concentrated recreation and tourism developments within the Land Use Designation or management activities in adjacent Land Use Designations may cause the ROS setting to become Rural.

Determine on a case-by-case basis whether roads, trails, and other areas should be closed to motorized recreation activities. If so, incorporate into Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) plans. If not, the use of boats, aircraft, and snowmachines for traditional activities is allowed.

Permit small-scale, rustic recreation and tourism facilities, and occasional enclaves of concentrated recreation and tourism facilities.

Apply the Partial retention Visual Quality Objective to any developments, facilities, or structures.

Fish enhancement and wildlife habitat improvement may occur.

Desired Condition

Areas in the Semi-remote Recreation Land Use Designation are characterized by generally unmodified natural environments. Ecological processes and natural conditions are only minimally affected by past or current human uses or activities. Users have the opportunity to experience a moderate degree of independence, closeness to nature, solitude and remoteness, with some areas offering motorized opportunities and others non-motorized opportunities (except for the traditional uses of boats, aircraft, and snowmachines). Interactions between users are infrequent. Facilities and structures may be minimal or occasionally may be larger in scale, but will be rustic in appearance, or in harmony with the natural setting.

Semi-remote Recreation Land Use Designation Apply the following Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines located in Chapter 4:

Resource	Section	Sub-Sections	Page
Air	AIR	All	4-3
Beach And Estuary Fringe	BEACH1	All	4-4
	BEACH2	I,II(A-G,K,L)	
Facilities	FAC	All	4-6
Fire	FIRE	All	4-7
Fish	FISH	All	4-8
Forest Health	HEALTH	All	4-13
Heritage Resources	HER	All	4-14
Karst And Cave Resources	KARST,CAVE	All	4-18
Lands	LAND	All	4-21
Minerals And Geology	MG	All	4-33
Recreation And Tourism	REC	All	4-35
Riparian	RIP	All	4-53
	RIP2	I,II(A-E,G,H)	
Rural Community Assistance	RUR	All	4-74
Scenery	VIS1,12	All	4-75
	VIS11	I,II(A-B,E)	
Soil And Water	S&W1111, 1112,2	All	4-83
	S&W112	I(A:1-4,6-7),II,III	
Subsistence	SUB	All	4-86
Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive	TE&S	All	4-88
Timber	TIM111,111-1,130,140	All	4-94
	TIM114	VIII	
	TRAI	All	4-102
Transportation	TRAN111, 122, 212, 22, 23	All	4-104
	TRAN214	I(A,B,D-F);II-IV	
	WET	All	4-111
Wildlife	WILD112	I-VIII; IX(A: 1 -8,11,B); X-XV	4-112
	WILD 22	I(A:1;B)	
	WILD 23	All	

Apply the following Land Use Designation Standards & Guidelines-

FACILITIES

Facilities Improvements: FAC2

- A. Design and locate administrative and non-recreation structures to reduce adverse effects on recreation and tourism opportunities.

FIRE

Fire Suppression: FIRE12

Suppression Action

- A. Suppress wildfires using the suppression option identified in the Southeast Alaska/Prince William Sound Fire Management Plan. An Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) of expected fire behavior, time of year, and locations with respect to private land and adjacent Land Use Designations, may lead to a lower strategy. If an EFSA discloses no adverse effects and it is more cost-efficient, the lower strategy will be used.
- B. Emphasize suppression tactics which result in the least possible disturbance or evidence of human presence.
 1. Suppression tactics will avoid human/bear conflicts and existing policy will be emphasized to leave no trash or any other kinds of bear attractants in the area.
 2. Rehabilitation of all campsites, suppression lines, and other evidence of human presence will occur as soon as it is safe, but within one year after the fire occurs.
 3. Mechanized fireline construction will avoid important wildlife habitat areas such as meadows, bogs, and riparian areas.

