

ATTACHMENT D

**MANAGEMENT OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
WITHIN THE WASHAKIE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
PLANNING AREA THAT MEET THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
SUITABILITY FACTORS**

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The interim management prescriptions described in this document are meant to provide temporary or interim protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) values on suitable waterway areas prior to the completion of the Washakie Resource Management Plan (RMP). Included are management objectives, management actions, and appropriate allocations of land and resource uses that will maintain the outstandingly remarkable values and tentative classifications identified for Deep, Dry Medicine Lodge, Medicine Lodge, Trapper, and White Creeks; Middle Fork of the Powder River; and the Paint Rock Creek unit. Pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) of 1968, as amended, until the public reviews are completed and final decisions are made on the WSR eligibility and suitability determinations, no uses of the reviewed Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered public land surfaces (public lands) will be authorized which could impair any outstandingly remarkable values they may contain, or would otherwise reduce or destroy their potential eligibility classification or suitability for consideration for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS).

I. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS REVIEW PROCESS

In conducting the WSR review process, application of the WSR eligibility criteria, determining the tentative WSR classifications, and the application of the WSR suitability factors, focused on the public lands within a one-half mile wide corridor along the reviewed river segments (i.e., approximately one quarter mile wide along each bank of the waterway along the length of the review segment). The public lands within and adjacent to these corridors will be considered in future site specific, activity or management implementation planning to fulfill the stated management objective.

The public lands along the reviewed segment of the Deep, Dry Medicine Lodge, Medicine Lodge, Trapper, and White (downstream-most segment) Creeks; Middle fork of the Powder River; and the Paint Rock Creek unit (includes Paint Rock Creek, South Fork of Paint Rock Creek, and the downstream segment of Laddie Creek) were found to meet the WSR suitability factors to be given further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. The public lands along the reviewed segments of Canyon and Kirby Creeks, the upstream segment of Laddie Creek (part of the Paint Rock Creek unit), and the three upstream segments of White Creek do not meet the WSR suitability factors. This determination is based upon the public being land-locked by private lands and inaccessible to the public, and unlikelihood of obtaining public access to the public lands via private property; the public lands not being manageable as part of the NWSRS because of potential management conflicts with interspersed (up and downstream) and adjacent private lands; and/or a WSR designation being deemed unnecessary or inappropriate as existing mechanisms sufficiently protect identified outstandingly remarkable values (i.e., a WSR designation would provide no foreseeable additional protection).

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The management objective for the public lands that meet the WSR suitability factors is to maintain or enhance their outstandingly remarkable values and WSR classification, until Congress considers them for possible designation. The interim management prescriptions for suitable waterways in the Washakie RMP planning area apply only to the waterway corridor which extends the length of the identified waterway segment and includes the waterway area, its immediate environment, and an average of no more than one quarter mile (1,320 feet) from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the waterway. This boundary is preliminary and, by Section 3(b) of the WSRA, may vary on either side of the waterway and be narrower or wider as long as the total corridor width averages no more than 320 acres (half of a mile or 2,640 feet wide) per river mile, and can be delineated by legally identifiable lines (e.g., survey or property lines) or some form of on-the-ground physical feature (e.g., canyon rims, roads, etc.) which provide the basis for protecting the waterway's outstandingly remarkable values. Since all suitable waterways in the Washakie RMP planning area are located within deep canyons which are capable of both supporting and protecting their outstandingly remarkable values, corridor boundaries for the waterways presented below are delineated by the canyon rims, except in cases where "rim-to-rim" exceeds an average of a half mile. Final boundary delineation will be made if and when Congress decides to designate the waterway segments under review.

Deep Creek

One public land parcel along Deep Creek (involving 5.07 miles of the creek) was found to meet the WSR suitability factors to be given further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. The public lands along all 5.07 miles are tentatively classified as wild.

Interim management practices for the one public land parcel along Deep Creek meeting the wild classification will focus on maintaining or enhancing the outstandingly remarkable scenic and recreational values and maintaining the relatively primitive, pristine, rugged, and unaltered character of the area. Any activities that would conflict with this objective and any physical or visual intrusions on the public lands involved are prohibited.

