

## APPENDIX A

# WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

## INTRODUCTION

This introductory section is intended as supplemental information concerning the philosophical basis of Wilderness management. Specific direction for Wilderness management can be found in the Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines, Management Area prescriptions, and individual Wilderness Management Plans. The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-328) required that Wilderness Management Plans be developed for several new Wilderness additions and existing Wildernesses in coordination with adjacent National Forests. These Wilderness Management Plans are located in this Appendix.

Management decisions should be based on all four components of Wilderness policy (Appendix A, Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines, Management Area prescriptions, individual Wilderness Plans) as well as Congressional and state legislation.

Eight Wildernesses currently exist on the Forest. They include: Bull of the Woods, Mt. Jefferson, Middle Santiam, Menagerie, Mt. Washington, Three Sisters, Waldo Lake, and Diamond Peak.

Wilderness is valued for the opportunities it provides for recreational use; preservation of wildlife habitat (particularly for species which require isolation from human disturbance or ecosystems which have not been modified by human use), plant and animal diversity, unique geologic features, watersheds, and cultural resources. The goal of Wilderness management is to balance the needs for unmodified natural environments with recreational, scientific, biological, and educational values. A management emphasis on conservation and restraint is applied to Wilderness areas to assure that nonconforming uses have minimal impacts on the ecosystem as specified in the Wilderness Act and other legislation.

In carrying out this goal, a nondegradation management policy shall be followed. The nondegradation policy recognizes an appropriate diversity of natural and social settings, but requires that Wilderness shall be maintained in an essentially wild condition and specifies that management shall seek to improve conditions in situations where Wilderness values have been impaired. In addition, the wildest areas of Wilderness shall not be changed to a lesser standard of naturalness to disperse and accommodate more use.

A range of natural and social settings exist in Wilderness from the most pristine to those obviously impacted by human use and presence. In recognition of this variability, each Wilderness may include one or more of the 4 Wilderness Resource Spectrum (WRS) Classes: Transition (Management Area 1a), Semiprimitive (Management Area 1b), Primitive (Management Area 1c), and Pristine (Management Area 1d).

## INTRODUCTION

### **Commercial Use of Wilderness**

The 1964 Wilderness Act specifies that within Wilderness "there shall be no commercial enterprise..." (Sec. 4.c.). The Act, however, offers a qualification (Sec. 4.d.6.) stating "Commercial services may be performed...to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other Wilderness purposes of the area." In keeping with this direction from the Act, limited commercial outfitter guide services are acceptable in Wilderness. As with any recreational use of Wilderness, outfitter guided use must meet all standards and guidelines in this plan.

Primary considerations for accepting outfitter guide services in Wilderness include impacts of guided activities on the resource, levels of usage, and the need to provide services to visitors who would not otherwise experience the Wilderness. Efforts are also made to manage commercial outfitter guide use so that such business is economical and provides high quality public service.

Review of outfitter guide special use permit activities shows that 1988 levels of summer outfitter guide use meet existing needs. Therefore, a base or reference level of summer outfitter guide use in Wilderness has been established at the 1988 levels.

All applications for special use permits for outfitter guides in Wilderness will be evaluated for approval or denial. Permits in addition to the 1988 level or increases in service days over 1988 levels will be considered if existing permittees sell or discontinue business or where LAC data and other resource considerations show that such use is appropriate.

### **Fire Management in Wilderness**

Fire regimes have had a profound effect on natural systems in Wilderness. Human efforts to exclude fire from Wilderness may have resulted in significant trends in plant and animal communities of some areas. Similarly, anthropogenic fire may have interfered with natural ecosystem dynamics.

The goal of fire management in Wilderness is to allow fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem. However, before this can be achieved the natural role of fire in each Wilderness must be understood. Toward this end, analysis shall be conducted to determine the historic significance and implications of fire in each Wilderness. Fire management plans will be developed based on this analysis and included within Wilderness management plans. When fire management plans are completed and if a naturally-ignited fire remains within prescription, it may be allowed to burn.

If the decision is made to control or suppress a fire, total fire suppression actions may not be necessary. Partial implementation may be considered in order to meet Wilderness management objectives. Actions may include surveillance, confinement, containment, or complete suppression depending on fire location and burning conditions.

### **Limits of Acceptable Change System**

Forest Service researchers have been working on a process for establishing acceptable levels of Wilderness use called the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System. This concept recognizes that change is a natural part of wild ecosystems. Rather than focus on elimination of all effects or changes to Wilderness caused by human use, the LAC System asks the question, "How much change is acceptable?" The LAC System also recognizes that much of the impact of Wilderness use is not necessarily the result of too much use, but of the kind of use, user behavior, and the timing and distribution of use.

Implementation of the LAC System began with establishment of the Wilderness Resource Spectrum (WRS) Classes and their standards and guidelines. During the next planning period the LAC process will continue with the development of implementation and monitoring plans for each Wilderness. The Mt. Jefferson, Three Sisters, and Mt. Washington Wildernesses are top priorities for these plans, but all Wildernesses will eventually be included.

The LAC implementation and monitoring plans will be developed utilizing the following process.

1. Inventory of existing conditions in each Wilderness.
2. Comparison of existing conditions to the standards and guidelines for each WRS Class.
3. Development of a range of management strategies to remain within standards and to restore areas which are not within standards.
4. Evaluation and selection of a preferred strategy.
5. Development of implementation and monitoring plans for the preferred strategy.
6. Public involvement will occur throughout the process.

## **BULL OF THE WOODS WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT**

### **Recreation Capacity**

#### **Situation**

The current use patterns of the Willamette NF section of the Bull of the Woods Wilderness show most use occurring along trails following the ridges from Beachie Saddle past Silver King Mountain to Whetstone Mountain and down to Gold Creek. At some time in the future, these routes in the Wilderness may receive use in excess of capacity as evidenced by:

- Increasing resource damage such as soil compaction, trampled vegetation, loss of groundcover, destruction of snags and live vegetation, and declining water quality.
- Declining opportunities for solitude, challenge, and primitive recreation in specific areas.
- Effects of recreational use causes impacts which do not meet existing or proposed standards.

#### **Objective**

Manage use within Forest Plan standards and at a capacity that will preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

#### **Management Direction**

Specific direction for each WRS Class (Pristine, Primitive, Semiprimitive, and Transition) is contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

**Capacity Range for the Bull of the Woods**

It is relatively common to use a specific number of recreation users (a recreation capacity) as a measure of the threshold of overuse or as a maximum level of tolerable use in Wilderness. Such numbers are preliminary estimates and correlated to the condition of Wilderness settings and to the maintenance of Wilderness values. Numbers here are to be used as a management aid. Monitoring to determine the relationship between use levels, Forest Plan standards, and Wilderness management objectives will be the primary tool for assessing maximum levels of recreation use in specific areas and the degree to which Wilderness ecosystems are free from human disturbance.

Capacity estimates shown in Table A-1 are maximum for the WRS Classes and are expressed in terms of persons-at-one-time (PAOT). Monitoring programs will establish actual capacities for specific areas within the Wilderness. Initial maximum capacities will be based on the estimates in Table A-1.

**Table A-1. Capacity Range for the Bull of the Woods Wilderness By WRS Classes**

Forest	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive	Transition	Total
Willamette Acres	6,314	1,152	0	0	7,466
PAOT	1-5	5-35	0	0	6-40
Mt.Hood Acres	0	23,422	1,581	1,382	26,385
PAOT	0	60-130	75-95	67-71	202-296
Totals Acres	6,314	45,707	1,581	1,382	33,851
PAOT	1-5	65-165	75-95	67-71	208-336

<sup>1</sup>EAt available by WRS Class.

**Corrective Action**

Monitor use along main access routes for impacts to the Wilderness setting. If use exceeds capacities established for the WRS Classes or the effects of use exceed established standards corrective actions will be taken. First stage corrective actions will focus on user education in towns, at entrance portals, and at any site where restoration needs are specifically identified.

**Transportation (Trails)**

**Situation**

Maintenance of the trail system is shared by the Mt. Hood National Forest and the Forest along some routes in the Wilderness. The road along Battle Ax Creek is blocked by gates and currently being left to revegetate naturally.

**Objective**

Provide and maintain a trail system within Forest Plan standards that will serve management needs for protecting resources and distributing visitor use. Eliminate duplication of maintenance and minimize maintenance costs.

**Management Direction**

Maintain trails within Wilderness trail standards provided in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Maintenance levels 1 or 2 are appropriate. Any historic higher level maintenance will be reduced to these levels so as not to attract overuse along these routes. Trail signs, including those at Wilderness portals, will be replaced as needed to conform with Wilderness standards.

Complete the rehabilitation of the old road up Battle Ax Creek and manage as Battle Ax Creek Trail # 3339. Complete a permanent closure of the road, provide needed drainage, and reestablish vegetation to meet Wilderness standards.

Potential locations for trailhead parking will be evaluated as to suitability and need. Construct additional parking areas along with any future road reconstruction projects planned for Road 2209.

**Cultural Resources****Situation**

Cultural resource sites have been identified within the Wilderness. Prehistoric sites have been identified along the ridges near Whetstone Mountain. Historic mining sites have been located along the Wilderness boundary. Specific mining sites have not been identified within the Wilderness at this time. Mining era remnants such as tunnels, tailings, or structures are located adjacent to the Wilderness along the slopes above Gold Creek, Battle Ax Creek, and the Little North Santiam River. The Jawbone Flats area of the Little North Santiam Mining District has been determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

**Objective**

Manage cultural resources in accordance with Wilderness and cultural resource management objectives.

**Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Inventory, evaluate, and protect known sites (as necessary) consistent with Forest Plan standards and guidelines.

**Minerals****Situation**

Claims have been filed for mineral locations within the Wilderness, primarily along Gold Creek, Battle Ax Creek, Little North Santiam River, and Whetstone Mountain.

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### **Objective**

Administer any mining and recovery activities within the Wilderness in accordance with mining laws and regulations and Forest Plan standards.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

A Notice of Intention to Operate or a Plan of Operations must be filed by the claimant in accordance with regulations. A validity determination will be scheduled when the Notice of Intention or Plan of Operations is filed.

### **Fire**

#### **Situation**

The incidence of fire within the Wilderness has been low. Fuels within the area vary from low to moderate rate of spread and moderate to high resistance to control. Natural fire barriers are limited to rocky ridgetops. The location, shape, and size of the Wilderness creates a high potential for fire spreading to resources outside the Wilderness. Due to these considerations, lightning fire suppression activities will occur in this Wilderness when resources outside of the Wilderness are threatened.

#### **Objective**

Suppress all wildfires within the Wilderness in accordance with direction in FSM 2320 and 5130.

#### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Suppress all fires according to suppression plans for the district.

## **MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT**

### **Occupancy**

#### **Situation**

There are no nonconforming facilities within the Wilderness.

### **Recreation Capacity**

#### **Situation**

Specific areas in the Wilderness are receiving levels of recreation use which inhibit natural processes or adversely affect Wilderness values. Some sites have resource and social impacts which do not meet standards as evidenced by:

- Increasing resource damage such as soil compaction, trampling of vegetation, loss of ground cover, cutting of green vegetation, declining water quality, and snag removal. This is especially severe in subalpine ecosystems that are slow to recover.
- Opportunities for solitude, challenge, and primitive recreation are declining in specific areas.
- Recreation in some areas exceeds carrying capacity estimates and the effects of recreational use is causing impacts which do not meet existing or proposed standards.

"Areas of Particular Concern" include:

Canyon Creek Meadows	Lower Berley Lake	Shirley Lake
Rockpile Lake	Jorn Lake	Blue Lake
Jefferson Park	Bowerman Lake	Long Lake
Red Butte	Pamelia Lake	Hunts Cove
Dixie Lakes	Marion Lake	Ann Lake
Lake of the Woods	Mowich Lake	Jenny Lake
Eight Lakes Basin	Duffy Lake	Prill Lake
Santiam Lake	Square Lake	Swallow Lake
Wasco Lake	Crown Lake	Cabot Lake
Turpentine Lake	Carl Lake	Ruby Lake

Areas may be periodically added or deleted from this list depending on the findings of monitoring and management.

### **Objective**

Manage use within Forest Plan standards, and at a capacity that will preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

### **Management Direction**

Specific direction for each WRS Class (Pristine, Primitive, Semiprimitive, and Transition) is contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Some interior portions of the Wilderness have been included in the Semiprimitive WRS Class as an interim measure. The long-term objective is to manage interior portions of Wilderness within the Primitive or Pristine WRS Classes. Management of interior Semiprimitive WRS Classes calls for bringing these areas within standards for the Primitive WRS Class as soon as possible.

### **Capacity Range for the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness**

It is relatively common to use a specific number of recreation users (a recreation capacity) as a measure of the threshold of overuse or as a maximum level of tolerable use in Wilderness. Such numbers are preliminary estimates and are correlated to the condition of Wilderness settings and to the maintenance of Wilderness values. Numbers here are to be used as a management aid. Monitoring to determine the relationship between use levels, Forest Plan standards, and Wilderness management objectives will be the primary tool for assessing maximum levels of recreation use in specific areas and the degree to which Wilderness ecosystems are free from human disturbance.