Fuel Improvements: FIRE2

Prescribed fire

- A. Management ignitions, although they are not presently used in this Land Use Designation, may be used as an acceptable means of fuels management and wildlife habitat improvement so long as its use is compatible with Land Use Designation objectives.
- B. As a general management practice, do not use prescribed natural fire. Should it become necessary to consider the use of prescribed natural fire, the Forest Plan must be amended to analyze, justify, and approve prescribed natural fire programs. (Consult FSM 5142.)

FOREST HEALTH

Forest Health Management: HEALTHI

- A. Insect and disease management measures consistent with Land Use Designation objectives may be implemented to protect recreation and tourism opportunities, and adjacent resources.

Forest Insect and Disease Survey and Inventory: HEALTH2

- A. Survey and inventory visible outbreaks.

HERITAGE

Heritage Resource Activities: HER

Enhancement

- A. Heritage Resources are available for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historic uses.
 1. Provide interpretive information concerning Heritage Resources located within this Land Use Designation to

users in the form of exhibits and publications located outside of this Land Use Designation.

2. Heritage Resources are available for scientific studies that are consistent with the semi-primitive settings and activities, and heritage resource management objectives for the specific site.

Inventory/Evaluation

- A. Develop priorities and schedule management activities to implement heritage resource inventory, evaluation, protection, and interpretation.
 1. Identify, classify, and evaluate known Heritage Resources.
 2. Identify heritage properties to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
 3. Identify heritage properties that require stabilization or other protective measures.
 4. Identify opportunities for interpretation of Heritage Resources for public education and enjoyment.

KARST AND CAVES Cave Management Program: CAVE

- A. Identify opportunities for interpretation of caves for public education and enjoyment. Interpretation may occur inside or outside of this Land Use Designation.

LANDS

Special Use Administration (Non-Recreation): LAND122

- A. Permit only facilities and uses consistent with Semi-remote Recreation Land Use Designation objectives.
- B. This Land Use Designation represents a Transportation and Utility System (TUS) "Window" and provides opportunities for the future designation and location of Transportation and Utility sites.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGY

Minerals and Geology Administration: MG2

Forest Lands Open to Mineral entry

- A. Forest lands within this Land Use Designation are open to mineral exploration and development.
- B. Assure prospectors and claimants their right of ingress and egress granted under the General Mining Law of 1872, ANILCA, and National Forest Service Mining Regulations 36 CFR 228. B.
- C. Permit reasonable access to mining claims in accordance with the provisions of an approved Plan of operations.

Plan of operations

- A. Encourage use of state-of-the-art techniques for developing minerals to reduce impacts to the extent feasible.
- B. Apply appropriate Transportation Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines to the location and construction of mining roads and facilities.
- C. Manage mineral exploration and development activities to be compatible with the emphasis of this Land Use Designation. Apply the following management practices to reduce resource impacts.
 1. Manage mineral activities to maintain the present and continued productivity of anadromous fish and other foodfish

- habitat to the maximum extent feasible. (Consult ANILCA, Sec. 505 (a).)
2. When locating drill rigs and pumps, roads, rock quarries, structures, and marine transfer facilities, take maximum advantage of topographic and vegetative screening.
 3. Ensure that vegetation removed from the project area is hauled away, buried, burned, or scattered when such vegetation is located adjacent to Visual Priority Travel Routes and Use Areas.
 4. Minimize the scale of spoil/disposal areas in relation to the surrounding landscape as seen from Visual Priority Travel Routes and Use Areas.
 5. Approve use of colors that simulate those found in the characteristic landscape. Avoid the use of reflective materials in project facilities.
 6. Approve reclamation plans in which minerals activities leave a natural-appearing condition.
 7. Ensure that landform modifications simulate naturally-occurring forms.
 8. Ensure that disturbed areas are revegetated in accordance with project plans.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Recreation Use Administration: REC122