Temporary cultural and paleontology activities (e.g., recordation, sampling, testing, stabilization, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) may be allowed on the public lands, if the outstandingly remarkable values are maintained and if no permanent adverse impacts would occur to either the public lands directly involved or any other lands within or adjacent to the corridor.

The lands will be closed to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities. Existing mineral leases on these lands will be allowed to expire. The public lands will be closed to mineral location (e.g., filing of mining claims and related exploration and development). A withdrawal from land disposal, mineral location, and entry under the land laws will be pursued. Valid existing rights (existing mining claims) will be recognized and subject to existing (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) regulations. Any mineral activity will be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface

disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. The public lands will be closed to recreational dredging for minerals, such as gold, and to mineral material sales.

Geophysical exploration will be limited to foot access and use of surface cables on the public lands (use of motorized or non-motorized vehicles is prohibited). Surface charges may be allowed if site specific analysis determine no permanent adverse impacts would occur.

The public lands will be closed to surface disturbing activities such as construction of major recreation developments (e.g., campgrounds, put-in or take-out areas, or other such facilities), wildlife habitat improvements, range improvements, rights-of-way, mineral development, etc. Hiking trails may be built, "by hand labor," if there is a demand for them and they conform with the management objective for these lands. Some minor recreation developments (e.g., signs, kiosks) may be allowed on the public lands so long as there are no substantial adverse effects to the natural-like appearance of the lands within the waterway corridor and their immediate environment.

The public lands will be closed to land disposal actions.

The public lands will be in an exclusion area for rights-of-way. No new rights-of-way or expansions of existing rights-of-way will be approved.

Water impoundments, diversions, or hydroelectric power facilities will be prohibited on public lands.

The public lands will be closed to motorized and non-motorized vehicles. Motorized travel can be allowed on existing roadways that lead to the edge of the waterway corridor. Hikers will be required to "pack it out"; there will be no garbage collection facilities.

Any fire suppression activities on public lands will use "light-on-the-land" techniques. No motorized or non-motorized vehicle ground equipment should be used to suppress fires. Helicopter bucket drops (water only) and the use of chainsaws may be allowed if no permanent impacts would occur. Retardant use will be prohibited. Campfires can be permitted in keeping with current fire management regulations.

The public lands will be closed to commercial timber sales or harvesting. Cutting of trees may be allowed with written permission or in association with safety and environmental protection requirements (such as clearing trails, visitor safety, hazardous fuels reduction and fire suppression activities).

Increases in actual grazing use and construction of new range improvements on public lands will be prohibited.

The public lands will be closed to vegetation treatment or manipulation by other than hand or aerial seeding methods using species that will restore natural vegetation. Undesirable and exotic species could be removed by hand or through backpack/hand application of appropriate herbicides.

The public lands are managed under a Class IV Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification.

Dry Medicine Lodge Creek

One public land parcel along Dry Medicine Lodge Creek (involving 11.54 miles of the creek) was found to meet the WSR suitability factors to be given further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. The public lands along all 11.54 miles are tentatively classified as scenic.

Interim management practices for the one public land parcel along Dry Medicine Lodge Creek meeting the scenic classification will focus on maintaining or enhancing the outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, cultural, and geological values and the relatively unmodified character of the area in a near-natural setting. Any activities that would conflict with this objective and any physical or visual intrusions on the public lands involved are prohibited. Some intrusions on the public lands involved maybe allowed if they are not readily evident or are short lived, and do not adversely affect maintaining the scenic classification.

Temporary cultural and paleontology activities (e.g., recordation, sampling, testing, stabilization, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) may be allowed on the public lands, if the outstandingly remarkable values are maintained and if no permanent adverse impacts would occur to either the public lands directly involved or any other lands within or adjacent to the corridor.

