

tional snow depth is required before winter ORV travel can occur.³ In addition, "dozers, sleighs, tracked vehicles, and rubber tired equipment" must comply with the statewide Coastal Management Program guidelines for cross-country travel during winter.

3. When snow cover is not sufficient to prevent damage to surface vegetation, off-road vehicle use is allowed only on designated ORV trails or by permit. Permits are intended to allow access for commercial mining only. Permits for off-road access will be issued for access to active mining claims to carry out mining operations authorized by a miscellaneous land use permit or an approved plan of operations.

In the event the above guidelines fail to control significant damage to surface vegetation, soil erosion, or fish and wildlife habitat, one or more of the following restrictions may be applied: 1) bridging or active trail maintenance to curb damage, 2) trail relocation, 3) prohibition of specific vehicle types, 4) temporary or permanent trail closures, 5) trail designations for specific uses, or 6) authorization of ORV use by permit only.

Maintenance of roads used as ORV trails. Secondary timber access roads that are not identified as permanent roads will be closed to vehicle traffic after timber harvest, but will remain available for use as ORV trails. These roads require berms, cables, gates or other methods to restrict vehicle access to the road. Roads remaining open for ORV use should follow well-drained routes wherever possible. Drainage structures should be inspected and maintained as long as the roads are open to ORV use. Inspection schedules will depend on funding for field work. If organic soil is removed during construction, exposed gravel or mineral soil may be left on the surface to support ORV use rather than replacing the overburden.

WATERBODIES

Guidelines for management of lands along streams and lakeshores in the Susitna Regional Forest Plan and Forest Practices Act apply to the Kashwitna area. These guidelines prohibit timber harvesting within 100' (30m) of anadromous and high value resident fish waterbodies, and require that timber harvesting between 100' and 300' (30m and 90m) from these waterbodies be consistent with the maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat. See Map 9 for the waterbody locations.

See also the following guidelines in this chapter for protection and management of waterbodies.

Agriculture -- Stream corridors

Fish and Wildlife Habitat -- Maintenance of the hydrologic system

Forestry -- Harvesting along waterbodies, Harvesting along Little Willow Creek, and Notification of Salmon Spawning

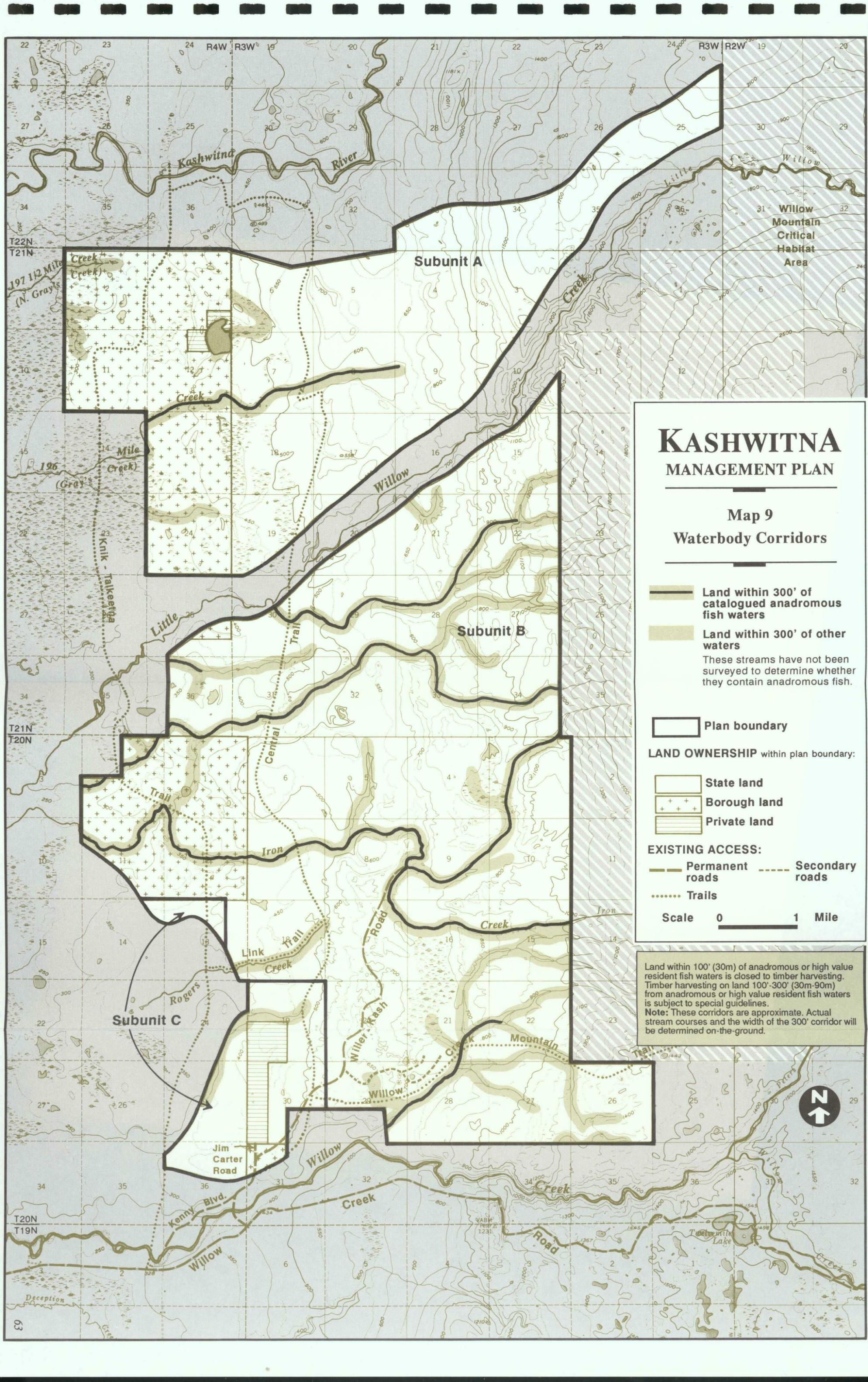
Grazing -- Riparian zones and waterbodies, Riparian buffers and access to certain waters

Materials -- Material sites

Recreation -- Recreation analysis of Little Willow Creek crossing

Roads, Trails, and Public Access -- Roads near Little Willow Creek, Protection of the Hydrologic System

³Daily information on accumulated snow depth is collected at the weather station in Willow and is available from the National Weather Service.



KASHWITNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Map 9 Waterbody Corridors

- Land within 300' of catalogued anadromous fish waters
- Land within 300' of other waters
These streams have not been surveyed to determine whether they contain anadromous fish.

Plan boundary

LAND OWNERSHIP within plan boundary:

- State land
- Borough land
- Private land

- EXISTING ACCESS:**
- Permanent roads
 - Secondary roads
 - Trails

Scale 0 1 Mile

Land within 100' (30m) of anadromous or high value resident fish waters is closed to timber harvesting. Timber harvesting on land 100'-300' (30m-90m) from anadromous or high value resident fish waters is subject to special guidelines.
Note: These corridors are approximate. Actual stream courses and the width of the 300' corridor will be determined on-the-ground.