Recreation Management and Operations

- A. Generally, manage for Semi-primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) settings. Enclaves of concentrated recreation and tourism developments within the Land Use Designation or management activities in adjacent Land Use Designations may cause the ROS setting to become Roaded Natural, Roaded Modified, or Rural.
- B. Determine on a case-by-case basis whether roads, trails, and other areas should be closed to motorized recreation activities; incorporate determinations in Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Plans.
 1. Manage roads for Traffic Service Level D except when level C roads provide access to or through the Land Use Designation. Occasional enclaves of concentrated recreation and tourism developments could warrant higher service levels in those areas.
- C. Where roads, trails, and other areas are closed to motorized recreation activities or vehicles, provide Semi-primitive Non-motorized recreation opportunities.
 1. Permit use of snowmachines, motorboats, and aircraft for traditional activities.
- D. Permit small scale, rustic recreation and tourism facilities such as recreation cabins, shelters, docks, and enclaves of concentrated recreation and tourism development.
 1. During all construction activity:
 - Minimize site modification.
 - Minimize vegetation clearing adjacent to the site.
 - Use colors found in the natural environment.

Recreation Special Uses

- A. Designation. Refer to the Recreation and Tourism Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines.

SCENERY**Scenery Operations: VIS1**

- A. Design resource activities to remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Activities may repeat form, line, color or texture common to the landscape. New form, line, color, or texture will be subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
 - 1. Apply Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines for the Partial retention Visual Quality Objective.
 - 2. There may be cases where facilities associated with a concentrated recreation or tourism development may not feasibly meet the Partial retention objective. After analysis of the proposal and public involvement, the NEPA decision document for this project should determine the specific Visual Quality Objective for the development. The environmental analysis shall also prescribe design guidelines necessary to meet this visual objective. During the project's design phase, the Forest Service shall be closely involved in the review of design work as it evolves.
 - 3. Design visitor facilities to blend, to the extent feasible, with the natural setting.
- B. Rehabilitation techniques may be used to restore disturbed landscapes to be compatible with the semi-primitive setting.

TIMBER**Timber Resource Planning: TIM112**

- A. Forested land is classified as unsuitable for timber production.
- B. The following types of uses may be authorized when they meet Land Use Designation objectives.
 - 1. Removal or use of trees for improvement of recreation and tourism opportunities, such as clearing for vistas, campsites, or trails.
 - 2. Removal, or use of trees cut as a part of some other authorized use within this Land Use Designation. For example, clearing for a fish ladder or road.
 - 3. Trees may be cut for use in construction and maintenance of authorized structures when it is not feasible to obtain the necessary material from outside this Land Use Designation.
- C. Personal use wood harvest from beach log salvage is fully compatible with this Land Use Designation. Personal use wood cutting is allowed based on local determination.

Timber Sale Preparation: TIM114

- A. Salvage will be limited to dead and/or down material resulting from events such as windthrow and insect or disease mortality. Limited standing green timber may be harvested during salvage operations for safety and operational considerations.

TRANSPORTATION**Transportation Operations: TRAN1**

- A. Where Semi-primitive Motorized recreation opportunities are emphasized, existing low standard roads are generally managed for use by high clearance or Off-Highway Vehicles, snowmobiles or motorcycles subject to an approved Off-Highway Vehicle Management Plan. Generally, new roads are not constructed in this area, except to link existing roads or provide access to adjacent Land Use Designations.
 - 1. Limit the design standards of Forest Development Roads to those commensurate with the intended use.
 - 2. Maintain as necessary to provide passage of planned traffic.

3. Locate and design new roads to consider semi-primitive recreation opportunities in this Land Use Designation.
- B. Where Semi-primitive Non-motorized recreation opportunities are emphasized, provide foot or cross-country ski trails. Roads and trails may be closed or seasonally restricted. Close or obliterate existing roads except for transportation system links.

LAND USE DESIGNATION II

Land Use Designation L2

Introduction

Twelve areas were permanently allocated to L2 special management in the Tongass Timber Reform Act. These areas are: Yakutat Forelands, Berners Say, Anan Creek, Kadashan, Lisianski River/Upper Hoonah Sound, Mt. Calder/Mt., Holbrook, Nutkwa, Outside Islands, Trap Bay, Point Adolphus/Mud Say, Naha, and Salmon Say. Specific management criteria for Land Use Designation 11 areas are defined in the Tongass Land Management Plan, completed March 1979, and amended Winter 1985-1986 (pp. 8-9).

