

## SCENERY MANAGEMENT

### SCENERY MANAGEMENT HISTORY

Scenic resources are an important part of the National Grasslands, as they provide a backdrop for most all activities, especially recreation, that take place. There is also much literature on the importance of scenery and aesthetics in the physical and emotional well being of humans. Research has shown that scenery enhances peoples' lives and therefore benefits society. It was because of this importance that the Forest Service developed the Visual Resource Management System, (VRM) to inventory and manage scenery and provide management direction for other management activities to protect scenic quality. This system was originally developed in 1974.

In 1994 the VRM system was updated, modified as a result of research and technological improvements to become the Scenery Management System, (SMS).<sup>1</sup> This system takes the old VRM process one step further by rating the importance of the landscape and developing scenic classes that measure the value of a landscape being viewed. This will allow managers to compare the scenic value of a landscape with the value of other resources during the planning process.

Scenery is an important enough resource to be included in numerous federal laws and agency regulations, beginning with the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960. Appendix A of this document outlines each of the laws and regulations that have language concerning scenery management. There is also Forest Service Manual (FSM 2380) direction and several letters from the Chief of the Forest Service.<sup>2</sup>

What people see, their sense of place, and how they react to or feel about what they see, may be the main factors in public satisfaction or dissatisfaction with our management activities. Wise management of scenery can facilitate management of all the uses and activities on National Forest System lands. Scenery management is a key element of any planning process that is committed to integrating human values into ecosystem management. It is the systematic application of this social science-based tool by design professionals that allows Forest Service managers to make defensible decisions that may affect the scenic resource.

SMS is not just an inventory and analysis of visual elements, it is a system of integration of the inventories of physical, biological, and social components of a landscape that make up the interaction "experience" with the consideration of basic human needs in mind. Rather than acting as a restrictive, or mitigating threshold, landscape aesthetics is meant to optimize the relationship of the land and the people.

SMS is both a broad-scale landscape planning tool and a tool for use with individual projects. SMS may be used to identify impacts, sensitivity to impacts, and limits of acceptable impacts. SMS may be used to develop mitigation measures and to enhance scenery; it is not, in itself, mitigation. A Scenic Class map and an Existing Scenic Integrity map are the two basic outcomes of the scenery inventory process; there may be additional outcomes based on local or regional needs and findings. Scenic Integrity Objectives, established in Forest Land Management Plans, are the "measurable results intended to contribute to sustainability" as required in 36 CFR 219.7(b). Desired Scenic Condition and Landscape Character Goals descriptions fulfill the requirements of 36 CFR 219.7(a) in land and resource management "plan decisions."

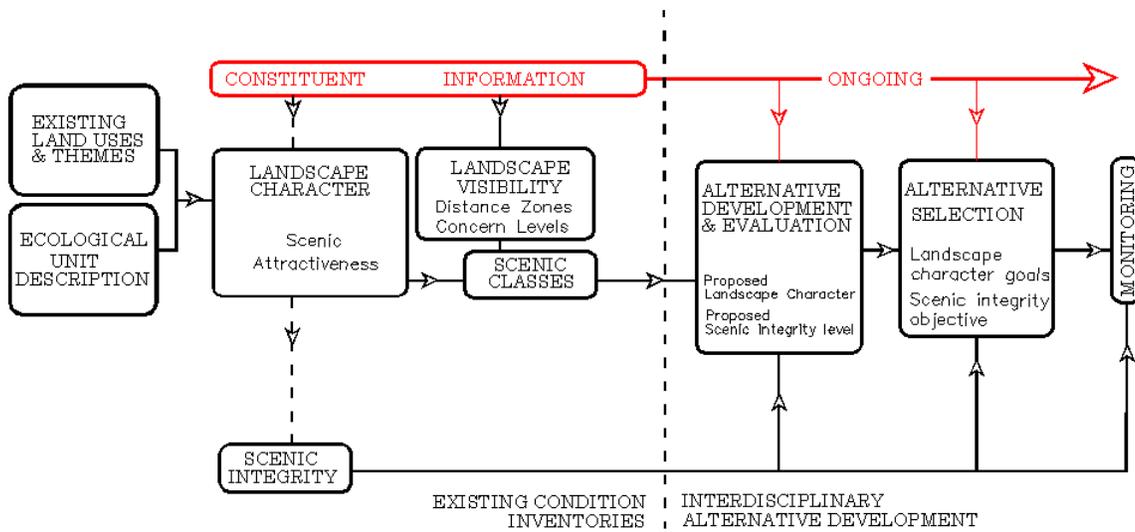
<sup>1</sup> USDA Forest Service, LANDSCAPE AESTHETICS; A Handbook for Scenery Management, Agriculture Handbook 701, Washington DC, December 1995.