The public lands that are in the Spanish Point Karst ACEC are closed to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities. Existing leases on these will be allowed to expire. The public lands are withdrawn from land disposal, mineral location, and entry under the land laws. Valid existing rights (existing mining claims) will be recognized and subject to existing (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) regulations. The public lands are closed to recreational dredging for minerals, such as gold, and to mineral material sales.

The public lands outside the ACEC (e.g., the downstream-most section of the waterway corridor) are open to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities, with a "no surface occupancy" stipulation. New mining leases are subject to existing (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) regulations and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the values of rivers included in the NWSRS. All mineral activity will be conducted in a manner that results in no surface disturbance. Water sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment will be minimized. Reasonable mining claim and mineral lease access will be permitted.

Geophysical exploration is allowed if a site specific analysis determines no adverse effects will occur. Vehicles will be restricted to existing roads and trails only. Foot access is required off of existing roads. Surface charges may be allowed if site specific analysis determine no permanent adverse impacts would occur.

The public lands will be closed to most surface disturbing activities such as construction of rights-of-way, mineral development, most types of recreation site development, and wildlife habitat and range improvements. Some recreation developments and wildlife and range improvements may be allowed

on the public lands so long as there are no substantial adverse effects to the natural-like appearance of the lands within the waterway corridor and their immediate environment. Hiking trails may be built if there is a demand for them and they conform with the objective for the scenic classification.

The public lands will be closed to land disposal actions.

The public lands are within a right-of-way avoidance area where transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., will be allowed only under certain circumstances.

Water impoundments, diversions, or hydroelectric power facilities will be prohibited on public lands.

Motorized and non-motorized vehicles are restricted to using existing roads and trails. Mountain biking is allowed to the extent that no adverse effects occur. Hikers will be required to "pack it out"; there will be no garbage facilities.

Any fire suppression activities on public lands will use "light-on-the-land" techniques. No motorized or non-motorized vehicle ground equipment off of existing roads and trails will be used to suppress fires. Helicopter bucket drops and the use of chainsaws may be allowed if no permanent impacts would occur. Campfires can be permitted in keeping with current fire management regulations.

The public lands are closed to commercial timber sales or harvesting. Cutting of trees may be allowed with written permission or in association with safety and environmental protection requirements (such as clearing trails, visitor safety, hazardous fuels reduction and fire suppression activities).

Increases in actual grazing use on public lands will be prohibited. Range improvements will only be allowed if they are compatible with objectives for the scenic river classification.

The public lands will be closed to vegetation treatment or manipulation by other than hand or aerial seeding methods using species that will restore natural vegetation. Undesirable and exotic species could be removed by hand, through backpack/hand application of appropriate herbicides, or other means that remain compatible with the scenic classification.

The public lands are managed under a Class II Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification.

Medicine Lodge Creek

One public land parcel along Medicine Lodge Creek (involving 5.77 miles of the creek) was found to meet the WSR suitability factors to be given further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. The public lands along all 5.77 miles are tentatively classified as wild.

Interim management practices for the one public land parcel along Medicine Lodge Creek meeting the wild classification will focus on maintaining or enhancing the outstandingly remarkable scenic,

recreational, cultural, and geologic values and maintaining the relatively primitive, pristine, rugged, and unaltered character of the area. Any activities that would conflict with this objective and any physical or visual intrusions on the public lands involved are prohibited.

Temporary cultural and paleontology activities (e.g., recordation, sampling, testing, stabilization, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) may be allowed on the public lands, if the outstandingly remarkable values are maintained and if no permanent adverse impacts would occur to either the public lands directly involved or any other lands within or adjacent to the corridor.

The public lands that are in the Spanish Point Karst ACEC are closed to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities. Existing leases on these will be allowed to expire. The public lands are withdrawn from land disposal, mineral location, and entry under the land laws. Valid existing rights (existing mining claims) will be recognized and subject to existing (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) regulations. The public lands are closed to recreational dredging for minerals, such as gold, and to mineral material sales.