Goals

To manage the 12 areas designated in perpetuity as Land Use Designation 11 (LUD 11) by the Tongass Timber Reform Act according to the direction for LUD 11 areas in the 1979 Tongass Land Management Plan, as amended.

To manage these areas in a roadless state to retain their wildland character.

Objectives

Manage recreation and tourism use and activities to meet the levels of social encounters, on-site developments, methods of access, and visitor impacts indicated by the Primitive and Semi-primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes. Apply the LUD 11 direction from the 1979 Tongass Land Management Plan which is summarized as follows:

- prohibit commercial timber harvest. Permit salvage logging only to prevent significant damage to other resources. Allow personal use of wood for cabin logs, fuelwood, float logs, trolling poles, etc.
- permit water and power developments if designed to be compatible with the primitive characteristics of the area
- permit roads only for access to authorized uses, for transportation needs identified by the state or for vital linkages (See the Standards & Guidelines in this prescription)
- allow mineral development
- permit boats, aircraft, and snowmachines, unless such uses become excessive
- permit fish and wildlife habitat improvements. Design structures to minimize the effects to recreation resources
- permit primitive recreational facilities
- major concentrated recreational facilities will generally be excluded

Salvage logging, personal use of wood, water and power development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and research facilities will be designed to be compatible with the primitive characteristics of the area.

Desired Condition

Areas in this Land Use Designation are characterized by extensive, generally unmodified natural environments, and retain their wildland character. Ecological processes and natural

conditions are only minimally affected by past or current human uses or activities. Users have the opportunity to experience a high-to-moderate degree of independence, closeness to nature, solitude and remoteness and may pursue activities requiring self-reliance, challenge, and risk. Interactions between users are infrequent. Recreational facilities and structures are primitive.

Land Use Designation II

Apply the following Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines located in Chapter 4:

Resource	Section	Sub-Sections	Page
Air	AIR	All	4-3
Beach And Estuary Fringe	BEACH1	All	4-4
	BEACH2	I,II(A-G,K,L)	
Facilities	FAC	All	4-6
Fire	FIRE	All	4-7
Fish	FISH	All	4-8
Forest Health	HEALTH	All	4-13
Heritage Resources	HER	All	4-14
Karst And Cave Resources	KARST,CAVE	All	4-18
Lands	LAND	All	4-21
Minerals And Geology	MG	All	4-33
Recreation And Tourism	REC	All	4-35
Riparian	RIP1	All	4-53
	RIP2	I,II(A-E,G,H)	
Rural Community Assistance	RUR	All	4-74
Scenery	VIS1,12	All	4-75
	VIS11	I,II(A-B,E)	
Soil And Water	S&W1111, 1112,2	All	4-83
	S&W112	I(A:1-4,6-7),II,III	
Subsistence	SUB	All	4-86
Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive	TE&S	All	4-88
Timber	TIM111,111- 1,130,140	All	4-94
	TIM114	VIII	
	TRAI	All	4-102
Transportation	TRAN111, 122, 212, 22, 23	All	4-104
	TRAN214	I(A,B,D-F);II-V	
Wetlands	WET	All	4-111
Wildlife	WILD112	I-VIII; IX(A: 1 -8,11,B); X-XVIII	4-112
	WILD 22	I(A:1;B)	
	WILD 23	All	

Apply the following Land Use Designation Standards & Guidelines:

FACILITIES

Administrative Facilities: FAC2

- A. Permanent administrative facilities may be constructed in a manner which blends with the natural character of the area.

FIRE

Fire Suppression: FIRE12

Suppression Action

- A. Suppress wildfires using the suppression option identified in the Southeast Alaska/Prince William Sound Fire Management Plan.

An Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) of expected fire behavior, time of year, and locations with respect to private land and adjacent land use areas, may lead to a lower strategy. If an EFSA discloses no adverse effects and it is more cost-efficient, the lower strategy will be used.