<sup>2</sup> USDA Forest Service, Washington Office, reference 2380, letters dated August 22, 1994, March 10, 1997 and June 11, 2001

**PROCESS**

The process for implementing the SMS is basically the same as the previous Visual Resource system with additional emphasis put on the sensitivity level or constituent analysis.

The process begins with an ecological unit description. On the Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands (Grasslands) this is the landscape section.<sup>2</sup> Landscape sections are land units with common vegetation, landform, soils and geology. A description of these physical and biologic features is combined with the scenic attributes of the landscape to create Scenic Attractiveness. There are three levels, A: Distinctive, B: Common or typical and C: Indistinctive. Landscape elements of vegetation, cultural features, water features, and vegetation characteristics are all considerations in developing this map. It is important to understand that there will be a difference in scenic attractiveness between the different landscape sections, that is, landscapes in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains cannot be compared to those of the two Grasslands. See Appendix C for Scenic Attractiveness maps.



A map showing Distance Zones and Concern Levels is then created. Distance Zones are measured from the viewpoint and are divided into five (5) categories:

1. Immediate Foreground, 0 to 300 feet
2. Foreground, 300 feet to ½ mile
3. Middleground, ½ to 4 miles
4. Background, 4 miles to horizon
5. Seldom seen, areas that due to topography and lack of access are not normally visible from the ground.

Distance zones are an important part of scenery analysis because as the distance increases the level of visible detail decreases. Also as distance increases so does the opportunity to mitigate the impacts. Visibility is also affected by topography. Steep terrain, ridges, road cuts all affect sightlines. In this planning process visibility will be determined by distance only. Topography and vegetation will be used during project level planning and design.

Concern Levels are a measure of the degree of importance the public places on a landscape being viewed from a particular travelway. Three (3) concern levels are used. Level 1 is the most important and Level 3 the least important. Concern level is a function of both the number of visitors as well as there intent. An interstate highway and a wilderness trail can both be mapped as concern level 1.

- Level 1 is associated with major highways, areas of concentration such as recreation facilities, special designations such as scenic byways or national recreation/historic trails and cultural sites. Users have a high level of concern for scenery. These can be roads, trails or waterways.
- Level 2 areas are areas of lesser importance such as state highways, county roads, secondary trails, scenic overlooks, summer home tracts etc.
- Level 3: low use areas and low volume roads, trails waterways or recreation facilities.

**Table 1. Distance Zone and Concern Level Matrix**

	<b>FG1</b>	<b>MG1</b>	<b>BG1</b>	<b>FG2</b>	<b>MG2</b>	<b>BG2</b>	<b>FG3</b>	<b>MG3</b>	<b>BG3</b>
<b>BG3</b>	FG1	MG1	BG1	FG2	MG2	BG2	FG3	MG3	BG3
<b>MG3</b>	FG1	MG1	BG1	FG2	MG2	BG2	FG3	MG3	
<b>FG3</b>	FG1	MG1	BG1	FG2	MG2	FG3	FG3		
<b>BG2</b>	FG1	MG1	BG1	FG2	MG2	BG2			
<b>MG2</b>	FG1	MG1	BG1	FG2	MG2				
<b>FG2</b>	FG1	MG1	FG2	FG2					
<b>BG1</b>	FG1	MG1	BG1						
<b>MG1</b>	FG1	MG1							
<b>FG1</b>	FG1								

Table 1 is used to determine which distance zone and concern level applies when an area is viewed from more than one location. See Appendix D for the Distance Zone/ Sensitivity Level Map.