The public lands outside the ACEC (e.g., the downstream-most section of the waterway corridor) will be closed to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities. Existing mineral leases on these lands will be allowed to expire. The public lands will be closed to mineral location (e.g., filing of mining claims and related exploration and development). A withdrawal from land disposal, mineral location, and entry under the land laws will be pursued. Valid existing rights (existing mining claims) will be recognized and subject to existing (e.g., 43 CFR 3802) regulations. Any mineral activity will be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. The public lands will be closed to recreational dredging for minerals, such as gold, and to mineral material sales.

Geophysical exploration is limited to foot access and use of surface cables on the public lands (use of motorized or non-motorized vehicles is prohibited). Surface charges may be allowed if site specific analysis determine no permanent adverse impacts would occur.

The public lands are closed to surface disturbing activities such as construction of major recreation developments (e.g., campgrounds, put-in or take-out areas, or other such facilities), wildlife habitat improvements, range improvements, rights-of-way, mineral development, etc. Hiking trails may be built, "by hand labor," if there is a demand for them and they conform with the objective for wild classification. Some minor recreation developments (e.g., signs, kiosks) may be allowed on the public lands so long as there are no substantial adverse effects to the natural-like appearance of the lands within the waterway corridor and their immediate environment.

The public lands are closed to land disposal actions.

The public lands will be in an exclusion area for rights-of-way. No new rights-of-way or expansions of existing rights-of-way will be approved.

Water impoundments, diversions, or hydroelectric power facilities are prohibited on public lands.

The public lands are closed to motorized and non-motorized vehicles. Hikers will be required to "pack it out"; there will be no garbage collection facilities.

Any fire suppression activities on public lands will use "light-on-the-land" techniques. No motorized or non-motorized vehicle ground equipment should be used to suppress fires. Helicopter bucket drops (water only) and the use of chainsaws may be allowed if no permanent impacts would occur. Retardant use will be prohibited. Campfires can be permitted in keeping with current fire management regulations.

The public lands are closed to commercial timber sales or harvesting. Cutting of trees may be allowed with written permission or in association with safety and environmental protection requirements (such as clearing trails, visitor safety, hazardous fuels reduction and fire suppression activities).

Increases in actual grazing use and construction of new range improvements on public lands will be prohibited.

The public lands are closed to vegetation treatment or manipulation by other than hand or aerial seeding methods using species that will restore natural vegetation. Undesirable and exotic species could be removed by hand or through backpack/hand application of appropriate herbicides.

The public lands are managed under a Class II Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification.

Middle Fork of the Powder River

One public land parcel along the Middle Fork of the Powder River (involving 1.20 miles along the river) was found to meet the WSR suitability factors to be given further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. The public lands along all 1.20 miles are tentatively classified as recreational.

Interim management practices for the one public land parcel along the Middle Fork of the Powder River meeting the recreational classification will focus on maintaining or enhancing the outstandingly remarkable recreational values in a modestly modified setting and retain the character of the area. Any activities that would conflict with this objective are prohibited. Some intrusions may be allowed if they will not adversely affect the character of the area and the maintenance of the recreational classification.

Temporary cultural and paleontology activities (e.g., recordation, sampling, testing, stabilization, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) may be allowed on the public lands, if the outstandingly remarkable values are maintained and if no permanent adverse impacts would occur to either the public lands directly involved or any other lands within or adjacent to the corridor.

The public lands are currently open to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities, with a "no surface occupancy" and seasonal no surface disturbance stipulation. New mining claims and existing operations are currently allowed on public lands. These are subject to

existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the outstandingly remarkable values and recreational classification of the public lands. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, water sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment.

Geophysical exploration is allowed if a site specific analysis determines no adverse effects would occur. Vehicles will be restricted to designated roads and trails only. Foot access is required off existing roads. Surface charges may be allowed if site specific analyses determine no permanent adverse impacts would occur.

Some surface disturbing activities may be allowed. Activities such as recreational developments, range improvements, and wildlife improvements may be considered, provided such activity is done in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment, and if a site specific analysis determines that no adverse effects would occur. Hiking trails may be built if there is a demand for them and they conform with the objective for the recreation classification.