- B. Emphasize suppression tactics which result in the least possible disturbance or evidence of human presence.
 - 1. Suppression tactics will avoid human/bear conflicts and existing policy will be emphasized to leave no trash or any other kinds of bear attractants in the area.
 - 2. Rehabilitation of all campsites, suppression lines, and other evidence of human presence will occur as soon as it is safe, and no longer than one year after the fire occurs.

Fuel Improvements: FIRE2

Prescribed fire

- A. Allow management-ignited prescribed fire for fuels management, insect and disease protection, and wildlife habitat improvement.
- B. As a general management practice, do not use prescribed natural fire, although natural ignitions may be used to perpetuate natural ecological processes. Should it become necessary to consider the use of prescribed natural fire, the Forest Plan must be amended to analyze, justify, and approve prescribed natural fire programs. (Consult FSM 5142.)

FISH

Fish Habitat Planning: FISH112

Fish Enhancement

- A. Improvements such as fishways, fish hatcheries, or aquaculture sites may be built. Appropriate landscape management techniques will be applied in the design and construction of such improvements to reduce impacts on recreational resources and scenery.

FOREST HEALTH

Forest Health Management: HEALTHI

- A. Insect and disease management measures consistent with this Land Use Designation may be implemented to protect these and adjacent resources.

Forest Insect and Disease Survey and Inventory: HEALTH2

- A. Survey and inventory visible outbreaks.

HERITAGE Heritage Resource Activities: HER

Enhancement

- A. Heritage Resources are available for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historic uses.
 - 1. Heritage Resources are available for scientific studies that are consistent with the primitive settings and activities, and heritage resource management objectives for the specific site.

Inventory/Evaluation

- A. Develop priorities and schedule management activities to implement heritage resource inventory, evaluation, protection, and interpretation.
 - 1. Identify, classify, and evaluate known Heritage Resources.

2. Identify heritage properties to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
3. Identify heritage properties that require stabilization or other protective measures.
4. Identify opportunities for interpretation of Heritage Resources for public education and enjoyment.

KARST AND CAVES Cave Management Program: CAVE

- A. Identify opportunities for interpretation of caves for public education and enjoyment. Interpretation may occur inside or outside of this Land Use Designation.

LANDS Special Use Administration (Non-Recreation): LAND122

- A. Water and power developments are permitted if they can be designed to retain the overall primitive characteristics of the allocated area.
- B. Except as authorized by the Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA), permit only those activities which are consistent with the wildland character of the area.
- C. This Land Use Designation represents a Transportation and Utility System (TUS) "Avoidance Area." Transportation and utility sites or corridors may be located within this Land Use Designation only after an analysis of potential TUS corridors has been completed and no feasible alternatives exist outside this Land Use Designation.

**MINERAL AND
GEOLOGY**

Minerals and Geology Administration: MG12

Forest Lands Open to Mineral Entry

- A. Forest lands within this Land Use Designation are open to mineral exploration and development.
- B. Assure prospectors and claimants their right of ingress and egress granted under the General Mining Law of 1872, ANILCA, and National Forest Service Mining Regulations 36 CFR 228.
- C. Permit reasonable access to mining exploration and development in accordance with the provisions of an approved Plan of operations.

Plan of operations

- A. Encourage use of state-of-the-art techniques for developing minerals to reduce impacts to the extent feasible. Include mitigation measures that are compatible with the scale of proposed development and commensurate with potential resource impacts.
- B. Apply appropriate Transportation Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines to the location and construction of mining roads.
- C. Manage mineral exploration and development activities to be compatible with the emphasis on maintaining the wildland character of the LUD 11 Land Use Designation. Apply the following management practices to reduce resource impacts.
 1. Manage mineral activities to maintain the present and continued productivity of anadromous fish and other foodfish habitat to the maximum extent feasible. (Consult ANILCA, Section 505 (a).)
 2. Manage mineral activities to maintain the present and continued productivity of wildlife habitat to the extent feasible.