The Concern Level/Viewing Distance Map and Scenic Attractiveness Map are then combined through a GIS process to create the Inventoried Scenic Class Map. This map identifies the value of the scenery on the National Grasslands. Scenic Class is rated on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being the most important or valuable from an aesthetic standpoint. Scenic classes are used during the planning process to compare the value of scenery with the value of other resources.

Scenic attractiveness, distance zones and landscape visibility are combined to create Inventoried Scenic Class. This map assigns a numerical rating to all lands to indicate the importance or value of the landscape. Level 1 is the most important; Level 7 is the least important.

SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS	DISTANCE ZONE / CONCERN LEVELS											
	FG1	MG1	BG1	FG2	MG2	BG2	FG3	MG3	BG3	SS1	SS2	SS3
<b>A</b>	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3
<b>B</b>	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	5	5	2	3	5
<b>C</b>	1	2	3	2	4	5	5	6	7	3	5	7

See Appendix E for this map.

Existing Scenic Integrity is another important component of the SMS process. Existing scenic integrity is a map showing the intactness or wholeness of a landscape. It is also a measure of the amount of human influence on the landscape. Scenic Integrity is a measure of the intactness, wholeness or naturalness of the landscape. In the SMS there are five (5) levels of scenic integrity ranging from “Very High” to “unacceptably low.” Very high represents areas that are unaltered or have only minute deviations. In the unacceptably low landscape there are dominant deviations from the natural landscape. See Appendix E for a map of the Existing Scenic Integrity Levels.

These maps are inventories until scenic resources can be combined with other resources such as wildlife, oil and gas development, timber, or minerals at which point Scenic Integrity Objectives are developed based on the alternatives used in the Forest Plan process.

### **COMANCHE AND CIMARRON APPLICATION**

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The Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands are located within the Great Plains Physiographic Province, being further classified into the Southern High Plains Section and Arkansas Tablelands Sections as outlined in the “Ecological Subregions of the United States: Section Descriptions.”<sup>3</sup> It is at this level that the Scenery Management System is based upon and classifies the land into three categories of Scenic Attractiveness, A- Distinctive, B- Typical, C- Indistinctive.

Scenic Attractiveness is the classification system used to indicate the overall beauty of a landscape and the response it generates from people. It is a classification system based on the landform, vegetation and vegetative patterns, water bodies or cultural features. The classifications are based on landscapes within a common geographic section. As an example landscapes on the Grasslands are not compared against landscapes in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

The Comanche and Cimarron exist today with only minimal landform modifications, but many visible, man-made features. Throughout both Grassland units there is visible evidence of man as a result of oil and gas exploration, railroads, road development, livestock grazing, recreation facilities, private development or in-holdings and limited surface mining for sand and gravel. The Santa Fe National Historic Trail and several of its branches or “cut-offs” traverse the area. The oil and gas developments are probably the most visible features due to the lack of terrain or vegetation for screening, their vertical

<sup>3</sup> USDA Forest Service, Ecological Subregions of the United States: Section Descriptions, Washington DC, July 1994.

appearance in an otherwise horizontal landscape, and the paint colors used on some of the privately owned land.

There are several small communities such as Rolla, Richfield, Kim, Pritchett and Timpas within the planning area. The economies of each of these communities rely on the National Grasslands and the oil and gas production.