The public lands will be closed to land disposal actions. Exchanges of public lands "outside the corridor" could be considered for acquiring private or state lands within the corridor or between the public land parcels along the creek; however, public lands within the corridor will not be exchanged.

New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless specifically authorized by other plans, orders, or laws

Water impoundments, diversions, or hydroelectric power facilities will be prohibited on public lands.

Motorized and non-motorized vehicles are restricted to using existing roads and trails. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect or enhance outstandingly remarkable values.

Fires on public lands will be suppressed using appropriate techniques provided no permanent impacts would occur. Motorized and non-motorized vehicle ground equipment on existing roads and trails, the use of chainsaws, and helicopter bucket drops (water only) may be used to suppress fires. Retardant use will be prohibited. Campfires can be permitted in keeping with current fire management regulations.

The public lands will be closed to commercial timber sales or harvesting. Cutting of trees may be allowed with written permission or in association with safety and environmental protection requirements (such as clearing trails, visitor safety, hazardous fuels reduction and fire suppression activities).

Increases in actual grazing use on public lands will be prohibited. Range improvements will only be allowed if they are compatible with objectives for the recreational classification.

The public lands will be closed to vegetation treatment or manipulation by other than hand or aerial seeding methods using species that will restore natural vegetation. Undesirable and exotic species could be removed by hand, through backpack/hand application of appropriate herbicides, or other means that remain compatible with the recreational classification.

The public lands are managed under a Class IV Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification.

Paint Rock Creek Unit (Includes Paint Rock, South Fork of Paint Rock, and Laddie Creeks)

Three public land parcels along the Paint Rock Creek unit (involving 6.61 miles along Paint Rock Creek, 3.26 along South Fork of Paint Rock Creek, and 0.63 miles along Laddie Creek) were found to meet the WSR suitability factors to be given further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. All of the public lands involved are tentatively classified as recreational.

Interim management practices for the three public land parcels along the Paint Rock Creek unit meeting the recreational classification will focus on maintaining or enhancing the outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, cultural, and fishery values in a modestly modified setting and retain the character of the area. Any activities that would conflict with this objective are prohibited. Some intrusions may be allowed if they will not adversely affect the character of the area and the maintenance of the recreational classification.

Temporary cultural and paleontology activities (e.g., recordation, sampling, testing, stabilization, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) may be allowed on the public lands, if the outstandingly remarkable values are maintained and if no permanent adverse impacts would occur to either the public lands directly involved or any other lands within or adjacent to the corridor.

The public lands are currently open to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities, with a "no surface occupancy" and seasonal no surface disturbance stipulation. New mining claims and existing operations are allowed on public lands. These are subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the outstandingly remarkable values and recreational classification of the public lands. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, water sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment.

Geophysical exploration is allowed if a site specific analysis determines no adverse effects would occur. Vehicles will be restricted to existing roads and trails only. Foot access is required off existing roads. Surface charges may be allowed if site specific analyses determine no permanent adverse impacts would occur.

Some surface disturbing activities may be allowed. Activities such as recreational developments, range improvements, and wildlife improvements may be considered, provided such activity is done in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment, and if a site specific analysis determines that no adverse effects would occur. Hiking trails may be

built if there is a demand for them and they conform with the objective for the recreation classification.

The public lands will be closed to land disposal actions. Exchanges of public lands "outside the corridor" could be considered for acquiring private or state lands within the corridor or between the public land parcels along the creek; however, public lands within the corridor will not be exchanged.

The public lands are within a right-of-way avoidance area where transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., will be allowed only under certain circumstances.

Water impoundments, diversions, or hydroelectric power facilities will be prohibited on public lands.

Motorized and non-motorized vehicles are restricted to using existing roads and trails. Mountain biking is allowed to the extent that no adverse effects occur. Hikers will be required to "pack it out"; there will be no garbage facilities. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect or enhance outstandingly remarkable values.