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Capacity estimates shown in Table A-2 are maximum for the WRS Classes. The capacities are expressed in terms of persons-at-one-time (PAOT). Monitoring programs will establish actual capacities for specific areas within the Wilderness. Initial maximum capacities will be based on the estimates in Table A-2.

**Table A-2. Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Capacity Range By WRS Classes**

Forest	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive	Transition	Total
Deschutes					
Acres	26,933	3,840	1,961	0	32,734
PAOT	12-25	55-77	49-74	0	116-176
Willamette					
Acres	55,501	9,335	7,337	192	72,565
PAOT	27-41	134-207	172-227	14-16	347-491
Mt. Hood					
Acres	0	4,984	0	0	3,793
PAOT	0	61-83	0	0	61-83
Totals					
Acres	82,434	18,159	9,298	2,350	109,092
PAOT	39-66	250-367	221-301	14-16	524-750

### Corrective Action

An LAC implementation and monitoring plan as specified at the beginning of this Appendix will be prepared and implementation begun within one year of publishing the final Forest Plan.

### Transportation (Trails)

#### Situation

Resource damage is occurring from utilization of some improperly designed and located trails and trailheads.

#### Objective

Provide and maintain a trail system within Forest Plan standards that meets management needs for protecting resources, distributing visitor use, eliminate duplication of routes, and minimize maintenance costs.

#### Management Direction

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

"Areas of Particular Concern" include the relocation and reconstruction of the following trails:

- Pacific Crest Trail (PCT)
- Santiam Lodge Trail
- Santiam Lake Trail

Bowerman Trail  
 South Breitenbush Trail  
 Swallow Lake Trail  
 Bear Valley Trail  
 Canyon Creek Meadows (Glacier) Trail  
 Two Springs Trail  
 Brush Creek Trail  
 Round Lake Trail  
 Old Summit Trail

**Commercial Operations**

**Situation**

Recreation use exceeds capacity in many areas and many areas currently exceed the standards established in the Forest Plan.

**Objective**

Reduce or eliminate the adverse effects on the Wilderness caused by recreation use.

**Management Direction**

Commercial use will be managed in accordance with standards contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. In the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, commercial use will be held at current levels (1988) until recreation impacts can be brought within standards. In addition, if commercial use currently exists in the areas listed above in "Areas of Particular Concern", such use will be reduced. Table A-3 lists the maximum amount of commercial use (in service days) that will be accepted at this time. A service day is a day or any portion of a day that a client of a commercial operator is on the National Forest.

**Table A-3. Commercial Use In Service Days**

Type of Commercial Use	Forest		Total
	Deschutes	Willamette	
Animal Packers	400	260	660
Educational	2,700	1,218	3,918
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>4,578</b>

## MIDDLE SANTIAM WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

### Occupancy

#### Situation

There are facilities within the Wilderness that may be nonconforming with the Wilderness concept:

Old Lookout building remnants - Chimney Peak  
Shelter - north of Donaca Lake

#### Objective

Remove existing improvements, structures, and facilities not essential to the protection of the Wilderness resource and not of historic significance.

#### Management Direction

Refer to direction regarding cultural resources in Wilderness in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Conduct cultural resource evaluations on all structures which might be of historic significance. Prepare a management plan for historically significant structures. This plan will determine whether or not a structure should be removed, allowed to deteriorate in place, or maintained. The plan should also determine the best management for recreational use where such use is an issue.

Due to their hazard to safety, cultural resource management plans for lookout remnants will specifically consider the option of documenting historically significant features followed by removal of the structures.

Remove all known structures and facilities that are not historically significant and are not essential to protection and management of Wilderness.

No new cabins, structures, or occupancies will be permitted to be established.

### Recreation Capacity

#### Situation

The current use patterns of this Wilderness show most use occurring along Trails 3387 and 3382 which lead to Donaca Lake as the major destination. Use along this travel route is day hiking and overnight camping. This area of the Wilderness may be receiving use in excess of capacity as evidenced by:

- Increasing resource damage such as soil compaction, trampling of vegetation, loss of ground cover, cutting of green vegetation, declining water quality, and snag removal.
- Declining opportunities for solitude, challenge, and primitive recreation in specific areas.
- Recreation in some areas exceeds carrying capacity estimates and the effects of recreational use is causing impacts which do not meet existing or proposed standards.

**Objective**

Manage use within Forest Plan standards and at a capacity that will preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

**Management Direction**

Specific directions for each WRS Class (Pristine, Primitive, Semiprimitive, and Transition) are contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

**Capacity Range for the Middle Santiam Wilderness**

It is relatively common to use a specific number of recreation users (a recreation capacity) as a measure of the threshold of overuse or as a maximum level of tolerable use in Wilderness. Such numbers are preliminary estimates and are correlated to the condition of Wilderness settings and to the maintenance of Wilderness values. Numbers here are to be used as a management aid. Monitoring to determine the relationship between use levels, Forest Plan standards, and Wilderness management objectives will be the primary tool for assessing maximum levels of recreation use in specific areas and the degree to which Wilderness ecosystems are free from human disturbance.

Capacity estimates shown in Table A-4 are maximum for the WRS Classes. The capacities are expressed in terms of persons-at-one-time (PAOT). Monitoring programs will establish actual capacities for specific areas within the Wilderness. Initial maximum capacities will be based on the estimates in Table A-4.

**Table A-4. Middle Santiam Wilderness Capacity Range By WRS Classes**

	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive	Transition	Total
Acres	7,188	256	1,109	0	8,553
PAOT	2-5	7-8	26-68	0	35-81

**Corrective Action**

Monitor the use along the main trails leading to Donaca Lake and around the perimeter of the lakeshore for impacts to the Wilderness setting. If use exceeds the capacities established for the WRS Class or the standards established in the Wilderness section of the Forest Plan, corrective actions will be taken. First stage corrective actions will focus on user education in town and at entrance portals. Second stage corrective actions for potential site restrictions and any site restoration specifically identified during monitoring may also need to be initiated.

**Transportation (Trails)**

**Situation**

Trails 3387 and 3382 are the main access routes within the Wilderness to Donaca Lake. Use focuses on the travel corridor along Trail 3382 to Donaca Lake, Chimney Peak, and McQuade Creek Shelter which is outside the Wilderness boundary. Maintenance currently is at Level 3. Trail 3401, south and

## MIDDLE SANTIAM

west of Knob Rock, was reopened prior to Wilderness designation and is maintained at Level 1. An opportunity has been identified for constructing a new trail along the Middle Santiam River.

### **Objective**

Provide and maintain a trail system within Forest Plan standards that will serve management needs for protecting resources and distributing visitor use. Eliminate duplication of routes and minimize maintenance costs.

### **Management Direction**

Maintain trails to meet Wilderness trail standards and guidelines in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Maintenance levels 1 or 2 are appropriate. Any historic higher level maintenance will be reduced to these levels so as not to attract overuse along these routes. Trail signs, including those at Wilderness portals, will be replaced as needed to conform with Wilderness standards. In compliance with regional policy on nondegradation of Wilderness resources, construct no trails in areas not already trailed. Repair and replacement of existing trails is acceptable.

## **Scientific and Educational Programs**

### **Situation**

Part of the area was designated as the Middle Santiam Research Natural Area prior to its establishment as Wilderness.

### **Objective**

Scientific studies, research, and educational programs are appropriate within the Wilderness as long as they do not degrade Wilderness values. Only those studies and programs that absolutely require a Wilderness environment will be permitted.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Evaluate and permit, where appropriate, proposals for scientific studies and educational programs.

## **Fire**

### **Situation**

The incidence of fire within the Wilderness has been low. The location, size, and shape of the Wilderness creates a high potential for fire spreading to areas outside the Wilderness. Due to these considerations, lightning fire suppression activities will occur in this Wilderness when resources outside of the Wilderness are threatened.

**Objective**

Suppress all wildfires within the Wilderness in accordance with direction in FSM 2320 and 5130.

**Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Suppress all fires in accordance with district suppression plans.

**MENAGERIE WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT****Occupancy****Situation**

Nonconforming facilities within the Wilderness are:

Old Lookout building and stairs - Rooster Rock

**Objective**

Remove existing improvements, structures, and facilities not essential to the protection of the Wilderness resource or not of historic significance.

**Management Direction**

Refer to direction regarding cultural resources in Wilderness in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Conduct cultural resource evaluations on all structures which might be of historic significance. Prepare a management plan for historically significant structures. This plan will determine whether or not a structure should be removed, allowed to deteriorate in place, or maintained. The plan should also determine the best management for recreational use where such use is an issue.

Remove all structures and facilities that are not historically significant and are not essential to protection and management of Wilderness.

No new cabins, structures, or occupancies will be permitted.

**Recreation Capacity****Situation**

The current use patterns of this Wilderness show most access occurring along Trail 3405 from Trout Creek Campground and Trail 3399 from Fernview Campground. This use is primarily day hiking. Access for climbing occurs primarily from roads on the northern edge of the Wilderness, down along the ridges to the rock spires. At some time in the future, these access routes to the Wilderness may receive use in excess of capacity as evidenced by:

## MENAGERIE

- Increasing resource damage such as soil compaction, trampling of vegetation, loss of groundcover, cutting of green vegetation, and snag removal.
- Declining opportunities for solitude, challenge, and primitive recreation in specific areas.
- Recreation in some areas exceeds carrying capacity estimates and the effects of recreational use is causing impacts which do not meet existing or proposed standards.

### Objective

Manage use within Forest Plan standards and at a capacity that will preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

### Management Direction

Specific direction for each WRS Class (Pristine, Primitive, Semiprimitive, and Transition) is contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

### Capacity Range for the Menagerie Wilderness

It is relatively common to use a specific number of recreation users (a recreation capacity) as a measure of the threshold of overuse or as a maximum level of tolerable use in Wilderness. Such numbers are preliminary estimates and are correlated to the condition of Wilderness settings and to the maintenance of Wilderness values. Numbers here are to be used as a management aid. Monitoring to determine the relationship between use levels, Forest Plan standards, and Wilderness management objectives will be the primary tool for assessing maximum levels of recreation use in specific areas and the degree to which Wilderness ecosystems are free from human disturbance.

Capacity estimates shown in Table A-5 are maximum for the WRS Classes. The capacities are expressed in terms of persons-at-one-time (PAOT). Monitoring programs will establish actual capacities for specific areas within the Wilderness. Initial maximum capacities will be based on the estimates in Table A-5.

**Table A-5. Menagerie Wilderness Capacity Range By WRS Classes**

	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive	Transition	Total
Acres	4,352	0	597	0	4,949
PAOT	1-3	0	8-37	0	9-40

### Corrective Action

Monitor the use along main access routes for impacts to the Wilderness character. If use exceeds the capacities established for the WRS Classes or the standards established in the Wilderness section of the Forest Plan, corrective actions will be taken. First stage corrective actions will focus on user education in towns, at entrance portals, and any site where the need for restoration is specifically identified.

## **Transportation (Trails)**

### **Situation**

Trails 3405 and 3399 are the main access routes within the Wilderness for day users. A user-created trail system exists along the rock spires for rock climber access.

### **Objective**

Provide and maintain a trail system within standards in the Forest Plan which will serve management needs for protecting resources and distributing visitor use. Eliminate duplication of routes and minimize maintenance costs.

### **Management Direction**

Maintain these trails to meet Wilderness trail objectives as defined in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Maintenance levels 1 or 2 are appropriate. Any historic higher level maintenance will be reduced to these levels so as not to attract overuse along these routes. Trail signs, including those at Wilderness portals, will be replaced as needed to conform with Wilderness standards.

Monitor resource impacts along the informal climber trail between Road 2027850 and Rooster Rock and other rock spires in the area. No trail construction is planned for the Wilderness during this planning period. Future construction of a trail down to Rooster Rock may at some point become necessary during this planning period for resource protection.

## **Commercial Operations**

### **Situation**

No commercial use permits are currently issued for use within the Wilderness. Any future requests for outfitter guides will be evaluated.

### **Objective**

Evaluate the potential effects on the Wilderness setting prior to issuance of commercial use permits within the Wilderness.

### **Management Direction**

Commercial use will be managed in accordance with the direction contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. In addition, commercial uses must be managed within the capacity of the Wilderness Resource Spectrum Classes as defined in Table A-5.

## **Fire**

### **Situation**

The incidence of fire within the Wilderness has been low. The location, shape, and size of the Wilderness creates a high potential for fire spreading to resources outside the Wilderness. Due to these considerations,

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lightning fire suppression activities will occur in this Wilderness when resources outside of the Wilderness are threatened.

### **Objective**

Suppress all wildfires within the Wilderness in accordance with direction in FSM 2320 and 5130.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Suppress all fires in accordance with the suppression plans for the district.

## MT. WASHINGTON WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

### **Occupancy**

#### **Situation**

There are no nonconforming facilities within the Wilderness.