## **Landscape Character**

### **Southern High Plains**

This landscape section covers the entire Cimarron National Grassland, and the portion of the Comanche, Carrizo unit that lies in Baca County.

This landscape is characterized by flat to rolling topography, with grassy vegetation. Streams such as the Cimarron River have broad shallow bottoms and are generally not more than 100' below the adjacent lands.

This section is in the Great Plains geomorphic province. The predominant landforms are flat plains with extensive erosional material from the adjacent mountains. This process has resulted in a region moderately dissected. Landforms are mostly smooth plains with smaller tablelands. Elevations range from 2,600 to 4,000 feet. The formation of the rock forms took place during the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras. Soils are deep, fine to coarse, and well drained with limited moisture for plant use.

Vegetation is classified as sandsage-bluestem prairie with short to mid-grasses predominant. Grass species include blue-grama, buffalo grass, hairy grama and little bluestem. Shrub or tree vegetation includes pinon pine, juniper, yucca, rabbit brush and cottonwoods along the river bottoms. Large cottonwoods are also evident on private land.

Wildlife includes deer, pronghorn, coyote, and ringtail pheasant. Small animals include pocket mice, shrews, and prairie dogs. Bison are historically connected with this area. Birds include prairie chicken, Swanson's Hawk and burrowing owls. Toads, earless lizards, skinks and black-headed snakes are a few of the reptile species.

Annual precipitation averages 16 to 20 inches, with 16 to 35 inches of snow. The yearly average temperature is 50 to 57 degrees. Wind has played an important role in the formation of the landscape.

A dendritic drain pattern on a dissected plateau includes the Cimarron River. Intermittent streams have low volumes and velocities. Water features present here are man-made waterfowl ponds originally constructed to aid migrating birds. Today, these ponds are stocked with a variety of fish and are heavily used by local anglers. Middle spring is a natural spring, but a man-made dam has created the pond there today. This is also a developed picnic area.

Shade is an important commodity. Several recreation facilities are located within the cottonwood stands along the river bottoms.

Land use is typically agriculture and cattle grazing which have replaced the natural vegetation.

There is oil and gas development, several recreation facilities and the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Windmills, stock tanks, fences and stockyards are also visible. The area is also highly interspersed with private land and development. This fragmentation hinders management, confuses the public and decreases the Forest Service's management options in meeting Land Management Plan intent. Consolidation would be beneficial.

### **Scenic Class Descriptions<sup>4</sup>**

#### **Scenic Class A**

The terrain is highly varied and distinctive, with unique formations or outcrops. Wind or water eroded landforms are significant or distinct enough to offer relief from the majority of the terrain.



Vegetation is highly varied with strong patterns; seasonal color or unique specimen stands in comparison to surroundings. The water present is highly varied in size shape, shoreline and provides variety. Water clarity is high.

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<sup>4</sup> Variety Class Criteria for the Great Plains Area, USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, date unknown.



**Scenic Class B**

The terrain is moderately varied, with broad uniform, rolling slopes that provide the illusion of spatial definition. Rock forms may be present, but are indistinct in size and appearance.



Vegetation is moderately varied, and provides some change from the monotony of one species type, provides some seasonal variation. Water is present, but intermittently and provides only some visual interest.



**Scenic Class C**

The terrain is unvaried, with vast expanses of essentially flat landform that provide no landmarks or spatial definition.



Vegetation has extensive areas of similar vegetation such as grasses, lack of trees with little or no color. Water is absent or insignificant.

**Arkansas Tablelands**

This landscape section covers the Comanche National Grassland, specifically the Timpas unit and portions of the Carrizo unit within Las Animas County.

This is a gently sloping area, with prominent features such as high mesas, plateaus and canyons 300 to 500' deep resulting from erosion of the basaltic caps. Vegetation is limited to grasses and small shrubs. Pinon Pine and Juniper are common in the rougher topography. Water is almost nonexistent. The Purgatoire River and Timpas Creek are the exceptions.