Fires on public lands will be suppressed using appropriate techniques provided no permanent impacts would occur. Motorized and non-motorized vehicle ground equipment on existing roads and trails, the use of chainsaws, and helicopter bucket drops (water only) may be used to suppress fires. Retardant use will be prohibited. Campfires can be permitted in keeping with current fire management regulations.

Commercial timber sales or harvesting is currently restricted due to the steep grade of public lands. Otherwise, timber harvesting and thinning would be allowed under standard restrictions to avoid adverse effects on the waterway environment and its associated values.

Increases in actual grazing use on public lands will be prohibited. Range improvements will only be allowed if they are compatible with objectives for the recreational classification.

The public lands will be closed to vegetation treatment or manipulation by other than hand or aerial seeding methods using species that will restore natural vegetation. Undesirable and exotic species could be removed by hand, through backpack/hand application of appropriate herbicides, or other means that remain compatible with the recreational classification.

The public lands are managed under a Class II Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification.

Trapper Creek

One public land parcel along Trapper Creek (involving 7.01 miles of the creek) was found to meet the WSR suitability factors to be given further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. The public lands along all 7.01 miles are tentatively classified as wild.

Interim management practices for the one public land parcel along Trapper Creek meeting the wild classification will focus on maintaining or enhancing the outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, cultural, and geologic values and maintaining the relatively primitive, pristine, rugged, and unaltered character of the area. Any activities that would conflict with this objective and any physical or visual intrusions on the public lands involved are prohibited.

Temporary cultural and paleontology activities (e.g., recordation, sampling, testing, stabilization, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) may be allowed on the public lands, if the outstandingly remarkable values are maintained and if no permanent adverse impacts would occur to either the public lands directly involved or any other lands within or adjacent to the corridor.

The public lands that are in the Spanish Point Karst ACEC are closed to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities. Existing leases on these will be allowed to expire. The public lands are withdrawn from land disposal, mineral location, and entry under the land laws. Valid existing rights (existing mining claims) will be recognized and subject to existing (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) regulations. The public lands are closed to recreational dredging for minerals, such as gold, and to mineral material sales.

The public lands outside the ACEC (e.g., the downstream-most section of the waterway corridor) will be closed to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities. Existing mineral leases on these lands will be allowed to expire. The public lands will be closed to mineral location (e.g., filing of mining claims and related exploration and development). A withdrawal from land disposal, mineral location, and entry under the land laws will be pursued. Valid existing rights (existing mining claims) will be recognized and subject to existing (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) regulations. Any mineral activity will be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. The public lands will be closed to recreational dredging for minerals, such as gold, and to mineral material sales.

Geophysical exploration is limited to foot access and use of surface cables on the public lands (use of motorized or non-motorized vehicles is prohibited). Surface charges may be allowed if site specific analysis determine no permanent adverse impacts would occur.

The public lands are closed to surface disturbing activities such as construction of major recreation developments (e.g., campgrounds, put-in or take-out areas, or other such facilities), wildlife habitat improvements, range improvements, rights-of-way, mineral development, etc. Hiking trails may be built, "by hand labor," if there is a demand for them and they conform with the objective for wild classification. Some minor recreation developments (e.g., signs, kiosks) may be allowed on the public lands so long as there are no substantial adverse effects to the natural-like appearance of the lands within the waterway corridor and their immediate environment.

The public lands are closed to land disposal actions.

The public lands will be in an exclusion area for rights-of-way. No new rights-of-way or expansions of existing rights-of-way will be approved.

Water impoundments, diversions, or hydroelectric power facilities are prohibited on public lands.

The public lands are closed to motorized and non-motorized vehicles. Hikers will be required to "pack it out"; there will be no garbage collection facilities.

Any fire suppression activities on public lands will use "light-on-the-land" techniques. No motorized or non-motorized vehicle ground equipment should be used to suppress fires. Helicopter bucket drops (water only) and the use of chainsaws may be allowed if no permanent impacts would occur. Retardant use will be prohibited. Campfires can be permitted in keeping with current fire management regulations.