### **Recreation Capacity**

#### **Situation**

Specific areas in the Wilderness apparently are receiving use in excess of capacity as evidenced by:

- Increasing resource damage such as soil compaction, trampling of vegetation, loss of groundcover, cutting of green vegetation, declining water quality, and snag removal. This is especially severe in subalpine ecosystems which are slow to recover.
- Opportunities for solitude, challenge, and primitive recreation are declining in specific areas.
- "Areas of Particular Concern" include:

- Benson Lake
- Tenas Lake
- Hand Lake
- Patjens Lakes
- George Lake

### **Objective**

Manage use within Forest Plan standards and at a capacity that will preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

**Management Direction**

Specific direction for each WRS Class (Pristine, Primitive, Semiprimitive, and Transition) is contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

**Capacity for the Mt.Washington Wilderness**

It is relatively common to use a specific number of recreation users (a recreation capacity) as a measure of the threshold of overuse or as a maximum level of tolerable use in Wilderness. Such numbers are preliminary estimates and correlated with the condition of Wilderness settings and to the maintenance of Wilderness values. Numbers here are to be used as a management aid. Monitoring to determine the relationship between use levels, Forest Plan standards, and Wilderness management objectives will be the primary tool for assessing maximum levels of recreation use in specific areas and the degree to which Wilderness ecosystems are free from human disturbance.

Capacity estimates shown in Table A-6 are maximum for the WRS Classes. The capacities are expressed in terms of persons-at-one-time (PAOT). Monitoring programs will establish actual capacities for specific areas within the Wilderness. Initial maximum capacities will be based on the estimates in Table A-6.

**Table A-6. Mt. Washington Wilderness Capacity Range BY WRS Class**

Forest	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive	Transition	Total
<b>Deschutes</b>					
Acres	12,868	280	415	0	13,563
PAOT	1-10	8-9	17-33	0	26-52
<b>Willamette</b>					
Acres	36,992	2,560	1,514	0	40,996
PAOT	27-28	76-79	92-94	0	195-201
<b>Totals</b>					
Acres	49,860	2,840	1,929	0	54,559
PAOT	28-38	84-88	109-127	0	221-253

**Corrective Action**

LAC implementation and monitoring plans will be developed as specified at the beginning of this appendix within one year of the Record of Decision for the Forest Plan.

**Transportation (Trails)**

**Situation**

Excessive numbers of visitors are being drawn into Wilderness areas by (1) trails being constructed and maintained to higher than necessary standards, and (2) trails routed directly to attractive sites and areas.

Excessive maintenance widths in flatter areas of some trails are causing trail systems to grow to excessive widths.

## MT. WASHINGTON

### **Objective**

Manage recreation use within standards of the Forest Plan and to preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Modify existing trail maintenance and construction standards in order to achieve WRS Class objectives. Modifications can address clearing widths, "step-over" logs, alignment, maximum grade, bridge needs, and drainage.

Develop and implement a Trail Relocation and Reconstruction Plan that emphasizes correction of poor alignment and is designed to distribute use. Maintenance and preservation of the established WRS Class mapping will be the basis for decisions regarding trail locations and routing. Trails to be included are Benson (from Benson Lake to Scott Mountain) - 3502 and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) 2000.

### **Range**

#### **Situation**

No commercial grazing takes place in the Wilderness.

#### **Objective**

Maintain the Wilderness free from commercial grazing.

#### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Issue no commercial grazing permits.

### **Commercial Operations**

#### **Situation**

Recreation use exceeds capacity in many areas, and many areas currently exceed the standards established in the Forest Plan.

#### **Objective**

Reduce or eliminate the adverse effects on the Wilderness caused by recreation use.

#### **Management Direction**

Commercial use will be managed in accordance with standards contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Specifically in the Mt. Washington Wilderness, commercial use will be held

at current levels (1988) until recreation impacts in this Wilderness can be brought within standards. In addition, if commercial use currently exists in the areas listed above in "Areas of Particular Concern" such use will be reduced. Table A-7 lists the maximum amount of commercial use in service days that will be accepted at this time. A service day is a day or any portion of a day that a client of a commercial operator is on the National Forest.

**Table A-7. Commercial Use In Service Days**

Type of Commercial Use	Forest		Total
	Deschutes	Willamette	
Animal Packers	216	108	324
Educational	642	128	770
Total	858	236	1,094

## THREE SISTERS WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

### Occupancy

### Situation

Nonconforming facilities within the Wilderness are:

#### Trail Shelters

Buck Meadows  
James Creek  
Mink Lake  
Cliff Lake

#### Lookouts

Olallie  
Rebel Rock

#### Guard Station

Olallie

## THREE SISTERS

### Cabins

#### Muskrat Lake

Unnamed, undiscovered, or other miscellaneous cabins and structures.

Occasionally, construction of illegal makeshift cabins and shelters occurs within the Wilderness.

### Objective

Remove existing improvements, structures, and facilities which are not of historic significance and are not essential to the protection of the Wilderness resource.

### Management Direction

Refer to direction regarding cultural resources in Wilderness in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Conduct cultural resource evaluations on all structures which might be of historic significance. Prepare a management plan for historically significant structures. This plan will determine whether or not a structure should be removed, allowed to deteriorate in place, or maintained. The plan should also determine the best management for recreational use where such use is an issue.

Remove all structures and facilities that are not historically significant and are not essential to protection and management of Wilderness.

No new cabins, structures, or occupancies will be permitted.

### Recreation Capacity

#### Situation

Specific areas in the Wilderness are experiencing levels of recreation use which may be inhibiting natural processes or adversely affecting Wilderness values as evidenced by:

- Increasing resource damage such as soil compaction, trampling of vegetation, loss of groundcover, cutting of green vegetation, declining water quality, and snag removal. This is especially severe in the subalpine and alpine areas where recovery is slow.
- Opportunities for solitude, challenge, and primitive recreation are declining in specific areas.
- Recreation in some areas exceeds carrying capacity estimates and the effects of recreational use is causing impacts which do not meet existing or proposed standards.

"Areas of Particular Concern" include:

**Areas**

Blow Lake	Proxy Falls	Rebel Rock Lookout
Buck Meadows Shelter	Sisters Mirror Lake Area	Nash Lake
James Creek Shelter	Horse Lake	Porky Lake
Mink Lake Shelter	Mesa Lake	South Sister Climbing Trail
Cliff Lake Shelter	Golden Lake	Camp Lake
Muskrat Lake Cabin	Doris Lake	Soap Creek Crossing
Honey Lakes Area	Erma Bells Basid	Lower Linton Meadows
Green Lakes	North Matheu Lake	Otter Lake
Olallie Guard Station	South Matheu Lake	Chambers Lakes
Olallie Lookout	Park Meadow	Moraine Lake
Linton Lake	Hinton	

Eileen Lake-Husband Lake-Linton Meadows  
 Mink Lake and Mink Lake Shelter Area  
 Sunshine-Obsidian Falls-Arrowhead Lake  
 French Pete drainage (1st 5 miles from FS Road 19)

**Trails**

Lower French Pete Trail  
 Fall Creek Trail  
 Lakes Trail  
 Erma Bell Trail  
 Irish Mountain Trail  
 Pole Creek Trail (Green Lakes Spur)  
 Park Meadow  
 Main climbing routes to the Three Sisters

**Objective**

Manage use within Forest Plan standards and at a capacity that will preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

**Management Direction**

Specific direction for WRS Classes (Pristine, Primitive, Semiprimitive, and Transition) are contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Some interior portions of the Wilderness have been mapped into the Semiprimitive WRS Class as an interim measure. The long-term objective is to manage interior portions of Wilderness within the Primitive or Pristine WRS Classes. Management of interior Semiprimitive WRS Classes will be to bring these areas within standards for the Primitive WRS Class as soon as possible.

**Capacity Range for Three Sisters Wilderness Area**

It is relatively common to use a specific number of recreation users (a recreation capacity) as a measure of the threshold of overuse or as a maximum level of tolerable use in Wilderness. Such numbers are

## THREE SISTERS

preliminary estimates and correlated to the condition of Wilderness settings and to the maintenance of Wilderness values. Numbers here are to be used as a management aid. Monitoring to determine the relationship between use levels, Forest Plan standards, and Wilderness management objectives will be the primary tool for assessing maximum levels of recreation use in specific areas and the degree to which Wilderness ecosystems are free from human disturbance.

Capacity estimates shown in Table A-8 are maximum for the WRS Classes. The capacities are expressed in terms of persons-at-one-time (PAOT). Monitoring programs will establish actual capacities for specific areas within the Wilderness. Initial maximum capacities will be based on the estimates in Table A-8.

**Table A-8. Three Sisters Wilderness Capacity Range By WRS Class**

Forest	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive	Transition	Total
Deschutes					
Acres	78,913	5,792	7,460	541	92,706
PAOT	40-55	93-145	239-321	25-40	391-561
Willamette					
Acres	147,880	22,610	17,427	1,429	189,346
PAOT	70-111	234-350	360-432	71-79	735-972
Totals					
Acres	226,793	28,402	24,887	1,970	282,052
PAOT	110-166	327-495	599-753	96-119	1126-1533

### Corrective Action

An LAC implementation and monitoring plan as specified at the beginning of this appendix will be prepared and implementation begun within one year of publishing the Record of Decision for the Forest Plan.

### Transportation (Trails)

#### Situation

Excessive numbers of visitors are being drawn into Wilderness areas by (1) trails being constructed and maintained to higher than necessary standards and (2) trails routed directly to attractive sites and areas.

Resource damage is occurring from utilization of some improperly designed and located trails and trailheads.

#### Objective

Provide and maintain a trail system within Forest Plan standards that will meet management needs for protecting resources and distributing visitor use, eliminate duplication of routes, and minimize maintenance costs.

## **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Modify existing trail maintenance and construction standards in order to achieve WRS Class objectives. Modifications can address clearing widths, "step-over" logs, alignment, maximum grade, bridge needs, and drainage.

Develop and implement a trail relocation and reconstruction plan that emphasizes correction of poor alignment and is designed to distribute use away from overused areas. Some corrective actions may already be in progress. Trails to be included are :

### **Trails**

- Buck Meadows
- Starwano
- Portions of McBee
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST)
- Erma Bell Lakes Trail

## **Range**

### **Situation**

Reports have been received from the public that grazing of recreational stock in the Wilderness is causing degradation of the Wilderness resource and of visitors' experience.

### **Objective**

Minimize the impact of recreational stock grazing upon the Wilderness experience while utilizing the Wilderness range resource according to law and policy.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Advise visitors within the information and education program of (1) areas they can visit within the Wilderness where grazing of recreational stock does not occur, and (2) that no commercial grazing permits are in effect within the Wilderness.

Encourage techniques in allotment management and management of grazing animals that will minimize impacts on the Wilderness environment and the experience of Wilderness visitors.

## **Commercial**

### **Situation**

Recreation use exceeds capacity in many areas, and many areas currently exceed the standards established in the Forest Plan.

## WALDO LAKE

### Objective

Reduce or eliminate the adverse effects on the Wilderness caused by recreation use.

### Management Direction

Commercial use will be managed in accordance with standards contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Specifically in the Three Sisters Wilderness, commercial use will be held at current levels (1988) until recreation impacts in this Wilderness can be brought within standards. In addition, if commercial use currently exists in the areas listed above in "Areas of Particular Concern", such use will be reduced. Table A-9 lists the maximum amount of commercial use in service days that will be accepted at this time. A service day is a day or any portion of a day that a client of a commercial operator is on the National Forest.

**Table A-9. Commercial Use In Service Days**

Type of Commercial Use	Forest		Total
	Deschutes	Willamette	
Animal Packers	272	260	532
Educational	1,705	1,476	3,181
Total	1,977	1,736	3,713

## WALDO LAKE WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

### Occupancy

#### Situation

Nonconforming facilities within the Wilderness are:

- Waldo Mountain Lookout
- Black Meadows Cabin
- Fuji Mt. Cabin
- Unnamed, undiscovered, or other miscellaneous cabins and structures.

Occasionally, construction of illegal makeshift cabins and shelters occurs within the Wilderness.

### Objective

Remove existing improvements, structures, and facilities which are not of historic significance and are not essential to the protection of the Wilderness resource.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to direction regarding cultural resources in Wilderness in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Conduct cultural resource evaluations on all structures which might be of historic significance. Prepare a management plan for historically significant structures. This plan will determine whether or not a structure should be removed, allowed to deteriorate in place, or maintained. The plan should also determine the best management for recreational use where such use is an issue.

Remove all structures and facilities that are not historically significant and are not essential to protection and management of Wilderness.

No new cabins, structures, or occupancies will be permitted.

### **Recreation Capacity**

#### **Situation**

Specific areas in the Wilderness apparently are receiving use in excess of capacity as evidenced by:

- Increased resource damage such as soil compaction, trampling of vegetation, loss of groundcover, cutting of green vegetation, declining water quality, and snag removal. This is especially severe in the subalpine areas where recovery is slow.