This section includes undulating and rolling plains of shale that are moderately dissected by streams. Large stream valleys, isolated mesas and rolling to hilly dunes are also present. Elevations range from 3,610 to 6,235 feet.

Predominant vegetation consists of short and mid-grass prairies with some woodland.

Buffalo and wolves are historic residents. White-tailed deer, mule deer, and antelope are the residents today. Occasionally black bear, elk and mountain lions can be spotted. Lark, harriers, prairie falcons and burrowing owls are present year-round. This area is the northern range of the roadrunner. Prairie rattlesnakes, gopher snakes, snapping turtles and toads are the dominant reptiles. Catfish are also present in the lakes and streams.

Fire, drought, insects, and disease have been the primary forms of disturbance.

Precipitation averages 10 to 17 inches per year. The average temperature is 45 degrees. Surface water is characterized by its association with sand and gravel, but is scarce where shale bedrock is present. The Arkansas, and Purgatoire Rivers flow through the area

The predominant land-uses are farming and ranching. La Junta is a small community along the Arkansas River

Picket Wire Canyon is a distinctive landmark within this region. It is known for its remoteness, dinosaur tracks, Spanish cemetery and other cultural features that make it a unique experience. The Santa Fe Trail and Barlow-Sanderson Stage Route are other significant cultural features to be protected and preserved.

#### **Scenic Class A**

The terrain is highly varied with unique butte or chalk bluffs, unique wind or water formed outcroppings that provide relief from the flatness. Vegetation is highly varied with patterns or combinations of species that provide unusual forms, colors or texture.



Lakes, streams, rivers, marshes and perennial streams are all present, variations in the type and configuration of water bodies.



**Scenic Class B**

The terrain is moderately varied with broad uniform rolling slopes that provide spatial definition, rock forms are indistinct.



Vegetation is moderately varied with small patches of riparian vegetation, some pattern of trees and shrubs to break the relative lack of visual diversity. Drainage ways provide seasonal color and floral displays. Water is present in many forms, but only offers some relief.

Scenic Class C

The terrain is unvaried with vast expanses of essentially flat landform; provides no landmarks and no spatial definition.



Vegetation consists of extensive areas of similar vegetation such as grasses, lack of trees with little or no color. Water is absent or insignificant.

## MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

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### Standards and Guidelines

01. Apply the Scenery Management System to all National Forest and National Grassland System lands.  
All management activities should be designed and implemented to achieve the designated scenic integrity level.
02. Rehabilitate all existing projects and areas, which do not meet the designated scenic integrity level. Set priorities for rehabilitation based on the following considerations.
  - a. Relative importance of the area and the amount of deviation from the scenic integrity objective.
  - b. Foreground of all primary use areas and nationally designated areas have the highest priority
  - c. Length of time it will take for natural processes to reduce visual impacts so the scenic integrity objectives can be met.
  - d. Length of time it will take rehabilitation activities to reduce visual impacts so the scenic integrity objectives can be met.
  - e. Benefits to other resource from accomplishing rehabilitation.
03. Plan, design and locate vegetation manipulation on a scale that retains the character of the surrounding landscape, borrowing line, form, color, texture and directional emphasis from natural features.
04. Blend soil disturbances into natural contours and re-vegetate to achieve a natural appearance and reduce soil erosion.
05. Choose facility and structure design, scale, materials, color, reflectivity, orientation, location within the landscape and cultural context to meet the desired scenic integrity objective.
06. Rehabilitate areas identified as having an “unacceptably low” scenic integrity objective.

## LITERATURE CITED

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USDA Forest Service, LANDSCAPE AESTHETICS: A Handbook for Scenery Management, Agriculture Handbook 701, Washington DC, December 1995.

USDA Forest Service, ECOLOGICAL SUBREGIONS of the UNITED STATES: Section Descriptions, WO-WSA-5, Washington DC, July 1994.

USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Variety Class Criteria for the Great Plains Area, Denver, CO, date unknown.

USDA Forest Service, Land and Resource Management Plan, Pike & San Isabel National Forests, Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands, Pueblo, Colorado, 1984.

USDA Forest Service, THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IMAGE GUIDE for the National Forests and Grasslands, FS-710, Washington DC, December 2001.

## **APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY**

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**AESTHETICS:** the study, science, or philosophy dealing with beauty and with the judgments concerning beauty. In scenery management, it describes landscapes that give visual and scenery pleasure.

**ATTRIBUTE:** an inherent landscape characteristic, trait, or quality.

**CONCERN LEVEL:** a measure of the importance on the importance of the landscape being viewed. Identified as level 1, 2 or 3, with 1 being the most important.

**CONSTITUENTS:** people who authorize others to act for them or a body of citizens entitled to elect a representative to act for them. Forest Service personnel manage public lands for their constituents, whether or not they are visitors to the national forests.

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE:** human-altered landscape; scenically positive cultural elements, most of which have historical backgrounds or nostalgic connotations. Examples include split-rail fences, stonewalls, barns, orchards, hedgerows, and cabins.

**DESIRED LANDSCAPE CHARACTER:** the appearance of the landscape to be retained or created over time, recognizing that a landscape is a dynamic and constantly changing community of plants and animals. A combination of landscape design attributes and opportunities, as well as biological opportunities and constraints.

**DISTANCE ZONES:** Landscape areas denoted by specific distances from the observer. Used as a frame of reference in which to discuss attributes or the scenic effect of human activities in a landscape.

**BACKGROUND:** The distant part of the landscape, generally 4 miles and beyond from the viewer.

**FOREGROUND:** the detailed landscape within ½ mile of the viewer.

**MIDDLEGROUND:** the area between the foreground and background, generally ½ mile to 4 miles from the viewer.

**EXISTING SCENIC INTEGRITY:** current state of the landscape, considering previous human alterations. (Old “existing visual condition.”) A measure of the degree of deviation from the natural landscape.

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER:** is the visual and cultural image of an area. It consists of a combination of physical, biological and cultural attributes that make an area unique.

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER:** particular attributes, qualities and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique.

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER GOAL:** a management prescription designed to maintain or modify the existing landscape to a desired future state.

**LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY:** a measure of the extent the landscape appears to have significant scenic landscape elements intact, as a full, naturally occurring expression of what gives an area its unique “sense of place.”

**SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS:** is the primary indicator of the beauty of a landscape and the positive responses it invokes. It helps determine the importance of scenic beauty, based on landforms, vegetation, composition, surface water, land-use patterns and cultural features.

**CLASS A - DISTINCTIVE:** areas where landform, vegetation patterns, water characteristics and cultural features combine to provide unusual, unique or outstanding scenic quality. These landscapes have positive attributes of variety, unity, vividness, mystery, intactness, order, harmony, pattern and balance.

**CLASS B - TYPICAL:** areas where landform, vegetation, water and cultural features combine to provide ordinary scenic quality. These landscapes generally have positive, yet common attributes of variety, unity, vividness, mystery, intactness, order, harmony, pattern and balance.

**CLASS C- INDISTINCTIVE:** areas where landform, vegetation, water and cultural features have low scenic quality. Often water and other significant features are missing. Attributes of variety, unity, vividness, mystery, intactness, order harmony, pattern and balance are missing.

**SCENIC CLASS:** a measure of the value of the scenery in a National Forest / Grassland. There are seven categories, with category one having the most value.

**SCENIC INTEGRITY:** a measure of the degree of intactness or wholeness of the landscape character, created by human activity or alteration. Integrity is measured in degrees of deviation from the natural setting.