3. Take maximum advantage of topographic and vegetative screening when locating drill rigs and pumps, roads, rock quarries, structures, and marine transfer facilities.
4. Discourage use of motorized surface vehicles, except as provided for in ANILCA, Section 1110(b), which assures adequate and feasible access for economic and other purposes.
5. Locate material sites and marine transfer facilities outside this Land Use Designation, if reasonable alternatives exist.
6. Ensure that vegetation removed from the project area is hauled away, buried, burned or scattered when located adjacent to Visual Priority Travel Routes and Use Areas.
7. Minimize the scale of spoil/disposal areas in relation to the surrounding landscape as seen from sensitive viewpoints.
8. Approve use of colors that simulate those found in the characteristic landscape. Avoid use of reflective materials in project facilities.
9. Approve reclamation plans in which minerals activities leave a natural-appearing condition.
10. Ensure that landform modifications simulate naturally-occurring forms.
11. Ensure that disturbed areas are revegetated in accordance with project plans.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Recreation Use Administration: REC122

Recreation Management and Operations

- A. Generally provide for semi-primitive ROS settings, recognizing that more developed settings may be present due to authorized activities, existing use patterns, and activities in adjacent Land Use Designations.
 1. Primitive recreation facilities, such as recreation cabins, boat docks, moorings and trails may be constructed and maintained.
- B. Major concentrated recreation facilities, such as development scale IV and V (those heavily-modified or with a high degree of site modification) will generally be excluded.
- C. If a transportation link is constructed through this Land Use Designation, recreation facilities needed to serve the traveling public, to reduce impacts of recreation use to adjacent wildlands, or to provide interpretation, may be constructed in proximity to the transportation link.

Recreation Special Uses

- A. Major developments are generally not consistent with the objectives of the Land Use Designation. Development proposals require scrutiny of the magnitude and scope for Land Use Designation conformance. Refer to the Recreation and Tourism Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines.
- B. Minor developments may be compatible with the Land Use Designation objectives depending on the scope, purpose, and magnitude of the proposal. Each proposal will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Refer to the Recreation and Tourism Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines.

SCENERY**Scenery Operations: VIS1**

- A. Landscapes are managed to retain a natural-appearing visual condition, where activities are not visually evident to the casual observer.
 - 1. Apply Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines for the Retention Visual Quality Objective.
 - 2. Some authorized activities and improvements may not meet the Retention Visual Quality Objective, based on project analysis. However, seek to mitigate visual impacts through location, siting, design, material, and coloring of structures.

TIMBER**Timber Resource Planning:- TIM112**

- A. Forested land is classified as unsuitable for timber production. Commercial timber harvesting is not permitted.
- B. Timber can be salvaged only to prevent significant damage to other resources. Examples are removal of windfall in an important fish stream or control of epidemic insect infestations.
- C. Personal use of wood is allowed for cabin logs, fuel wood, float logs, trolling poles, and other similar uses.

TRANSPORTATION**Transportation Operations: TRAN1**

- A. Existing roads are generally closed to highway vehicular use. Any proposed roads will use the following guidelines.
 - 1. Allow vital Forest transportation system linkages including roads and transfer facilities. Vital Forest transportation system linkages refer to necessary additions to the permanent road network. Such linkages may be built through LUD 11 areas when either: 1) no other feasible routes exist to access adjacent Land Use Designations, or 2) when it can be demonstrated that the routing through the LUD 11 area is clearly environmentally preferable and site-specific mitigation measures can be designed to minimize the impact of the road on the surrounding LUD 11 area. A clear need to build such linkages must be demonstrated through a comparative analysis of feasible transportation alternatives through the NERA process and must be approved by the Forest Supervisor, in consultation with the other Tongass Forest Supervisors.
 - 2. Roads, other than vital transportation linkages, will not be built except to serve authorized activities such as mining, power and water developments, aquaculture developments, or transportation needs determined by the State of Alaska (also the Transportation and Utility Systems Land Use Designation).

WILDLIFE**Wildlife Habitat Planning: WILD112**

- A. Wildlife habitats will generally evolve in natural successional stages. Habitat improvement is permitted.