#### **Impacted Zones**

Eastern Brook Lake  
 Winchester Lake  
 Gander Lake  
 Wahanna Lake  
 Rigdon Lakes  
 Kiwa Lake  
 Six Lakes  
 Torry Lake  
 Whig Lake  
 Quinn Lakes  
 Long Lake  
 Swan Lakes  
 Salmon Lakes  
 Eddeleo Lakes

- Opportunities for solitude, challenge, and primitive recreation are declining in specific areas:

#### **Travel Zones**

Whig Lake  
 Torrey Lake  
 Swan Lake  
 Quinn Lakes  
 Eddeleo Lakes

## WALDO LAKE

Kiwa Lake  
Eastern Brook Lake  
Winchester Lake  
Gander Lake  
Long Lake  
Wahanna Lake  
Rigdon Lakes

### Trails

Winchester Trail  
Rigdon Lakes Trail  
Black Creek Trail  
Six Lakes Trail  
Wahanna Trail  
Whig & Torry Way Trail  
Salmon Lakes Trail

### Objective

Manage use within Forest Plan standards and at a capacity that will preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

### Management Direction

Specific direction for each WRS Class (Pristine, Primitive, Semiprimitive, and Transition) is contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

### Capacity Range for the Waldo Lake Wilderness

It is relatively common to use a specific number of recreation users (a recreation capacity) as a measure of the threshold of overuse or as a maximum level of tolerable use in Wilderness. Such numbers are preliminary estimates and are correlated with the condition of Wilderness settings and to the maintenance of Wilderness values. Numbers here are to be used as a management aid. Monitoring to determine the relationship between use levels, Forest Plan standards, and Wilderness management objectives will be the primary tool for assessing maximum levels of recreation use in specific areas and the degree to which Wilderness ecosystems are free from human disturbance.

Capacity estimates shown in Table A-10 are maximum for the WRS Classes. The capacities are expressed in terms of persons-at-one-time (PAOT). Monitoring programs will establish actual capacities for specific areas within the Wilderness. Initial maximum capacities will be based on the estimates in Table A-10.

**Table A-10. Waldo Lake Wilderness Capacity Range By WRS Classes**

Forest	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive	Transition	Total
Willamette					
Acres	27,025	4,373	5,439	320	37,157
PAOT	13-20	82-135	202-236	33-35	330-426

**Corrective Action**

Monitor the use along main access routes for impacts to the Wilderness setting. If use exceeds the capacities established for the WRS Class or effects exceed Forest Plan standards, corrective actions will be taken. First stage corrective actions will focus on user education in town, at Wilderness portals, in Wilderness Guard contacts, and at any site where the need for restoration is specifically identified.

**Transportation (Trails)****Situation**

Excessive numbers of visitors are being drawn into Wilderness areas by trails being constructed and maintained to higher than necessary standards and trails routed directly to attractive sites and areas.

Resource damage is occurring from utilization of the following improperly designed and located trails: Winchester Trail, Rigdon Lakes Trail, Black Creek Trail, Six Lakes Trail, Wahanna Trail, Whig and Torrey Way Trails, and Salmon Lakes trail.

**Objective**

Provide and maintain a trail system within Forest Plan standards that will meet management needs for protecting resources and distributing visitor use, eliminate duplication of routes, and minimize maintenance costs.

**Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Modify existing trail maintenance and construction standards in order to achieve WRS Class objectives. Modifications can address clearing widths, "step-over" logs, alignment, maximum grade, bridge needs, and drainage. Trail signs, including those at Wilderness portals, will be replaced as needed to conform with Wilderness standards. Identify trails with substandard alignment and develop a trail relocation and reconstruction plan that emphasizes correction of poor alignment.

**Range****Situation**

Historical records indicate that sheep grazing ended in the Waldo Lake area in the 1940s, prior to Wilderness designation.

## WALDO LAKE

### **Objective**

Maintain the Wilderness free from commercial grazing.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Issue no commercial grazing permits.

## **Commercial**

### **Situation**

Commercial use may be occurring within the Wilderness which is not under special use permit. Some of this use may be adversely impacting the Wilderness by encouraging excessive numbers of people in the same area at one time, encouraging use by large groups inappropriate to a Wilderness setting, and increasing the likelihood of site damage from overuse and concentrated horse use.

### **Objective**

Reduce or eliminate the adverse effects on the Wilderness caused by recreation use. Bring commercial use into compliance with standards contained in the Wilderness section of the Forest Plan.

### **Management Direction**

Commercial use will be managed in accordance with standards contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Bring under permit any uncontrolled commercial use in the Wilderness. Limit the use level to be consistent with private use levels and manage within the standards and capacities for the WRS Classes.

## **Cultural Resources**

### **Situation**

Preliminary information indicates that prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites exist within the Wilderness. No documented inventories exist for sites within the Wilderness, but seasonal encampments and lithic sites are known to exist. Early administrative sites are also known to exist.

### **Objective**

Manage cultural resources in accordance with Wilderness and cultural resource standards and management objectives in the Forest Plan.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Inventory, evaluate, and protect sites as necessary and consistent with agency policy.

### **Fire**

#### **Situation**

The incidence of fire within the Wilderness has been low. The incidence of human caused fires can be expected to increase with the increase in use. The location, shape, and size of the Wilderness creates a high potential for fire spreading to resources outside the Wilderness. Due to these considerations, lightning fire suppression activities will occur in this Wilderness when resources outside of the Wilderness are threatened.

#### **Objective**

Suppress all wildfires within the Wilderness in accordance with direction in FSM 2320 and 5130.

#### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Suppress all fires in accordance with the suppression plans for the district.

## **DIAMOND PEAK WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT**

### **Occupancy**

#### **Situation**

Nonconforming facilities within the Wilderness include:

- Cabin - 300 yards south of Diamond Rockpile Lake.
- Cabin - Approximately in SW1/4, sec. 23, T. 23 S., R. 5-1/2 E.
- Snow pillow site, Soil Conservation Service
- Cabin - near Diamond View Lake

#### **Objective**

Remove existing improvements, structures, and facilities not historically significant or essential to the protection of the Wilderness resource.

## DIAMOND PEAK

### **Management Direction**

Refer to direction regarding cultural resources in Wilderness in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*. Conduct cultural resource evaluations on all structures which might be of historic significance. Determine historic significance of existing cabins.

Prepare a management plan for historically significant structures. This plan will determine whether or not a structure should be removed, allowed to deteriorate in place, or maintained. The plan should also determine the best management for recreational use where such use is an issue.

Remove all known structures and facilities that are not historically significant and are not essential to protection and management of Wilderness.

Work with the Soil Conservation Service on relocation of their snow pillow to a site outside Wilderness.

No new cabins, structures, or occupancies will be permitted.

### **Recreation Capacity**

#### **Situation**

The only area that appears to be utilized over its capacity is Vivian Lake.

#### **Objective**

Manage use within Forest Plan standards and at a capacity that will preserve and restore the Wilderness resource and opportunities for Wilderness recreation.

#### **Management Direction**

Specific direction for each WRS Class (Pristine, Primitive, Semiprimitive, and Transition) is contained in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

#### **Capacity Range for the Diamond Peak Wilderness**

It is relatively common to use a specific number of recreation users (a recreation capacity) as a measure of the threshold of overuse or as a maximum level of tolerable use in Wilderness. Such numbers are preliminary estimates and correlated to the condition of Wilderness settings and to the maintenance of Wilderness values. Numbers here are to be used as a management aid. Monitoring to determine the relationship between use levels, Forest Plan standards, and Wilderness management objectives will be the primary tool for assessing maximum levels of recreation use in specific areas and the degree to which Wilderness ecosystems are free from human disturbance.

Capacity estimates shown in Table A-11 are maximum for the WRS Classes. The capacities are expressed in terms of persons-at-one-time (PAOT). Monitoring programs will establish actual capacities for specific areas within the Wilderness. Initial maximum capacities will be based on the estimates in Table A-11.

**Table A-11. Diamond Peak Wilderness Capacity Range By WRS Classes**

Forest	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive	Transition	Total
Deschutes					
Acres	29,002	1,199	2,376	387	32,964
PAOT	15-20	23-37	80-133	21-66	139-256
Willamette					
Acres	4,590	3,476	1,536	171	19,773
PAOT	6-11	72-107	55-76	20-22	153-216
Totals					
Acres	43,592	4,675	3,912	558	52,737
PAOT	21-31	69-144	135-209	41-88	292-472

## Trails

### Situation

Opportunities exist to distribute and disperse visitor use by making adjustments to the existing trail system.

Opportunities exist to improve trail location, ease trail maintenance, and eliminate duplication of trail routes.

### Objective

Provide and maintain a trail system within Forest Plan standards which will meet management needs for protecting resources and distributing visitor use, eliminate duplication of routes, and minimize maintenance costs.

### Management Direction

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Establish a new junction of Crater Butte Trail No. 44.1 with the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) in order to eliminate portions of this trail paralleling the Pacific Crest Trail.

The PCNST will be maintained to a Level 3 standard within the Wilderness.

## Cultural Resources

### Situation

Preliminary information indicates that prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites exist within the Wilderness. No documented inventories exist for sites within the Wilderness, but seasonal encampments and lithic sites are known to exist. Early administrative sites are also known to exist.

## DIAMOND PEAK

### **Objective**

Manage cultural resources in accordance with Wilderness and cultural resource standards in the Forest Plan.

### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Inventory, evaluate, and project sites as necessary and consistent with agency policy.

### **Fire**

#### **Situation**

The incidence of fire within the Wilderness has been low. The incidence of human caused fires can be expected to increase with the increase in use. The location, shape, and size of the Wilderness creates a high potential for fire spreading to resources outside the Wilderness. Due to these considerations, lightning fire suppression activities will occur in this Wilderness when resources outside of the Wilderness are threatened.

#### **Objective**

Suppress all wildfires within the Wilderness in accordance with direction in FSM 2320 and 5130.

#### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

Suppress all fires in accordance with the suppression plans for the district.

### **Commercial Operations**

#### **Situation**

There are no commercial operations in the Diamond Peak Wilderness.

#### **Objective**

Manage within standards contained in the Wilderness section of the Forest Plan.

#### **Management Direction**

Refer to the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, *Management Direction*.

## APPENDIX B

# OREGON CASCADES RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

The attached plan represents management direction for the nonwilderness portion of the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area (OCRA). It is the intent of this plan to increase opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized recreation as well as to facilitate wildlife and other resource enhancement. It is anticipated that minor deviations from this plan may be necessary in the future; these decisions should be fully supported by environmental analyses.

## INTRODUCTION

The Oregon Cascades Recreation Area (OCRA), which was established as part of the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-328), extends along the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range from the Diamond Peak Wilderness to within a quarter mile of the northern boundary of Crater Lake National Park. It encompasses 157,000 acres on three National Forests: the Deschutes, Willamette, and Umpqua. It is an area exhibiting rich diversity of landforms and wildlife, and also provides for a variety of recreational experiences.

Within the southern portion of the Recreation Area, the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness covers 55,100 acres surrounding Mt. Thielsen. This 9,182-foot peak, named about 1872 in honor of prominent railroad engineer and builder Hans Thielsen, is often referred to as the "Lightning Rod of the Cascades." The 52,337-acre Diamond Peak Wilderness forms the northern boundary of the recreation area. Dominated by an 8,744-foot volcanic peak, named in 1852 after John Diamond who was searching for an emigrant wagon road through the mountains, this Wilderness includes dozens of lakes formed as the result of glacial action. Nonwilderness lands in the OCRA account for 86,200 acres. The area in total contains a variety of landforms, ranging from mountain desert and lush canyon meadows to high peaks. Headwaters for four rivers are located within the area: the North Umpqua, Klamath, Deschutes, and Willamette. Many lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams offer a rich recreational experience to visitors.

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 lists the OCRA as 157,000 total acres. However, included in that acreage is 55,000 acres for the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness, and 15,700 acres designated as additions to the Diamond Peak Wilderness. These acreages will be managed under direction from the 1964 Wilderness Act. This OCRA Plan, therefore, is directed at the management of the remaining 86,200 acres, which are the nonwilderness portions of the OCRA.

The roadless character of much of the area has long been recognized as providing a variety of resource values including watershed, wildlife habitat, scenery, and recreation. The popular Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through the area, accessed by a number of secondary trails, many of which originate at heavily used and developed recreation complexes such as Diamond, Crescent, and Odell Lakes.

## INTRODUCTION

The OCRA is divided into seven zones:

**Zone 1 - Summit Lake/Crescent Lake - Deschutes National Forest**

**Zone 2 - Timpanogas Basin - Willamette National Forest**

**Zone 3 - Calamut Lake - Umpqua National Forest**

**Zone 4 - Little Deschutes/Big Marsh - Deschutes National Forest**

**Zone 5 - North Umpqua - Umpqua National Forest**

**Zone 6 - Thirsty Point - Umpqua National Forest**

**Zone 7 - West Thielsen - Umpqua National Forest**

The Umpqua National Forest is the lead Forest for planning purposes. The OCRA will be managed as a single unit. Coordination meetings will be periodically scheduled between Forests and Ranger Districts to review management of the area.

