activity must be limited in size and number to the minimum necessary to accomplish the purpose of the harvest, and must blend with the natural landscape to the extent practicable.

(b) Wild and Scenic Rivers. The following standards and guidelines apply to timber harvesting activities in the Wild and Scenic Rivers category of the HCNRA.

(1) Timber may be harvested on river segments classified “scenic” or “recreational” to protect and enhance the values for which the river was designated.

(2) Timber may be harvested on river segments classified “wild” only when necessary to provide for recreational facilities such as trails, to reduce the risk of hazard trees, or to respond to natural events provided that the activity is consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(3) Where authorized, timber harvesting activities on wild and scenic rivers may be conducted in accordance with and using the same methods as prescribed in section (a)(2) above.

(c) Wilderness Lands. Except as provided for in Sections 4 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act and regulations at 36 CFR part 293, timber harvesting is prohibited on Wilderness Lands.

§ 292.47 Mining activities.

(a) Other Lands. The standards and guidelines of this section apply to mining activities in the Other Lands category of the HCNRA.

(1) All mining activities are prohibited subject to valid existing rights as of December 31, 1975.

(2) The impact of mining activities including, but not limited to, drilling and the development of ingress and egress routes, must be minimized and directed away from Wilderness Lands and Wild and Scenic Rivers to the extent practicable.

(3) Mineral materials including, but not limited to common varieties of gravel, sand, or stone, may be used only within the HCNRA for the purpose of construction and maintenance of facilities including, but not limited to, roads, airfields, trails, and recreation developments.

(b) Wilderness Lands and Wild and Scenic Rivers. The standards and guidelines of this section apply to mining activities in the Wilderness Lands and Wild and Scenic Rivers categories of the HCNRA.

(1) The standards and guidelines for Other Lands in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section also apply to Wilderness Lands and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

(2) Extraction of mineral materials is prohibited on Wilderness Lands and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

§ 292.48 Grazing activities.

The following standards and guidelines apply to domestic livestock grazing activities on Other Lands, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Wilderness Lands in the HCNRA.

(a) Grazing may be authorized only on rangeland determined by the authorized officer to be suitable for grazing and meeting or moving towards satisfactory condition and meeting the conditions described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Where domestic livestock grazing is incompatible with the protection, restoration, or maintenance of fish and wildlife or their habitats; public outdoor recreation; conservation of scenic, wilderness, and scientific values; rare
combinations of outstanding eco-

systems, or the protection and en-
hancement of the values for which a
wild and scenic river was designated,
the livestock use shall be modified as
necessary to eliminate or avoid the in-
compatibility. In the event an incom-
patibility persists after the modifica-
tion or modification is not feasible, the
livestock use shall be terminated.

(c) Range improvements must be de-
gined and located to minimize their
impact on scenic, cultural, fish and
wildlife, and other resources in the
HCNRA.

(d) The authorization of grazing use,
through a grazing permit, must provide
for terms and conditions which protect
and conserve riparian areas.

Subpart G—Smith River National
Recreation Area

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 460bbb et seq.

SOURCE: 63 FR 15059, Mar. 27, 1998, unless
otherwise noted.

§292.60 Purpose and scope.

(a) Purpose. The regulations of this
subpart set forth the rules and proce-
dures by which the Forest Service reg-
ulates mineral operations on National
Forest System lands within the Smith
River National Recreation Area as es-
established by Congress in the Smith
River National Recreation Area Act of
1990 (16 U.S.C. 460bbb et seq.).

(b) Scope. The rules of this subpart
apply only to mineral operations on
National Forest System lands within
the Smith River National Recreation
Area.

(c) Applicability of other rules. The
rules of this subpart supplement exist-
ing Forest Service regulations con-
cerning the review, approval, and ad-
ministration of mineral operations on
National Forest System lands includ-
ing, but not limited to, those set forth
at parts 228, 251, and 261 of this chapter.

(d) Conflicts. In the event of conflict
or inconsistency between the rules of
this subpart and other parts of this
chapter, the rules of this subpart take
precedence, to the extent allowable by
law.

§292.61 Definitions.

The special terms used in this sub-
part have the following meaning:

Act means the Smith River National
Recreation Area Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C.
460bbb et seq.).

Authorized officer means the Forest
Service officer to whom authority has
been delegated to take actions pursu-
ant to the provisions of this subpart.

Hazardous material means any haz-
ardous substance, pollutant, contami-
nant, hazardous waste, and oil or other
petroleum products, as those terms are
defined under any Federal, State, or
local law or regulation.

Outstanding mineral rights means the
rights owned by a party other than the
surface owner at the time the surface
was conveyed to the United States.

SRNRA is the abbreviation for the
Smith River National Recreation Area,
located within the Six Rivers National
Forest, California.

§292.62 Valid existing rights.

(a) Definition. For the purposes of
this subpart, valid existing rights are
defined as follows:

(1) For certain "Wild" River segments.
The rights associated with all mining
claims on National Forest System
lands within the SRNRA in "wild" seg-
ments of the Wild and Scenic Smith
River, Middle Fork Smith River, North
Fork Smith River, Siskiyou Fork
Smith River, South Fork Smith River,
and their designated tributaries, except
Peridotite Creek, Harrington Creek,
and the lower 2.5 miles of Myrtle
Creek, which:

(i) Were properly located prior to
January 19, 1981;

(ii) Were properly maintained there-
after under the applicable law;

(iii) Were supported by a discovery of
a valuable mineral deposit within the
meaning of the United States mining
laws prior to January 19, 1981, which
discovery has been continuously main-
tained since that date; and

(iv) Continue to be valid.

(2) For Siskiyou Wilderness. The rights
associated with all mining claims on
National Forest System lands within
the SRNRA in the Siskiyou Wilderness
except, those within the Gasquet-Orie-
ans Corridor addition or those rights