

having unique or scarce characteristics or site values in a manner to insure their continued availability to the general public, either national or local, temporarily or permanently.

Subpart 1727—Designation of Areas and Sites

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Subpart 1727 issued under sec. 1(b)(1), 78 Stat. 986, R.S. 2478, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 1411, 1201.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart 1727 appear at 31 F.R. 13914, Oct. 29, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1727.0-1 Purpose.

This subpart defines the circumstances and procedures under which specific areas of public and other Federal lands exclusively administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management may be designated and identified.

§ 1727.0-2 Objective.

The objective is to provide guidelines for the designation and identification of such areas, and to specify the nature and effect of such designations.

§ 1727.0-3 Authority.

(a) Section 1(b)(1) of the Classification and Multiple Use Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411) provides that none of the public or other Federal lands exclusively administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management shall be given a designation or classification unless such designation or classification is authorized by statute or defined in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. Classifications are described in Part 2410 of this chapter.

(b) Section 2478 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1201), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enforce and carry into execution, by appropriate regulation, every part of the provisions of the public land laws not otherwise specially provided for.

§ 1727.0-5 Definitions.

(a) "Designation" refers to the official identification and naming of a general area or site on public land or other Federal land exclusively administered by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management.

§ 1727.1 Areas or sites that may be designated.

(a) No lands may be designated under the regulations in this subpart unless

they are either (1) classified for retention for multiple use management under the regulations and criteria in Part 2410 of this chapter, or (2) withdrawn or reserved under the regulations in Subpart 2311 of this chapter or other appropriate authority, or (3) given special status by act of Congress such as the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands or lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act and transferred to the Bureau of Land Management for administration.

(b) The following types of areas and sites may be designated under the regulations in this subpart:

(1) *Recreation lands.* A tract of land usually several thousand acres in size where recreation is or is expected to be a major use, and designation will assist the public by making the areas known to them. Some examples of areas which may be designated as recreation lands follow: Scenic areas of natural beauty such as waterfalls; habitat of interesting, rare or unusual plants or animals; gorges; natural lakes; geological areas of outstanding structural or historical features of the earth's development such as caves, glaciers and other phenomena; roadless areas in which the primitive environment is preserved, sometimes referred to as wilderness, wild, primitive, roadless or virgin areas. Recreation lands will contain one or more of the six classes adopted by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. These classes will be identified and described at the time an area is designated. These lands may be defined briefly as follows:

(i) Class I—High-density recreation areas: Areas intensively developed and managed for mass use.

(ii) Class II—General outdoor recreation areas: Areas subject to substantial development for a wide variety of specific recreation uses.

(iii) Class III—Natural environment areas: Varied and interesting land forms, lakes, streams, flora, and fauna within attractive natural settings suitable for recreation in a natural environment and usually in combination with other uses.

(iv) Class IV—Outstanding natural areas: Areas of outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder, or scientific importance that merit special attention and care in management to insure their preservation in their natural condition. These usually are relatively undisturbed,

representative of rare botanical, geological, or zoological characteristics of principal interest for scientific and research purposes.

(v) Class V—Primitive areas: Extensive natural, wild, and undeveloped areas and settings essentially removed from the effects of civilization. Essential characteristics are that the natural environment has not been disturbed by commercial utilization and that the areas are without mechanized transportation.

(vi) Class VI—Historic and cultural sites: Sites of major historical or cultural significance, either national, regional, or local. These are usually small tracts of lands containing significant evidence of American history, such as battlegrounds, mining camps, cemeteries, pioneer trails, and trading posts; or lands which contain significant evidence of prehistoric life such as pictographs, petroglyphs, burial grounds, prehistoric structures, middens, fossils, paleontological remains, and any other evidences of prehistoric life forms.

(2) *Recreation sites.* These are relatively small tracts of land which have value for concentrated and intensive recreation use that usually requires construction and maintenance of public facilities. Recreation sites will contain Class I, II, III, or VI recreation lands under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation classification system described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) *Resource conservation areas.* These are relatively small areas of land which include a variety of resource management activities demonstrating multiple use and sustained yield conservation in action.

(4) *Natural resources experiment and research areas.* These are relatively small areas of land which are used for research or experimental purposes.

[31 F.R. 13914, Oct. 29, 1966, as amended at 33 F.R. 460, Jan. 12, 1968]

§ 1727.2 Standards for names.

(a) To the fullest extent possible, standards established by the Board on Geographic Names will be followed in naming special management areas.

(b) First preference will generally be given to a geographic feature within the site or area if the feature significantly affects the utilization of the natural resources of the area.

(c) No site or area will be named after a living person. An area may be named

after a deceased person if that person made a personal contribution to the utilization or management of the natural resources in the area.

(d) For public identification purposes, names of sites and areas designated in accordance with the regulations in this subpart shall be brief and descriptive.

§ 1727.3 Standards for identification.

Lands designated in accordance with the regulations in this subpart may be—

(a) Posted by means of entrance and boundary signs sufficient to make the lands and the reason for posting known on the ground.

(b) Identified on maps or diagrams sufficient to make the existence and locations known to the general public.

§ 1727.4 Procedure for designating areas and sites.

The sites and areas defined under § 1727.1 may be designated, named, and posted by the authorized officer, after consultation and coordination with the authorized users and any other parties, organizations, and units of government which may have an interest in such action.

§ 1727.5 Effect of designations.

(a) Designation under this section will have no effect upon established use or management of the areas or sites involved.

(b) If changes in the status of the land or use arrangements are desired, such changes must be accomplished by—

(1) Segregation under the Classification and Multiple Use Act regulations in Part 2410 of this chapter;

(2) Withdrawal or reservation under regulations in Subpart 2311 of this chapter or other appropriate authority;

(3) Modification of existing use arrangements, to the extent authorized by existing authority and regulations, such as Subchapter D—Range Management (4000) of this chapter for livestock grazing.

Group 1800—Public Administrative Procedures

PART 1810—INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL GUIDANCE

Subpart 1810—General Rules

Sec.	
1810.1	Rules of construction; words and phrases.
1810.2	Communications by mail; when mailing requirements are met.