### **OCRA Legislative Summary**

The following information was extracted from the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 and the Subcommittee Report.

#### **Overall Direction**

**Act:** "The area shall be managed in accordance with plans prepared to:

1. Provide a range of recreation opportunities from primitive to full service developed campgrounds.
2. Provide access for use by the public.
3. ...maintain the natural scenic characteristics....
4. Provide for use of motorized recreation vehicles."

"In order to conserve, protect, and manage, in a substantially undeveloped condition, certain...lands in Oregon...there is hereby established, the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area."

**Report:** "The purpose of the...designation is to provide management options which are not permitted or feasible under the Wilderness Act....Generally, the committee expects that the Forest Service will manage the area so as to maintain a near natural state while providing for a wide range of recreation opportunities."

#### **Planning**

**Act:** "Management direction...shall be developed in...Forest Plans...as in an integrated management plan...."

**Report:** "IT IS HOPED THAT...planning can be prepared as a part of initial Forest planning."

### **Timber**

**Act:** "...the Secretary may permit...those limited activities and facilities which he determines necessary for resource protection and management and for visitor safety and comfort, including (1) those necessary to prevent and control wildfire, insects, disease, soil erosion, and other damaging agents including timber harvesting activities necessary to prevent catastrophic mortality from insects, diseases, or fire. (2) Salvage of major timber mortality caused by fire, insects, disease, blowdown, or other causes when the scenic characteristics of the Recreation Area are significantly affected, as the health and safety of the public is threatened, versus the overall protection of the forested area inside or outside the Recreation Area might be adversely affected by failure to remove the dead or damaged timber."

**Report:** "It is the intention of the committee that management activities, including timber harvesting, be allowed in very limited circumstances to prevent the spread of insect, disease, or to reduce the threat of fire. It is the intention of the committee that only a minimum amount of timber be cut in these instances that is necessary to accomplish the specific objective. Management of the timber resource will be planned in the overall...plan for the area."

### **Motorized Recreation**

**Act:** "Any plan developed by the Secretary...shall identify and designate specific and appropriate areas and routes for the use of motorized recreation vehicles within the Recreation Area."

**Report:** "...the excellent potential and future demand for motorized recreation...should be accommodated....the committee hopes that the Secretary will designate certain areas, if appropriate, for snowmobiling use."

### **Access**

**Act:** "Provide developments or facilities necessary for the public enjoyment and use of the Recreation Area, when such development or facilities do not detract from the purposes of the Recreation Area."

**Report:** "...new roads should not be constructed unless...necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the...area is established. Roads should be managed to maximize scenic and natural characteristics....Road management should be developed to assure that a variety of access is available to the public."

### **Water, Wildlife, and Recreation**

**Act:** "...provide for those activities necessary to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, water yield and quality, forage production, and dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities."

### **Grazing**

**Act:** "Provide for livestock grazing, to the extent that such use will not significantly adversely affect the resources of the Recreation Area."

## INTRODUCTION

### **Land Occupancy**

**Act:** "Provide for public service land occupancies, including power transmission lines, provided there is not feasible alternative location and the Secretary finds that it is in the public interest to locate such facilities within the Recreation Area."

### **Mining**

**Act:** "Subject to valid existing rights, all mining claims located within the Recreation Area shall be subject to such reasonable regulations...to insure that mining activities will...be consistent with the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established. Any patent issued after the date of enactment of this Act shall convey title only to the minerals together with the right to use the surface of lands.... Effective January 1, 1989, and subject to valid existing rights, the lands located within the recreation area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing and all amendments thereto."

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION BY ZONE

### SUMMIT LAKE/CRESCENT LAKE ZONE - ZONE 1

**General Description:** This zone is bounded by the Cascade Crest, Diamond Peak Wilderness, the Crescent Lake area, and the Windigo Pass road. Elevations range from 7,664 feet at Cowhorn Mountain to approximately 5,000 feet near Crescent Lake. The bulk of the zone has relatively gentle topography, although steep and rugged near Cowhorn Mountain and along the Cascades. There are numerous small pothole "lakes" and approximately a dozen small lakes of 10 acres or so in size.

Summit Lake, on the west edge of the zone, is accessed from the west by a fairly high standard gravel road. The road to Summit Lake from the east side is of considerably lower standard. The boundary of this zone as well as the southern boundary of Diamond Peak Wilderness is 200 feet north of the Summit Lake Road #6010. The small campground at Summit Lake receives about 1,000 visitor days use during the July-October season. Mosquitoes are the most significant deterrent to use of the site.

Use of the zone radiates from the Crescent Lake area. Users include resort customers, day hikers, campers, equestrians, summer home owners, and Boy Scouts from Camp Mukualla. Winter use includes snowmobiles, ATVs, and cross-country skiing.

#### Management Direction

**Goal:** To feature wildlife, fish, and undeveloped recreation resources.

**Recreation Management:** The recreation setting, activity, and experience opportunities for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum category of Semiprimitive Motorized will be provided (see Glossary).

Use of motorized vehicles will be restricted to designated roads and trails. Over-the-snow vehicles will be allowed when the depth of continuous snow cover is adequate to protect other resources from adverse impacts.

That area in the OCRA classified as Wilderness will be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act and wilderness management plans.

**Visual Resource Management:** Management activities will meet Retention Visual Quality Objectives (see Glossary). The visual resources can be enhanced by opening up vistas from roads and trails. Also, opening vistas into the area from lands adjacent to the OCRA should be considered. A Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention may be applied where timber is harvested to meet management objectives for the area.

**Wildlife and Fish:** Wildlife habitat improvement should be designed to be natural in appearance and should enhance the recreation experience. Creating small openings, use of salt, blinds, or interpretive trails are acceptable. Fish stocking and fish habitat improvement are permissible, but must result in natural-appearing end products.

**Range:** Grazing of domestic livestock may be permitted if necessary to utilize excess forage not needed to meet wildlife objectives. Structural range improvements such as fences and water may be allowed and will be constructed of native materials whenever possible. Livestock will be

## ZONE 1

managed to minimize conflicts with recreation, wildlife, fish, and natural watershed values. In cases of conflict, range outputs will be secondary to recreation, wildlife, fish, or watershed values.

**Timber:** There will be no scheduled timber harvest. Timber harvesting will be allowed in catastrophic situations such as fire or insect salvage to prevent the spread of insects and disease to areas managed for other purposes or to meet the management area objectives. Restoration of such an area will be designed to return it to a natural state. Timber harvesting can also be used to manipulate vegetation for wildlife habitat improvement or to enhance recreation opportunities. It may also be used as a management tool to protect certain areas from the risk of fire.

Commercial or personal use fuelwood gathering may be permitted when needed to meet the recreation and wildlife objectives.

**Watershed:** Wildlife and fish habitat will be enhanced where possible through management of hydrologic conditions.

**Minerals:** Effective January 1, 1989, and subject to valid prior existing rights, the lands located within the OCRA are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing and all amendments thereto.

**Lands:** New permits for small devices and structures may be allowed where necessary for resource protection and management or visitor safety and comfort.

Transmission corridors are not compatible with the objectives of the OCRA and normally will not be permitted unless there is no feasible alternative location.

Special use permits may be authorized if they are needed to meet management objectives and do not detract from the values of the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area.

**Facilities:** Trails and any roads will be designed, constructed, and maintained to the minimum standard needed to achieve objectives and goals of the Recreation Area. A limited number of helispots may be constructed where natural openings are unavailable, if they are needed to meet management needs.

Any sites with facilities will be managed to Development Level 1 (primitive) or 2 (near primitive) standards with most sites at Development Level 1. More highly developed support facilities for the OCRA will be provided through existing and new development on the periphery or in other zones of the OCRA. Development within OCRA will be limited to that necessary to manage use within the area.

Primitive facilities may be provided to protect resources, provide for visitor safety, and distribute use throughout the area. Facilities will be constructed of native materials whenever possible.

Recreation facilities will primarily be primitive toilets, shelters, recreation stock control devices and enclosures, trailheads, vehicle control devices, primitive campsites for motorized vehicles, and minimum directional and safety signing. Existing recreation developments will be maintained.

**Fire Management:** Normally, low-impact appropriate suppression methods and natural barriers will be used in case of wildfire. Heavy equipment should be avoided unless an Escaped Fire

Situation Analysis indicates that the resource damage from equipment would be more than offset by reducing fire damage.

Prescribed burning may be used to meet recreation and wildlife objectives. Prescribed fire is the preferred fuel treatment. Fuel accumulations resulting from wildlife or recreational enhancement activities may also be treated by other methods if necessary to meet project objectives.

Fuel loadings will consist of natural accumulations except as modified by prescribed burnings.

**Integrated Pest Management:** Monitor pest populations so that threats to adjacent areas can be detected early. If adjacent areas are threatened, suppression techniques favoring biological control should be used if available.

## **TIMPANOGAS BASIN ZONE - ZONE 2**

**General Description:** The Timpanogas basin portion of the OCRA as described by the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 is located about 45 miles southeast of the City of Oakridge. The area forms the headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Willamette River ranging from 5,200 feet to 7,664 feet in elevation, and consisting of 6,270 acres. Most of the area is a true fir-mountain hemlock forest type, dotted with numerous small lakes. The western boundary of this zone is 200 feet from Road #2154.

Both dispersed and developed recreation use exist in the basin, consisting of two nonfee campgrounds and 22 miles of developed hiking trails.

Both developed campgrounds, Indigo Lake, and Timpanogas Lake have a use season of June 15 to October 15 with peak use occurring in August and September. Timpanogas Lake, a 10-unit campground, is accessed by a high-standard gravel- surface system road. Indigo Lake, 5 units, requires a 1.9 mile walk.

Dispersed recreation is primarily confined to the trail system, designed for both hiker and off-road vehicle users. However, the larger lakes not accessed by the trail system receive a moderate amount of day and overnight use. Most of the use originates from either Timpanogas Lake Campground or the Pacific Crest Trail.

### **Management Direction**

The Timpanogas Zone of the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area is divided into four management areas which provide management objectives and management prescriptions. They are narrative descriptions which specify practices, and standards/guidelines that provide direction for resource management and plan implementation.

Management Area 2a provides for Semiprimitive Motorized Recreation which includes the existing trail system. Management Area 2b provides for Semiprimitive Nonmotorized Recreation opportunities and involves the remainder of the area, excluding the developed campgrounds. This is all of the nontrailed portion of the Timpanogas Zone. The only motorized use activity is over-the-snow use. Management Area 12a is Indigo Lake Campground at Indigo Lake which is maintained at a less than standard service level. Management Area 12b is Timpanogas Lake Campground at Timpanogas Lake which will be maintained at a standard service level during the recreation season.

## ZONE 2

### **Management Area 2a - Trails:** This direction applies to trails within Zone 2:

**Goal:** Provide the opportunity for users to experience a moderate degree of isolation from the sights and sounds of human activity, establish some sense of independence and closeness to nature, and develop a moderate feeling of self-reliance through the application of outdoor skills. These experiences are provided in an environment that offers some challenge and risk to both motorized and nonmotorized use.

**Recreation Management:** The area shall be made available for maximum use for a range of activities that are consistent with maintaining area conditions and providing Semiprimitive Motorized recreation experiences.

The setting for this class of recreation is characterized by an environment where alterations of the natural landscape are subtle and would not draw the attention of motorized users within the area. In addition, the OCRA is managed to minimize the presence of on-site controls and use restrictions. There is often evidence of other users, but concentration of use is low.

Activities associated with this area are both motorized and nonmotorized in nature. Specific activities are centered around nonconsumptive use of land and water areas including hiking, use of motorcycles and trail bikes, canoeing, rafting, nature study, camping, fishing, hunting, snowmobiling.

Group sizes should not exceed more than 25 persons, or any combination of people and livestock which equals 25. Larger groups may be accommodated by permit.

**Campsites:** Dispersed camp areas should be located to take advantage of topographic and vegetation screening and placed outside of foreground view (100 feet) from lakes, streams, trails, and key interest features. **Campfires:** Open campfires may be limited to designated sites.

Visitor contact shall be for the purposes of informing users of area management goals and objectives: Information and educational materials should be provided to prospective users through the media and at administrative headquarters; encourage user behavior that is respectful of area resources; ensure that visitor activities are in compliance with established management standards. Forest officers or resource technicians, on an average, should visit 50 percent of the dispersed sites annually.

Access by motorized vehicles is limited to snowmobiles, trailbikes, and ATVs not greater than 42 inches in width. Area and trail closures or restrictions should be based upon the mandatory and discretionary planning criteria listed in Forest Service Manual 2355.12.

The Forest Service will assist within its capacity and as requested by the County Sheriff in search-and-rescue and evacuation operations.

**Visual Resource Management:** Area management practices shall be commensurate with the Retention Visual Quality Objective. In the event that unregulated harvest is necessary to salvage timber within the area, practices should be employed in a manner that seeks to achieve a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention.

**Wildlife and Fish:** For specific direction refer to Chapter 4 of the Willamette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

**Timber:** No programmed harvest. Unregulated harvest for the purpose of salvaging mortality from catastrophic losses due to insects, disease, fire, or windthrow may be permitted on approval by the Forest Supervisor. For more specific direction, refer to the Willamette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Chapter 4 - Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines.

All available aerial logging systems may be used. Give preference to those systems having the least effect on recreation values. Flush-cut stumps in road and trailside zones. Shape landings and re-establish groundcover.

**Watershed:** For more specific direction, refer to the Willamette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Chapter 4 - Soil, Water, and Riparian Areas.

**Facilities:** No new road development is permitted. Roads serving developed sites will remain open. All other existing roads are closed to motorized use and access except off-road vehicles.

Structures and improvements shall be provided to facilitate use, protect resource values, and for administration. Trail management should be consistent with the Semiprimitive Motorized ROS Class requirements for construction and maintenance. Reconstruction, relocation, and maintenance of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail shall comply with the requirements of the National Trail System Act. Toilet facilities may be provided for the protection of area resources and for the purpose of health and safety. Bridges and culverts may be provided to enhance visitor use, protect resource values, and for user safety. Dimensional and nonnative materials may be utilized but should remain subtle to area users. Soil compaction should not exceed established limits, except as necessary for the development of campsites, administrative facilities, trail treads, trailhead facilities, and other recreation-related facilities.

**Future Development:** Planned future trail construction includes a trail to tie the Timpanogas Lake Trail to the Windy Pass Trail, thus providing a loop trail of twelve miles that would originate and terminate at Timpanogas Lake Campground. Extension of the Indigo Lake Trail to the Windy Pass South Trail to a point east of Sawtooth Mountain will provide a loop of approximately six miles.

Development of any type will need to consider the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification of the area. Classification of future trails will include both Semiprimitive Motorized and Semiprimitive Nonmotorized.

Other development proposals include the following:

A series of ATV trails that might be a combination of existing hiking trails or new construction. Any trails will need to take into consideration other resource impacts, compatibility of recreational uses, and compatibility with wildlife. Coordinate trail feasibility with adjacent managing Forests.

Develop cross-country ski trails.

Develop snowmobile activities separate from cross-country ski trails. Tie these activities with the Summit Lake/Crescent Lake/Diamond Lake Snowmobile Route.

## ZONE 2

Develop the native and introduced fisheries resources.

Encourage mountain bike use on existing trails.

**Fire Management:** Give preference to appropriate wildfire suppression methods resulting in the smallest practicable area burned and having the least effect on recreation values.

**Management Area 2b - Dispersed Areas:** This direction applies to areas off trails and roads, and outside of developed recreation sites. The direction is identical to that for trails, with the following exceptions:

**Goal:** Provide the opportunity for users to experience a high degree of isolation from the sights and sounds of human activity, establish a sense of independence and closeness to nature, and develop some feelings of tranquility and self-reliance. These experiences are provided through the applications of outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk.

**Recreation Management:** The setting is characterized by an environment where the natural landscape may have been subtly modified but where alterations would not draw the attention of most users. In addition, the area is managed to minimize the presence of on-site controls and use restrictions. The areas provided for the Semiprimitive Nonmotorized recreation opportunity are moderate in size and may be separated by motorized access corridors. There is moderate evidence of other users, but interaction between users is low.

Recreation activities associated with this area are exclusively nonmotorized and nonmechanical in nature except for permitted over-the-snow use. Specific activities are oriented toward both consumptive and nonconsumptive use of the land and water resources of the area, such as hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, nature study, mountain climbing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling.

The area shall be made available for maximum use of a range of activities that are consistent with maintaining area conditions and providing Semiprimitive Nonmotorized recreation experiences. Group sizes should not exceed more than 25 persons, or any combination of people and livestock which equals 25. Larger groups may be accommodated by permit.

**Campsites:** Dispersed camp areas should be located to take advantage of topographic and vegetation screening and placed outside of foreground view (100 feet) from lakes, streams, trails, and key interest features. Open campfires may be limited to designated sites.

Recreation stock should be held overnight outside the foreground areas of lakes, streams, camp areas, and trailsides.

Visitor contact shall be for the purposes of informing users of area management goals and objectives; to provide information and educational material to prospective users through the media and at administrative headquarters; to encourage user behavior that is respectful of area resources; to ensure that visitor activities are in compliance with established management standards. Forest officers or resource technicians may visit an average of 50% of the dispersed sites annually.

The general area is closed to off-road and off-trail vehicles, except for over-the-snow use. Area and trail closures or restrictions should be based upon the mandatory and discretionary planning criteria listed in Forest Service Manual 2355.12.

**Facilities:** Roads serving developed sites will remain open. All other existing roads are closed to motorized use and access except off-road vehicles.

Structures and improvements shall be provided to facilitate use, protect resource values, and for administration. Trail management should be consistent with the Semiprimitive Nonmotorized ROS Class requirements for construction and maintenance. Reconstruction, relocation, and maintenance of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail shall comply with the requirements of the National Trail System Act. Toilet facilities may be provided for the protection of area resources and for the purpose of health and safety. Bridges and culverts may be provided to enhance visitor use, protect resource values, and for user safety. Dimensional and nonnative materials may be utilized, but should remain subtle to area users. Soil compaction should not exceed established limits, except as necessary for the development of campsites, administrative facilities, trail treads, trailhead facilities, and other recreation-related facilities.

**Future Development:** Construct a winter shelter at Timpanogas Lake to be the center of a winter dispersed recreation area. Activities would include cross-country ski trails and groomed snowmachine trails.

Promote Sawtooth Mountain as a climbing "scramble" area.

Develop the native and introduced fisheries resources.

#### **Management Area 12a - Less-than-Standard Service Level Developed Sites:**

**Goal:** This management area includes areas of land where physical improvements have been provided for a range of developed recreation opportunities. These existing developed sites will be maintained at a less-than-standard service level to provide a setting for a variety of recreation activities and experiences including canoeing, picnicking, hiking, skiing, and boating.

**Recreation Management:** Occupancy and use of recreation sites shall be regulated to the extent necessary to protect the resources and to ensure safe, enjoyable recreation experiences for the maximum number of visitors at the experience level for which the sites were designed. Utilize regulations contained in 36 CFR 261 as necessary to ensure full public enjoyment of recreation sites. Clearly notify the public of the conditions of occupancy of the recreation sites. Ensure that personnel who perform operation and maintenance (O&M) functions are familiar with O&M service levels of O&M plans.

A vegetative management prescription and plan of management should be prepared and implemented for each site or group of sites. Each site should be analyzed periodically to determine whether its intended function is being served and if it requires alteration, replacement, closure, or elimination. Provide periodic patrols and site supervision utilizing volunteer hosts where appropriate. Sites at this service level will not be operated on the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCFA) fee system.

An operation and maintenance plan at the less-than-standard service level shall be prepared and updated annually. Cleaning and policing should be performed regularly to ensure that sites are clean and sanitary, free of litter, and neat in appearance. Each site shall be inspected annually and all known safety hazards should be eliminated to the extent practical. Vaults, septic tanks, and wastewater systems shall be inspected at regular intervals to ensure appropriate operation. Garbage services will not be provided on a regular basis and only for the protection of health

## ZONE 2

and safety. Maintenance of improvements will be for the protection of capital investments with priority given to health and safety-related items.

A detailed site plan will be developed prior to site rehabilitation. Rehabilitate sites only for the protection of capital investments and resource values. Rehabilitation work shall conform to an approved site plan. Soil compaction should not exceed established limits except as necessary for rehabilitation of sites.

### **Management Area 12b - Standard Service Level Developed Sites:**

**Goal:** This management area includes areas of land where physical improvements have been provided for a range of developed recreation opportunities. These existing developed sites will be maintained at a standard service level to provide a setting for a variety of recreation activities and experiences, including canoeing, picnicking, hiking, skiing, and boating.

**Recreation Management:** Occupancy and use of recreation sites shall be regulated to the extent necessary to protect the resources and to ensure safe, enjoyable recreation experiences for the maximum number of visitors at the experience level for which the sites were designed. Utilize regulations contained in 36 CFR 261 as necessary to ensure full public enjoyment of recreation sites. Clearly notify the public of the conditions of occupancy and use of the recreation sites. Ensure that personnel who perform operation and maintenance (O&M) functions are familiar with O&M service levels of O&M plans.

A vegetation management prescription and plan of management should be prepared and implemented for each site or group of sites. Each site should be analyzed periodically to determine whether its intended function is being served and if it requires alteration, replacement, closure, or elimination. Collect fees for those sites that meet LWCFR fee site designation criteria.

An operation and maintenance plan at the standard service level shall be prepared and updated annually. Each site shall be inspected annually and all known safety hazards should be eliminated to the extent practical. Potable water sources shall be operated and maintained in accord with FSM 7420 and Federal, State, and local regulations. Water supply systems will be closed if testing indicates a hazard to human health. Vaults, septic tanks, and waste-water systems shall be inspected at regular intervals to ensure appropriate operation. Garbage disposal will be accomplished at intervals sufficient to minimize odors, prevent pollution of water supplies, and to avoid attracting disease-spreading insects and rodents. Maintain all site improvements to their design standards with priority given to health and safety-related items.

A detailed site plan will be developed prior to site rehabilitation. Rehabilitation work shall conform to an approved site plan. Soil compaction should not exceed established limits except as necessary to accommodate rehabilitation of sites.

**Visual Resource Management:** Management practices shall be at least commensurate with the Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective for developed sites and areas.

**Range:** Use of developed sites for commercial livestock grazing is not permitted.

**Timber:** No programmed timber yield. Salvage activities should be specified in the vegetation management plan for the site.

**Minerals:** Removal of common variety minerals will not be permitted. Sites not previously withdrawn shall be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry. Recommend denial of application for leasable minerals.

**Lands:** Developed sites are not available for other uses provided by special permit. Exceptions may be made for short-term uses such as weddings, reunions, or special services related to the administration, operation, and maintenance of sites.

**Fire Management:** All fires will be suppressed to minimize size and impacts, using appropriate suppression response.

### **CALAMUT LAKE ZONE - ZONE 3**

**General Description:** The Calamut Lake Zone is a predominantly flat to gently rolling landform dominated by Calamut, Charline, and Linda Lakes. These lakes are presently stocked by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. These three lakes are accessed by a single trail beginning at Linda Lake and ending at Calamut Lake, with parking for six to ten cars at the Linda Lake Trailhead. There are Wallowa-style pit toilets at Linda and Calamut Lakes. The Windy Pass Trail passes through the crest of the Calapooya Divide on the north side of the Zone.

The southern edge of this zone is 500 feet north of the Windigo Pass Road #60 and 200 feet east of the Kelsay-Calamut Road #60-700. Road #60-630 is open to Connie Lake and receives some dispersed camping, primarily during hunting season in the fall. All other roads which enter this zone have been blocked with earth berms. Annual recreation use for the zone is less than 500 visits per year and occurs between May and November.

There have been timber harvest activities in the southern part of the zone in past years, but there are presently no active timber sales within this zone and none are planned.

#### **Management Direction**

**Goal:** Emphasize opportunities for Semiprimitive Motorized Recreation.

**Recreation Management:** ROS direction is Semiprimitive Motorized (SPM). Moderate opportunity for solitude, tranquility, and closeness to nature. High degree of self reliance, challenge, and risk in using motorized equipment. Predominantly natural-appearing environment. Low concentration of users but often evidence of other users on trails. Minimum on-site controls and restrictions present, but subtle.

Motorized use on and off roads and trails may be allowed in designated areas. Trails should be located to meet established objectives and will not necessarily follow existing roads or trails. Trail Maintenance Levels 1 through 3 are typical. Trail length and difficulty will vary.

Search and rescue with motorized equipment is allowed. Law enforcement visibility at low level.

**Visual Resource Management:** VQO is Retention. All interior trails, roads, waterbodies, and use areas shall be inventoried as Sensitivity Level 1. A VQO of Partial Retention will be applied where timber is harvested to meet management objectives for the area.

## ZONE 3

**Wildlife and Fish:** May provide habitat for old growth species. Actions necessary to maintain or improve wildlife habitat are compatible. Installation of structures to provide water for wildlife are encouraged.

**Range:** Livestock grazing is compatible to the extent that such use will not significantly or adversely affect the resources of the recreation area.

**Timber:** No scheduled regeneration harvest activities. No scheduled salvage harvest. Harvest is allowed to prevent and control insects, diseases and other damaging agents and to prevent catastrophic mortality from insects, disease, or fire. Salvage of major timber mortality caused by fire, insects, disease, blowdown, or other causes is allowed when the scenic characteristics of the recreation area are significantly affected, or the health and safety of the public are threatened, or the overall protection of the forested area inside or outside the recreation area might be adversely affected by failure to remove the dead or damaged timber. Timber harvest is also allowed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, water yield and quality, forage production, and dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities.

**Watershed:** Structural improvements shall be compatible with zone goals.

**Minerals:** Extraction of common variety minerals shall be discouraged, unless needed for construction projects within the area. Effective January 1, 1989, and subject to valid prior existing rights, the lands located within the OCRA are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing and all amendments thereto.

**Lands:** Issue special use permits consistent with zone goal. The location of any new utility corridors within the boundaries of this management area will be discouraged. When they must be located within the area, lines will be put underground, or cross the area at its narrowest or least impacted portion as determined in the EA process. Land sales, land transfers, and land exchanges will be discouraged pending review through the EA process. Mitigating measures for construction activities will be explored in the EA process.

**Facilities:** The design and construction of facilities must be consistent with visual and ROS direction. Existing roads will be managed to Maintenance Level 2 (high clearance) or they may be improved to access new recreation facilities. No new roads will be constructed unless needed to access recreation facilities.

Compatible recreation facilities include winter- and summer-use trails, bridges, trailheads, campgrounds, shelters, signs, staging areas for motorized uses, parking areas, play areas, skill trails, toilets, and viewpoints. Compatible facilities to enhance wildlife habitat include guzzlers and other water developments. Design trails for multiple uses including, but not limited to, ATV use, trail biking, mountain bicycling, snowmobiling, hiking, horse riding, nordic skiing, and use by the physically challenged. Emphasize construction and maintenance of trails for motorized use. Emphasize construction of loop trails for day use.

**Future Development:** Specific projects to be completed are: Development of a staging area in the vicinity of Lake Linda for use by ATVs and motorized trail bikes (a route for motorized access by such vehicles would then be opened to Calamut Lake). Some restrictions would be placed on use of motorized vehicles at Calamut Lake to minimize impacts on associated resource values.

**Fire Management:** On wildfires, use appropriate suppression methods which minimize impacts to use areas, waterbodies, and travel routes. Heavy equipment should be avoided unless an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis indicates that the resource damage from equipment would be more than offset by reducing fire damage. An appropriate suppression response will be utilized on all wildfires. Prescribed burning of natural fuels permitted to the extent needed to meet this goal.

## **LITTLE DESCHUTES - BIG MARSH ZONE - ZONE 4**

**General Description:** This zone includes the headwaters of the Big Marsh Creek Watershed; the expanse of "Big Marsh" itself; the headwaters of Spruce, Rabbit, Basin, Hemlock, and Swamp Creeks; and a reach of the Little Deschutes River immediately downstream from its headwaters on the Deschutes National Forest portion of the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness. The north boundary of this zone is 500 feet south of the Windigo Pass Road #60.

Elevations range from nearly 7,500 feet at the summit of Burn Butte to approximately 7,000 feet at the bottom of Big Marsh and 4,960 feet on the Little Deschutes. Topography is generally steep, with mountainous lands bisected by narrow stringer riparian meadowland associated with Big Marsh Creek and the Little Deschutes River. Big Marsh itself is unique because it is a relatively large wet meadow/marsh at fairly high elevation.

Big Marsh Creek was designated in 1988 as a Wild and Scenic River (recreation classification). A management plan for this river will be developed within three years of the date of designation. Any activity within the Wild and Scenic boundaries will include appropriate mitigation to ensure the preservation of the river's special qualities and characteristics. The Deschutes National Forest will be the lead Forest on developing the management plan for this designated river.

Resource values and concerns for the area are wildlife habitat, dispersed recreation (hunting), water quality, and forage production. The predominant historical uses of the area include deer and elk hunting and domestic livestock grazing. The past use of Big Marsh when in private ownership was as a forage area of domestic livestock and is being continued as the Big Marsh Cattle Allotment. The Little Deschutes and Big Marsh Cattle Grazing Allotments are partially within the OCRA.

In recent years, the high mortality of lodgepole pine due to the mountain pine beetle has generated more attention to silvicultural systems implementation in the lodgepole forest. Past timber harvests and timber sales under contract affect this zone.

The zone is lightly roaded, but some system roads do exist. Except for these roads and the minimally developed roads into the upper reaches of Big Marsh Creek and up the Little Deschutes River, most of the area is unroaded. Stream crossing in the form of culverts and bridges are found along existing roads. Bridges on Big Marsh and across the Little Deschutes River facilitate cattle distribution. Barbed wire fences for allotment boundary control and stock distribution are in existence on both cattle allotments in this zone.

Existing channels along both sides of Big Marsh carry the bulk of the flow of Big Marsh Creek and from springs on the periphery around the marsh. These channels were constructed over 40 years ago for the purpose of allowing the marsh to dry out earlier in the year to provide more forage for domestic livestock.

## ZONE 4

**Goal:** To feature wildlife, fish, and undeveloped recreation resources.

### **Management Direction**

**Recreation Management:** The recreation setting, activity, and experience opportunities for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum category of Semiprimitive Motorized will be provided.

Use of motorized vehicles will be restricted to designated roads and trails. Over-the-snow vehicles will be allowed when the depth of continuous snow cover is adequate to protect other resources from adverse impacts.

**Visual Resource Management:** Management activities will meet Retention Visual Quality Objectives. The visual resources can be enhanced by opening up vistas from roads and trails. Also, opening vistas into the area from lands adjacent to the OCRA should be considered. A Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention will be applied where timber is harvested to meet management objectives for the area.

**Wildlife and Fish:** Wildlife habitat improvement should be designed to be natural in appearance and should enhance the recreation experience. Creating small openings, use of salt, blinds, or interpretive trails are acceptable. Fish stocking and fish habitat improvement are permissible, but must result in natural appearing end products.

**Range:** Grazing of domestic livestock will gradually be phased out. Structural range improvements such as fences and water may be allowed and will be constructed of native materials whenever possible. Livestock will be managed to minimize conflicts with recreation, wildlife, fish and natural watershed values. In cases of conflict, range outputs will be secondary to recreation, wildlife, fish or watershed values.

**Timber:** There will be no scheduled timber harvest. Timber harvesting will be allowed in catastrophic situations such as fire or insect salvage to prevent the spread of insects and disease to areas managed for other purposes or to meet the management area objectives. Restoration of such an area will be designed to return it to a natural state. Timber harvesting can also be used to manipulate vegetation for wildlife habitat improvement or to enhance recreation opportunities. It may also be used as a management tool to protect certain areas from the risk of fire.

Commercial or personal use fuelwood gathering may be permitted when needed to meet the recreation and wildlife objectives.

**Watershed:** The stream flow and the hydrologic setting of Big Marsh Creek and meadow will be managed to feature natural vegetative communities associated with the marsh prior to diversion of Big Marsh Creek. Wildlife and fish habitat will be enhanced where possible through management of hydrologic conditions.

**Minerals:** Effective January 1, 1989, and subject to valid prior existing rights, the lands located within the OCRA are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing and all amendments thereto.

**Lands:** New permits for small devices and structures may be allowed where necessary for resource protection and management or visitor safety and comfort.

Transmission/utility corridors are not compatible with the objectives of the OCRA and normally will not be permitted unless there is no feasible alternative location.

Special uses may be authorized if they do not detract from the values of the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area.

**Facilities:** Trails and any roads will be designed, constructed, and maintained to the minimum standard needed to achieve objectives and goals of the Recreation Area. A limited number of helispots may be constructed where natural openings are unavailable.

Any sites with facilities will be managed to Development Level 1 (primitive) or 2 (near primitive) standards with most sites at Development Level 1. More highly developed support facilities for the OCRA will be provided through existing and new development on the periphery or in other zones of the OCRA. Development within OCRA will be limited to that necessary to manage use within the area.

Primitive facilities may be provided to protect resources, provide for visitor safety, and distribute use throughout the area. Facilities will be constructed of native materials whenever possible.

Recreation facilities will primarily be primitive toilets, shelters, recreation stock control devices and enclosures, trailheads, vehicle control devices, primitive campsites for motorized vehicles, and minimum directional and safety signing. Existing recreation developments will be maintained.

**Fire Management:** Normally, low-impact suppression methods and natural barriers will be used. Heavy equipment should be avoided unless an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis indicates that the resource damage from equipment would be more than offset by reducing fire damage.

Prescribed burning may be used to meet the recreation and wildlife objectives. Prescribed fire is the preferred fuel treatment. Fuel accumulations resulting from wildlife or recreational enhancement activities may be treated by other methods if necessary to meet project objectives.

Fuel loadings will consist of natural accumulations except as modified by prescribed burnings.

**Integrated Pest Management:** Monitor pest populations so that threats to adjacent areas can be detected early. If adjacent areas are threatened, suppression techniques favoring biological control should be used if available.

## **NORTH UMPQUA ZONE - ZONE 5**

**General Description:** The North Umpqua Zone borders the northern end of the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness and includes three significant creeks and rivers: the North Umpqua River, Bradley Creek, and Warrior Creek. Both Bradley and Warrior creeks are tributary to the North Umpqua River within this zone, the north boundary of which is 500 feet south of the Windigo Pass Road #60.

The Windigo Pass Trailhead and the Bradley Creek Trailhead Camp are the only developed sites within this zone. Both trailheads have sanitation facilities and are designed to accommodate horse use. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail follows the eastern side of this zone and the North Umpqua Trail leads to Miller Lake via Maidu and Lucille Lakes. Both trails provide important access to the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness. The Warrior Creek Trail is no longer maintained. Recreation use is less than 5,000 visits per year. The Windigo Way road has been blocked at Bradley Creek and Windigo Pass and is not open

## ZONE 5

to motorized travel. The North Umpqua Zone is utilized by elk migrating between Big Marsh (Zone 4) and Kelsay Valley.

### **Management Direction**

**Goal:** Improve wildlife habitat. Improve opportunities for nonmotorized summer use, and both motorized and nonmotorized winter use. Redistribute existing nonconforming motorized use to Zones 3 and 6.

**Recreation Management:** ROS direction is Semiprimitive Nonmotorized (SPNM). High probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self reliance, challenge, and risk. Natural-appearing environment with a low interaction between users, but some evidence of other users, and a minimum of subtle on-site controls. Motorized use is prohibited with the exception of over-the-snow use. Special orders will specify the terms of area and seasonal closures to motorized use.

Trails provide the primary access into this zone; their length and difficulty vary. Emphasize construction of loop trails for day use. Maintenance levels are generally 1 through 3.

Search and rescue with motorized equipment is allowed. Law enforcement visibility at low level.

**Visual Resource Management:** The Visual Quality Objective within the area is Retention. All interior trails, roads, waterbodies, and use areas shall be inventoried as Sensitivity Level 1. A VQO of Partial Retention will be applied where timber is harvested to meet management objectives for the area.

**Wildlife and Fish:** May provide habitat for old growth species. Actions necessary to maintain or improve wildlife habitat are compatible. Installation of structures to provide water for wildlife is encouraged.

**Range:** Livestock grazing is compatible to the extent that such use will not significantly or adversely affect the resources of the Recreation Area.

**Timber:** Harvest of catastrophic timber loss is consistent with management prescription. No regeneration harvest programmed. No scheduled salvage harvest activities. Harvest is allowed to prevent and control insects, diseases and other damaging agents and to prevent catastrophic mortality from insects, disease, or fire. Salvage of major timber mortality caused by fire, insects, disease, blowdown, or other causes is allowed when the scenic characteristics of the Recreation Area are significantly affected, or the health and safety of the public is threatened, or the overall protection of the forested area inside or outside the Recreation Area might be adversely affected by failure to remove the dead or damaged timber. Timber harvest is also allowed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, water yield and quality, forage production, and dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities.

**Watershed:** Structural improvements shall be compatible with ROS goals and prescribed Visual Quality Objectives.

**Minerals:** Extraction of common variety minerals shall be discouraged, unless needed for construction projects within the area. Effective January 1, 1989, and subject to valid prior existing rights, the lands located within the OCRA are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing and all amendments thereto.

**Lands:** Issue special use permits consistent with the prescription goal. The location of any new utility corridors within the boundaries of this management area will be discouraged. When they must be located within the area, lines will be put underground or cross the area at its narrowest or least impacted portion as determined in the EA process. Land sales, land transfers, and land exchanges will be discouraged pending review through the EA process. Mitigating measures for construction activities will be explored in the EA.

**Facilities:** The design and construction of facilities must be consistent with visual and ROS direction. Compatible recreation facilities would include winter and summer use trails, bridges, trailheads, shelters, signs, and toilets. Compatible wildlife facilities would include guzzlers and other water developments. Design trails for multiple uses including, but not limited to, nordic skiing, hiking, mountain bicycle riding, winter motorized use, horse riding, and physically challenged users. Emphasize construction of loop trails for day use.

**Future Development:** Development of a loop trail in the Warrior Creek and Bradley Creek drainages for hiking and mountain bicycle use (if terrain allows). Reconstruction of Bradley Creek Trailhead Camp.

**Fire Management:** On wildfires, use methods which minimize impacts to use areas, waterbodies, and travel routes. Heavy equipment should be avoided unless an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis indicates that the resource damage from equipment would be more than offset by reducing fire damage. An appropriate suppression response will be utilized on all wildfires. Prescribed burning of natural fuels permitted to the extent needed to meet this goal.

## **THIRSTY POINT ZONE - ZONE 6**

**General Description:** The Thirsty Point Zone borders the west side of Mt. Thielsen Wilderness and is characterized by stands of lodgepole pine on dry pumice slopes. The only significant water is Thirsty Creek. The western boundary of this zone is 200 feet east of the Thirsty Point Road #60-990. The southern boundary of the zone lies 500' north of the centerline of the north fork of Thielsen Creek. Most of the use is by hunters during the fall with less than 50 visits per year.

### **Management Direction**

**Goal:** Emphasize opportunities for Semiprimitive Motorized recreation. Improve wildlife habitat.

**Recreation Management:** ROS direction is Semiprimitive Motorized (SPM). Moderate opportunity for solitude, tranquility, and closeness to nature. High degree of self reliance, challenge, and risk in using motorized equipment. Predominantly natural-appearing environment. Low concentration of users, but often evidence of other users on trails. Minimum on-site controls and restriction present, but subtle.

Motorized use on and off roads and trails may be allowed in designated areas. Winter vehicle use may be allowed on and off roads and trails. Trails should be located to meet established objectives and will not necessarily follow existing roads or trails. Trail maintenance levels 1 through 3 are typical. Trail length and difficulty will vary.

Search and rescue with motorized equipment is allowed. Law enforcement visibility at low level.

**Visual Resource Management:** VQO is Retention. All interior trails, roads, waterbodies, and use areas shall be inventoried as Sensitivity Level 1. A VQO of Partial Retention will be applied where timber is harvested to meet management objectives for the area.

**Wildlife and Fish:** May provide habitat for old growth species. Actions necessary to maintain or improve wildlife habitat are compatible. Installation of structures to provide water for wildlife are encouraged.

**Range:** Livestock grazing is compatible to the extent that such use will not significantly adversely affect the resources of the Recreation Area.

**Timber:** Harvest of catastrophic timber loss consistent with management prescription. No scheduled regeneration harvest activities. No scheduled salvage harvest. Harvest is allowed to prevent and control insects, diseases and other damaging agents and to prevent catastrophic mortality from insects, disease, or fire. Salvage of major timber mortality caused by fire, insects, disease, blowdown, or other causes is allowed when the scenic characteristics of the Recreation Area are significantly affected, or the health and safety of the public is threatened, or the overall protection of the forested area inside or outside the recreation area might be adversely affected by failure to remove the dead or damaged timber. Timber harvest is also allowed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, water yield and quality, forage production, and dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities.

**Watershed:** Structural improvements shall be compatible with prescription goals and selected visual quality objectives.

**Minerals:** Extraction of common variety minerals shall be discouraged, unless needed for construction projects within the area. Effective January 1, 1989, and subject to valid prior existing rights, the lands located within the OCRA are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing and all amendments thereto.

**Lands:** Issue special use permits consistent with prescription goal. The location of any new utility corridors within the boundaries of this management area will be discouraged. When they must be located within the area, lines will be put underground, or cross the area at its narrowest or least impacted portion as determined in the EA process. Land sales, land transfers, and land exchanges will be discouraged pending review through the EA process. Mitigating measures for construction activities will be explored in the EA.

**Facilities:** The design and construction of facilities must be consistent with visual and ROS direction. Existing roads will be managed to maintenance level 2 (high clearance), or may be improved to access new recreation facilities. No new roads will be constructed unless needed to access new recreation facilities.

Compatible recreation facilities include winter and summer use trails, bridges, trailheads, campgrounds, shelters, signs, staging areas for motorized uses, parking areas, play areas, skill trails, toilets, and viewpoints. Compatible wildlife habitat improvement facilities include guzzlers and other water developments. Design trails for multiple uses including, but are not limited to, ATV use, trail biking, mountain bicycling, snowmobiling, hiking, horse riding, nordic skiing,

and use by the physically challenged. Emphasize construction and maintenance of trails for motorized use. Emphasize construction of loop trails for day use.

**Future Development:** Development of a motorized loop route between Thielsen Creek and Thirsty Creek, for use by ATVs and motorized trail bikes. Development of a motorized trail from Diamond Lake to this zone, also for use by ATVs and motorized trail bikes.

**Fire Management:** On wildfires, use methods which minimize impacts to use areas, waterbodies, and travel routes. Heavy equipment should be avoided unless an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis indicates that the resource damage from equipment would be more than offset by reducing fire damage. An appropriate suppression response will be utilized on all wildfires. Prescribed burning of natural fuels permitted to the extent needed to meet this goal.

## **WEST THIELSEN ZONE - ZONE 7**

**General Description:** The West Thielsen Zone borders the west boundary of the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness and is in close proximity to Diamond Lake. This zone includes several trails: Tipsoo Peak, Howlock, Spruce Ridge, Mt. Thielsen, and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails. All of these trails except Spruce Ridge provide important access to the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness. Other than trails, there are no recreation facilities within this zone, which receives a relatively high amount of summer hiking, horseback, and nordic ski use. Recreation use is approximately 2,500 recreation visitor days per year. The west boundary of this zone is 500 feet east of Highway 138 and 200 feet east of the Summit Rock Road.

### **Management Direction**

**Goal:** Provide a variety of opportunities for nonmotorized uses, in close proximity to the Diamond Lake Composite. Serve as a transition between the concentrated developed recreation use at Diamond Lake and the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness.

**Recreation Management:** ROS direction is semi-primitive nonmotorized (SPNM). High probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self reliance, challenge, and risk. Natural-appearing environment with a low interaction between users, but some evidence of other users, and a minimum of subtle on-site controls. Motorized use is prohibited year-round, and the zone will be closed to such use by special order.

Mountain bicycle use is allowed only on Trail 1448 from its junction with Highway 138 to its junction with Trail 1458, and on Trail 1458 from the previous junction to the junction with Trail 1456, and on Trail 1456 from the previous junction to Highway 138.

Trails are the primary access into the zone, and their length and difficulty vary. Emphasize construction of loop trails for day use. Maintenance levels are generally 1 through 3.

Search and rescue with motorized equipment is allowed. Law enforcement visibility at low level.

**Visual Resource Management:** The VQO is retention. All interior trails, roads, waterbodies, and use areas are Sensitivity Level 1. A VQO of partial retention will be applied where timber is harvested to meet management objectives for the area.

**Wildlife and Fish:** May provide habitat for old growth species. Actions necessary to maintain or improve wildlife habitat are compatible. Installation of structures to provide water for wildlife is encouraged.

**Range:** Livestock grazing is compatible to the extent that such use will not significantly or adversely affect the resources of the Recreation Area.

**Timber:** Harvest of catastrophic timber loss is consistent with management prescription. No regeneration harvest programmed. No scheduled salvage harvest activities. Harvest is allowed to prevent and control insects, diseases and other damaging agents and to prevent catastrophic mortality from insects, disease, or fire. Salvage of major timber mortality caused by fire, insects, disease, blowdown, or other causes is allowed when the scenic characteristics of the Recreation Area are significantly affected, or the health and safety of the public is threatened, or the overall protection of the forested area inside or outside the Recreation Area might be adversely affected by failure to remove the dead or damaged timber. Timber harvest is also allowed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, water yield and quality, forage production, and dispersed outdoor recreation opportunities.

**Watershed:** Structural improvements shall be compatible with ROS goals and prescribed Visual Quality Objective.

**Minerals:** Extraction of common variety minerals shall be discouraged, unless needed for construction projects within the area. Effective January 1, 1989, and subject to valid prior existing rights, the lands located within the OCRA are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing and all amendments thereto.

**Lands:** Issue special use permits consistent with the Act. The location of any new utility corridors within the boundaries of this management area will be discouraged. When they must be located within the area, lines will be put underground or cross the area at its narrowest or least impacted portion as determined in the EA process. Land sales, land transfers, and land exchanges will be discouraged pending review through the EA process. Mitigating measures for construction activities will be explored in the EA.

**Facilities:** The design and construction of facilities must be consistent with visual and ROS direction. Compatible recreation facilities include winter and summer use trails, bridges, trailheads, shelters, signs, and toilets. Compatible wildlife habitat improvement facilities include guzzlers and other water developments. Trails should be designed for multiple uses including, but not limited to, nordic skiing, hiking, mountain bike riding, horse riding, and physically challenged users. Emphasize construction of loop trails for day use.

**Fire Management:** On wildfires, use methods which minimize impacts to use areas, waterbodies, and travel routes. Heavy equipment should be avoided unless an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis indicates that the resource damage from equipment would be more than offset by reducing fire damage. An appropriate suppression response will be utilized on all wildfires. Prescribed burning of natural fuels is permitted to the extent needed to meet this goal.

**TABLE 1**  
**SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT DIRECTION BY ZONE**  
**ZONES**

Management Direction	Summit/ Crescent Lake	Tim- panogas	Calamut Lake	Little De- schutes Big Marsh	North Umpqua	Thirsty Point	West Thielsen
AREA ROS	SPNM	SPNM	SPM	SPNM	SPNM	SPM	SPNM
TRAIL ROS	SPM/NM 2	SPM	SPM	SPM/NM 2	SPNM	SPM	SPNM
WINTER ORV	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes	Yes 1	Yes	Yes	No
SUMMER ORV	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes	Yes 1	No	Yes	No
MOUNTAIN BIKES	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NEW REC FACILITIES	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
NEW TRAILS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WILDLIFE AND FISH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**LEGEND**

**ROS** - Recreation opportunity spectrum classification

**SPM** - Semiprimitive motorized

**SPNM** - Semiprimitive nonmotorized

**WINTER ORV** - Snowmobile and Class 1 ATV allowed when posted

**SUMMMER ORV** - Class 1 ATV and two-wheeled motorized use allowed, unless posted closed.

**NEW REC FACILITIES** - Includes new campgrounds, water systems and picnic areas.

**WILDLIFE AND FISH** - Wildlife and fish enhancement projects

**NOTES**

1) Restricted to designated trails.

2) Manage designated existing trails for motorized use. New trails would be nonmotorized.

## **OTHER MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **WINDIGO PASS CORRIDOR**

**Windigo Pass Transportation Corridor:** The OCRA borders the Windigo Pass Road 500 feet from centerline on both sides. This road is utilized both by summer recreationists and by snowmobiles traveling between Diamond and Crescent Lakes.

Windigo Pass Road (No. 60) from its junction with Forest Development Road (FDR) 6020 on the Deschutes National Forest south to its junction with FDR 6000-700 on the Umpqua National Forest will be managed as follows:

There is no immediate need to improve this road since it is adequate to handle the existing low volume of traffic use. The Windigo Pass Road will be managed at its current design and maintenance standards for the foreseeable future.

The road may be improved in the future as needed to accommodate increased traffic demands. Any future upgrading of the road or improvement in road standards will be undertaken only after further NEPA documentation and public involvement and will include both the Umpqua and the Deschutes National Forests. Although most reconstruction would occur outside the OCRA, reconstruction inside the OCRA would not be precluded under the Act.

The Windigo Pass Road will be left unplowed and will be available as a snowmobile route in winter.

**Windigo Pass Utility Corridor:** The possibility for a utility corridor exists through Windigo Pass outside of the OCRA. As the boundary of the OCRA follows the curvature of Forest Road No. 60, the construction of a power transmission line totally within the boundary of this window may not be practical. However, Section 4 (e) of the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 which established the OCRA states, "Within the Recreation Area, the Secretary may permit, under appropriate regulations, those limited activities and facilities which he determines necessary for resource protection and management and for visitor safety and comfort, including . . . (6) public services land occupancies, including power transmission lines, provided there is no feasible alternative location, and, the Secretary finds that it is in the public interest to locate such facilities within the Recreation Area.

### **CINNAMON BUTTE**

The OCRA borders Cinnamon Butte within 200 feet of the road accessing the summit of the Butte. This site contains an active Forest Service lookout, an electronics site operated by Douglas County, a TV translator operated by Diamond Lake Lodge, and a helispot. This site provides the best view accessible by automobile of the OCRA and Mt. Thielsen Wilderness. The upper portion of the Cinnamon Butte road should be reconstructed for safety reasons before it is advertised as a viewpoint to the general public.

### **PACIFIC CREST NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL**

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) is located on the crest of the Cascade Range and traverses the entire length of the OCRA, approximately 45 miles. Direction for managing the PCNST

is provided in the National Trails System Act and the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail of 1982. The plan characterizes the entire trail using the five Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes. That portion of the trail within the OCRA is described by only three classes: 1) Primitive, 2) Semiprimitive Nonmotorized, and 3) Semiprimitive Motorized, with stated objectives for each ROS class. Motorized use is not permitted on the PCNST.

## **WILDERNESS**

Portions of the Diamond Peak Wilderness and the entire Mt. Thielsen Wilderness (total area 70,800 acres) lie within the OCRA, comprising its northern and southeastern boundaries. Use in the two Wildernesses is primarily from early July through October with snowpack conditions limiting the use season. The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 is very specific as to the management of these areas, stating that new or existing wilderness will continue to be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964, and in accordance with appropriate wilderness management plans.

**Figure B-1. Oregon Cascades Recreation Area**