**SCENIC INTEGRITY OBJECTIVE:** in the planning process this is the agreed to that an area will be managed to or for.

**SCENERY MANAGEMENT:** the art and science of arranging, planning and designing landscape attributes relative to the appearance of places and expanses in outdoor settings.

**SCENIC QUALITY:** the essential attributes of landscape that when viewed by people, elicit psychological physiological benefits to individuals and, therefore to society in general.

**SCENIC RESOURCE:** attributes, characteristics, and features of landscapes that provide varying responses from and varying degrees of benefits to humans.

**SMS:** Scenery Management System

**VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY:** a classification system used to denote relative ability of a landscape to accept human alterations without loss of character or scenic quality.

**VISUAL MAGNITUDE:** a detailed classification system used to denote relative visibility of a landscape, including distance, slope and aspect relative to observer and number of times seen.

## **APPENDIX B: APPLICABLE LAWS**

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Federal laws require all Federal land management agencies to consider the scenic and aesthetic resources in all land management planning, resource planning and project design, implementation and monitoring. Laws including:

**MULTIPLE USE-SUSTAINED YIELD ACT of 1960**

The management of all renewable surface resources so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people.

**WILDERNESS ACT of 1964**

Devotes wilderness areas to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical use.

**WILD & SCENIC RIVERS ACT of 1968**

Declares that certain rivers that possess outstandingly remarkable scenic and other values shall be preserved in free-flowing condition and that their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

**NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT of 1968**

National trails will be established to provide for maximum recreation potential and the conservation of nationally significant scenic, historic, natural or cultural qualities.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT of 1969**

National policy to encourage a productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment to assure for all people a safe, healthful, productive and aesthetically pleasing surroundings. Shall insure the integrated use of the design arts in decision making which may impact the environment. Un-quantified amenities and values are given consideration.

**ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT of 1970**

National policy that provides for the enhancement of the environment.

**FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES ACT of 1974**

**NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT of 1976**

**SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT of 1977**

Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with landowners for the conservation of woodland, wildlife and recreation resources. Allows for the funding of grants to improve offsite water quality and aesthetic values.

**PUBLIC RANGELANDS IMPROVEMENT ACT of 1978**

Allows the government to charge grazing fees to provide for improvements to prevent unsatisfactory conditions that reduce the value of lands for recreational, aesthetic and other values.

**RPA STATEMENT OF POLICY ACT of 1980**

The nation's forested lands shall be managed to satisfy the nation's need for recreation and aesthetic values.

**NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT of 1989**

Recognizes that wetland ecosystems provide wildlife habitat and aquatic areas important for recreation and aesthetic purposes.

**SCENIC BYWAYS (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act) of 1991**

Gives special consideration to the scenic beauty and historic significance and certain highways and area surrounding such highways including the management to improve or protect the enhance the landscape views along the highway.

**TOURISM POLICY and EXPORT PROMOTION ACT of 1992**

The promotion or rural tourism will further the conservation of natural, scenic, inspirational and recreational resources for future generations.

**TITLE 36 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS:**

PART 219 *subpart A*

PART 223

PART 225 *subpart B*

PART 228 *subpart A*

Serves to minimize environmental impacts on surface resources as a result of mineral exploration.

PART 230 *subpart A*

Program designed to provide multiple resource benefits not available through other programs.

PART 254

PART 290

PART 292

Designation of National Recreation areas for the conservation of scenic and other values contributing to public enjoyment.

PART 297

Provides for the protection of free-flowing, scenic and natural values of rivers designated as components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

**APPENDIX C: SCENIC ATTRACTIVENESS MAP**

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Refer to map reference following this report

**APPENDIX D: DISTANCE ZONES & CONCERN LEVEL MAP**

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Refer to map reference following this report

**APPENDIX E: EXISTING SCENIC INTEGRITY MAP**

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Refer to map reference following this report

**APPENDIX F: INVENTORIED SCENIC CLASS MAP**

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Refer to map reference following this report.