The public lands are closed to commercial timber sales or harvesting. Cutting of trees may be allowed with written permission or in association with safety and environmental protection requirements (such as clearing trails, visitor safety, hazardous fuels reduction and fire suppression activities).

Increases in actual grazing use and construction of new range improvements on public lands will be prohibited.

The public lands are closed to vegetation treatment or manipulation by other than hand or aerial seeding methods using species that will restore natural vegetation. Undesirable and exotic species could be removed by hand or through backpack/hand application of appropriate herbicides.

The public lands are managed under a Class II Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification.

White Creek

One of the four public land parcels along White Creek (the downstream-most segment, involving 5.73 miles of the creek) was found to meet the WSR suitability factors to be given further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. The public lands along all 5.73 miles are tentatively classified as wild.

Interim management practices for the one public land parcel along White Creek meeting the wild classification will focus on maintaining or enhancing the outstandingly remarkable scenic and cultural values and maintaining the relatively primitive, pristine, rugged, and unaltered character of the area. Any activities that would conflict with this objective and any physical or visual intrusions on the public lands involved are prohibited.

Temporary cultural and paleontology activities (e.g., recordation, sampling, testing, stabilization, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) may be allowed on the public lands, if the outstandingly remarkable values are maintained and if no permanent adverse impacts would occur to either the public lands directly involved or any other lands within or adjacent to the corridor.

The lands will be closed to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities. Existing mineral leases on these lands will be allowed to expire. The public lands will be closed to mineral location (e.g., filing of mining claims and related exploration and development). A withdrawal from land disposal, mineral location, and entry under the land laws will be pursued. Valid existing rights (existing mining claims) will be recognized and subject to existing (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) regulations. All mineral activity will be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. The public lands will be closed to recreational dredging for minerals, such as gold, and to mineral material sales.

Geophysical exploration will be limited to foot access and use of surface cables on the public lands (use of motorized or non-motorized vehicles is prohibited). Surface charges may be allowed if site specific analysis determine no permanent adverse impacts would occur.

The public lands will be closed to surface disturbing activities such as construction of major recreation developments (e.g., campgrounds, put-in or take-out areas, or other such facilities), wildlife habitat improvements, range improvements, rights-of-way, mineral development, etc. Hiking trails may be built, "by hand labor," if there is a demand for them and they conform with the management objective for these lands. Some minor recreation developments (e.g., signs, kiosks) may be allowed on the public lands so long as there are no substantial adverse effects to the natural-like appearance of the lands within the waterway corridor and their immediate environment.

The public lands will be closed to land disposal actions. Exchanges of public lands "outside the corridor" could be considered for acquiring private or state lands within the corridor or between the public land parcels along the creek; however, public lands within the corridor will not be exchanged.

The public lands will be in an exclusion area for rights-of-way. No new rights-of-way or expansions of existing rights-of-way will be approved.

Water impoundments, diversions, or hydroelectric power facilities will be prohibited on public lands.

The public lands will be closed to motorized and non-motorized vehicles. Hikers will be required to "pack it out"; there will be no garbage facilities. Campfires can be permitted in keeping with current fire management regulations.

Any fire suppression activities on public lands will use "light-on-the-land" techniques. No motorized or non-motorized vehicle ground equipment should be used to suppress fires. Helicopter bucket drops (water only) and the use of chainsaws may be allowed if no permanent impacts would occur. Retardant use will be prohibited. Campfires can be permitted in keeping with current fire management regulations.

The public lands will be closed to commercial timber sales or harvesting. Cutting of trees may be allowed with written permission or in association with safety and environmental protection requirements (such as clearing trails, visitor safety, hazardous fuels reduction and fire suppression activities).

Increases in actual grazing use and construction of new range improvements on public lands will be prohibited.

The public lands will be closed to vegetation treatment or manipulation by other than hand or aerial seeding methods using species that will restore natural vegetation. Undesirable and exotic species could be removed by hand or through backpack/hand application of appropriate herbicides.

The public lands are managed under a Class II Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification.