

# SALMON WILD & SCENIC RIVER

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE



REGION ONE  
BITTERROOT N.F.  
NEZ PERCE N.F.  
REGION FOUR  
PAYETTE N.F.  
SALMON N.F.





SALMON WILD AND SCENIC RIVER  
MANAGEMENT PLAN

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4/23/81  
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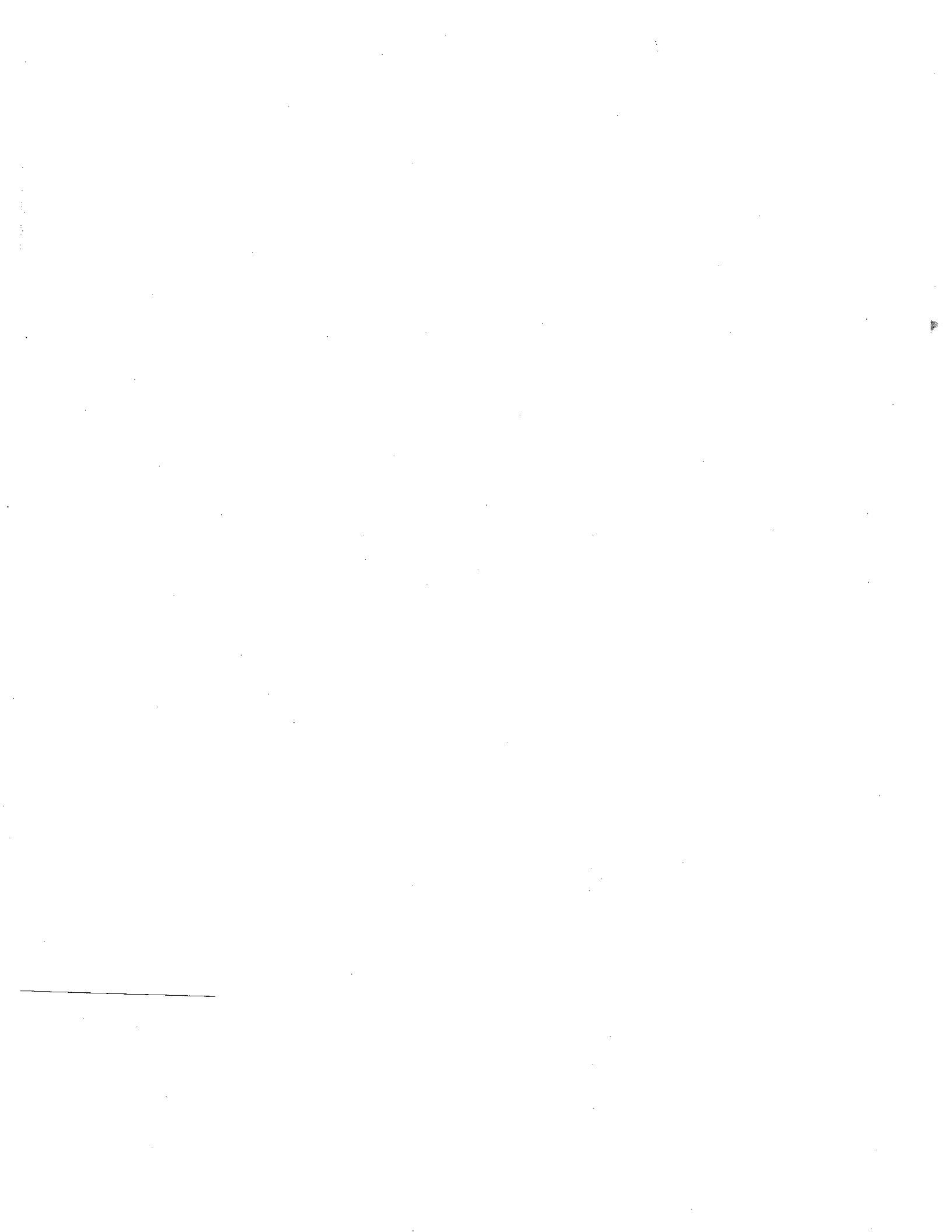
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3/30/82  
Date



## DECISION NOTICE

### Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan

Bitterroot, Nezperce, Payette, Salmon National Forests  
State of Idaho  
Counties of Lemhi and Idaho

This decision notice pertains to the management of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River as established by P.L. 96-312 of July 1980. Based on a review of the provisions of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Final Environmental Statement for the Salmon Wild and Scenic River proposal, and subsequent related Environmental Assessments, it is my decision to approve and adopt this plan to provide the management direction intended by National Wild and Scenic River designation of the Salmon River. This plan consolidates existing decisions made in earlier plans and, therefore, does not change management direction. All the environmental concerns that are involved in adopting this management plan have been addressed in previous environmental documents. The plan does not require an Environmental Impact Statement. Each item of management direction considered alternatives that varied in amount and type of use.

Review and comment by the public and by state agencies contributed significantly in shaping this plan.

Management considerations include the variety of river-oriented recreation opportunities in the surrounding area, with the objective that the Salmon River provide experience opportunities distinct from those available elsewhere.

For the Recreation section, the 46-mile stretch from North Fork to Corn Creek, issues and concerns were identified regarding ~~limited overnight and day-use recreation sites, potential conflicts between private land development and visual quality and/or water quality objectives, and procedures for monitoring and management of river-running activities.~~ Provision is made for expanding both the amount and variety of river recreation experiences while protecting the unique scenic and wildlife habitat values. A policy of continuing the priority consideration to willing sellers, for land acquisition purposes, is established, with scenic easement acquisition, including condemnation, if necessary, deferred until a more detailed land acquisition program is developed. Facilities will be provided, if possible, to accommodate increasing use levels, rather than limiting the amounts of such use. Present mineral withdrawals, which may be in excess of Congressional intent, and management objectives are to be reconsidered within 2 years.

The issues and concerns addressed for management of the Wild segment, the 79-mile stretch from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar and within parts of the River of No Return and Gospel-Hump Wildernesses, include conflicts between float and power boaters, sanitation problems resulting from high-use levels in limited space, similar concerns regarding private land development as in the Recreation segment, wildlife habitat and fire protection interrelationships, and scheduling and permit procedures for

boaters. Both float and power boaters are now subject to restrictions, including permit requirements and maximum numbers, during the peak use period, called the control season. As in the Recreation segment, the land acquisition policy will continue priority consideration to willing sellers while deferring acquisition of scenic easements or use of condemnation authority until a more detailed land acquisition program is developed. Wildlife habitat protection is provided, and interim guidance for fire control activities is given, pending more detailed fire management planning. All mineral withdrawals not required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act will be rescinded.

In accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, a notice of availability of this plan is being published in the Federal Register and the plan will be transmitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The plan will take effect 90 days thereafter. Until then, plans and decisions previously in effect are continued.

This decision is subject to administrative review pursuant to 36 CFR 211.19.

<p><i>William H. McCrum</i> 3/30/82</p> <hr/> <p>WILLIAM H. McCRUM  Acting Regional Forester  Intermountain Region  Federal Building, 324 25th Street  Ogden, UT 84401</p>	<p><i>Charles T. Coston</i> 3-22-82</p> <hr/> <p>CHARLES T. COSTON  Regional Forester  Northern Region  Federal Building  Missoula, MT 59807</p>
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b>	
A. Description .....	1
B. Legal Description .....	2
C. Establishment History .....	2
D. Status of Plan Revision and Coordination .....	2
E. Organization of Plan .....	3
 <b>II. RECREATIONAL RIVER</b>	
A. Description .....	3
B. Overall Situation Analysis .....	3
C. Management Objectives .....	5
D. Management Situations, Assumptions, and Direction ..	5
1. Resources .....	5
a. Wilderness .....	5
b. Recreation .....	6
c. Trees and Forest Cover .....	11
d. Range .....	11
e. Wildlife and Fish .....	12
f. Water .....	14
g. Minerals .....	15
h. Visual .....	16
i. Air Quality .....	16
j. Cultural Resources .....	17
2. Land Uses and Protection .....	18
a. Land Ownership .....	18
b. Fire .....	20
c. Insects and Diseases .....	21
3. Administrative Activities and Improvements .....	22
a. Transportation System .....	22
b. Signing .....	25
c. Communication Systems .....	26
d. Motorized and Mechanical Uses .....	27
e. Visitor Controls .....	27
f. Administrative Organization and Responsibilities .....	28
g. Visitor Information .....	29
h. Structures and Improvements .....	29
i. Safety .....	34
 <b>III. WILD RIVER</b>	
A. Description .....	35
B. Overall Situation Analysis .....	35
C. Management Objectives .....	36

D. Management Situation, Assumptions, and Direction ...	37
1. Resources .....	37
a. Wilderness .....	37
b. Recreation .....	38
c. Trees and Forest Cover .....	52
d. Range .....	54
e. Fish and Wildlife .....	54
f. Visual .....	57
g. Air Quality .....	57
h. Water .....	58
i. Minerals .....	59
j. Cultural .....	61
2. Land Uses and Protection .....	62
a. Lands .....	62
b. Fire .....	64
c. Insects and Disease .....	67
3. Administrative Activities and Improvements .....	68
a. Transportation System .....	68
b. Signing and Boundary Posting .....	71
c. Communication Systems .....	72
d. Motorized and Mechanical Uses .....	73
e. Visitor Controls .....	73
f. Administrative Organization and Responsibilities .....	74
g. Visitor Information .....	78
h. Structures and Improvements .....	79
i. Safety .....	81
j. Research .....	82
IV. APPENDICES .....	84

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

Section 9, Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980

Boundary Description

Map(s)



## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Description

The Salmon River originates in the Sawtooth and Lemhi Valleys of central and eastern Idaho. It flows northeasterly to North Fork, Idaho, and then turns westward bisecting the State, to Riggins, Idaho, where it turns north and then west again to join the Snake River. The total length is 425 miles.

The Salmon Wild and Scenic River is that stretch between North Fork and Long Tom Bar, a point 125 miles downstream from North Fork. It encompasses the river and the adjacent lands within approximately one-fourth mile on each side. This area was designated by Congress as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in July, 1980. Congress designated the 46-mile segment from North Fork to Corn Creek a Recreational River and the 79-mile stretch from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar a Wild River. The study report proposing classification makes frequent reference to Corn Creek as the juncture at which the Recreational River segment would end and the Wild River segment would begin. But it is clear that the intent was to locate the Corn Creek Campground, boat ramp and docks, and parking area in the Recreational River segment. "Corn Creek" is used more to identify the vicinity, but the specific location is henceforth Wheat Creek, which is a few hundred feet beyond the Corn Creek developments.

The Recreational River segment contains approximately 14,230 acres, of which 654.2 acres in 18 parcels are privately owned; the remaining 95 percent is National Forest System land. A road closely parallels this segment for its entire length, terminating at the Corn Creek Campground and boat launch facility. This segment includes approximately 3,000 acres of the River of No Return Wilderness, on the south side of the river between Panther Creek and Corn Creek.

The Wild River portion contains about 23,566 acres, with 13 private tracts containing 678 acres. The remaining 97 percent is National Forest. The portion south of the river is entirely within the River of No Return Wilderness, except for a small exclusion at Mackay Bar. On the north side of the river the parts from Wheat Creek (0.3 miles west of Corn Creek) to Big Mallard Creek and from Little Mallard Creek to Mackay Bar are within the River of No Return Wilderness. This is about 53.4 miles containing about 19,702 acres. The stretch west from the Shepp Ranch to Wind River is within the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, a distance of about 15 miles containing about 1,929 acres. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act provides that the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act will prevail over the Wilderness Act in the Salmon Wild and Recreational River areas of these two Wildernesses.

B. Legal Description

Primary consideration is given to several important factors in establishing boundaries. These factors are:

1. Need for maintaining or enhancing water quality.
2. Landownership patterns.
3. Potential for development of lands.
4. Need for protecting outstanding archeologic sites.
5. Need for protecting visual quality of viewed foreground.

As a basic aid in establishing boundaries, the visual resource (landscape) adjacent to the river was inventoried (and documented by maps) to identify features, visual problems (such as roads and other developments) and the seen area as viewed from the river.

Within surveyed lands the boundary is located and described by legal subdivisions.

Within unsurveyed lands the boundary is located one-fourth mile from and parallel to the banks (mean high water) of the river. Deviations from this are made to include certain parcels of privately owned land.

C. Establishment History

In 1968, Congress established the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, with eight initial components. It also named additional rivers to be studied and their potential for designation to the System reported to Congress. The 237-mile stretch of the Salmon River downstream from North Fork was one of these. The study was accomplished in conjunction with the Wilderness potential studies of the adjacent Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas. These studies were completed in 1974, with the recommendation that the Salmon River be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, in addition to establishing the River of No Return Wilderness, amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to add the part of the Salmon River between North Fork and Long Tom Bar to the System, as recommended. Congress deferred action regarding the remaining segments.

D. Status of Plan Revision and Coordination

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 requires that a comprehensive Wilderness Management Plan be prepared for the entire River of No

Return Wilderness within three years. Planning is just getting started, but will ultimately address certain additional issues and concerns or will re-address existing ones in more detail. Examples are cultural resource programs and transportation and access needs as mandated by the legislation. Other matters, such as fire management planning, also require the extra detail and coordination to be gained by deferring these plans until 1983. All valid issues and concerns developed during planning will be considered, including the Wild and Recreational River areas within and adjacent to the Wilderness.

E. Organization of Plan

This plan displays the Recreational River management objectives, situation analysis, assumptions, and proposed direction for all resources, land uses, and administrative activities in Section II. Section III displays the same information for the Wild River, and Section IV provides Appendix material.

II. RECREATIONAL RIVER

A. Description

This section is characterized by a narrow, steep, river canyon with steep fluvial lands with high erosion potential. It broadens periodically into alluvial fans and river bars. A large portion of the land which could be developed within this corridor is privately owned.

This river segment has six major rapids; Pine Creek, Dutch Oven, Long Tom and Kitchen Creek are the most significant. The upper eight miles consists of slack water caused by a natural reef formation. There are approximately 30 islands in this "Deadwater" stretch. Just below Deadwater, the channel restricts to form Dump Creek Rapid where side channel disturbance from past mining activities has modified the river substantially. A major public investment has been made in Dump Creek to reduce, over a period of time, this channel's large sediment and turbidity influence on the main Salmon River. Below Dump Creek normal river flow gradients occur with more typical rapids, surface turbulence and intermittent stretches of calm water. Thirty-nine miles downstream from North Fork, the Middle Fork of the Salmon River enters the main Salmon River. At this point, flow rates in the main river are nearly doubled.

B. Overall Situation Analysis

Traditionally, this river section has been used to reach hunting camps and private lands located in the corridor and beyond. Considerable mining activity occurred along the river as evidenced by old excavations and numerous structures. Many bars, alluvial fans, and river terraces are now occupied by private residences under permit on National Forest land. New residences are starting to appear on

private land within the corridor. Commercial services on National Forest land are provided at the Shoup Store, Ramshead Cafe and Salmon River Lodge. A cafe on private land is located at Panther Creek. Land values and interest in residential sites have increased annually. More recently, mineral values have encouraged a renewed interest in old mine-workings.

Agricultural activities with emphasis on sheep and cattle production were once an important activity. With the exception of the Newland Ranch and Salmon River Ranch, there is currently little interest in agriculture.

Sport fishing for anadromous fish and big game hunting have been popular since the turn of the century. Floating has become extremely popular in the last 10 years.

The limited space created by this river section's geomorphic structure results in numerous conflicts between uses. In many situations, the availability of overnight and day use recreation sites is precluded by the presence of permitted special use residential structures. Recent interest in private land development may create problems with visual and water quality objectives.

Current use consists mainly of day-use float-boating and kayaking. There is a small amount of overnight use and occasional jet boat or canoe use. There are 14 commercial outfitters that have obtained commercial permits at various times in the past. Not all of the permitted commercial operators are presently providing a service. There are 20 outfitters licensed by the State of Idaho's Outfitters and Guides Board.

The popularity in river running has shown the most significant increase in use within this corridor. There are presently no float-boat controls in effect. A minimum number of user conflicts are starting to occur at the put-in and take-out points. Some sanitation problems have also been observed. Limiting factors appear to be launch, take-out and sanitary facilities. There is ample land suitable to expand and/or improve available launch and take-out sites, thereby increasing the number of people that can put-on the river in a given day. There are, however, a limited number of sites available for lunch stops.

Launch sites now being used are Deadwater, Spring Creek, and over-the-bank sites near Shoup and Pine Creek Bridge. Most float-boats, however, are launching at Spring Creek where access is possible to the best rapids. Lack of facilities and controls is creating many of the current user conflicts. Sanitation is a major problem at this site. Take-out sites include the mouth of Panther Creek on private land, Cove Creek and Owl Creek. Some floaters will occasionally take out at the mouth of the Middle Fork, Cache Bar, and Corn Creek. Floaters who take out at Cache Bar and Corn Creek will frequently conflict with floaters coming off the Middle Fork and

floaters putting in at Corn Creek to float the wild section. Owl Creek is the most popular take-out spot. There are no improvements at this site.

Use of this section (recreational) would be higher if all permitted outfitters were using their permits. A number of potential outfitters have expressed interest in this section but have been denied permits pending the outcome of this management plan.

Resolution of current conflicts due to the lack of launch, lunch stops, take-out and sanitation facilities would allow for a substantial increase in current capacity and would be compatible with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Immediate conflicts could be resolved with a small investment. It is possible that this river's carrying capacity may be higher than present use demands. As conflicts occur with increased use, they could be resolved by controlling user numbers or increasing facilities.

C. Management Objectives

1. Manage this section of river to maximize a wide range of river-oriented recreation activities consistent with the overall objectives of designated Recreation Rivers and the specific provisions of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act.
2. Develop those facilities necessary to fulfill the above objective with minimum adverse impact on the river resource.
3. Manage this river section with as little regulatory control as possible.
4. Monitor user demands to determine use levels at which conflicts arise which are unresolvable without regulation.

D. Management Situations, Assumptions, and Direction

1. Resources

a. Wilderness

(1) Situation

The River of No Return Wilderness includes the classified river along the south bank from the Cove Creek bridge to Wheat Creek where the boundary crosses the river. The boundary east of the Cove Creek bridge is 300 feet south of the Salmon River road to a point 1/4 mile west of Panther Creek.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Trailhead and base facilities will be needed in the Recreation River corridor to serve the adjacent Wilderness resource.
- (b) Competition for development space will continue.
- (c) Use will continue to increase for the foreseeable future.

(3) Direction

- (a) Space within the corridor will be maintained for development of trail facilities necessary to serve the Wilderness resource.
- (b) Special use permits on the south side of the river between the confluences of the Middle Fork and Corn Creek which do not provide a public service will be phased out as they expire.

b. Recreation

(1) Situation

This river corridor is traversed its entire length by the Salmon River Road which provides for many types of recreation experiences. Recreation opportunities are unusually numerous and diverse. Water surface activities, fishing and sight-seeing are presently the most popular. Visitors may be involved in a number of activities during a single visit. Orchards on some of the private lands create additional visitor interests.

The most potentially complex recreation problem within this corridor is the conflict at take-out facilities between river users coming off the Middle Fork and users destined for the Corn Creek launch site who compete for space with users on the recreation section. Competition for lunch and overnite sites also occur.

Commercial and private float boating has been increasing annually. Of the permitted commercial operators only four are presently providing a significant level of service. Two of the commercial operators advertise two and three-day trips on a regular basis.

Interest in floating the Recreational River could be described as originating from three groups.

- (a) The largest group could be described as local. This local influence is estimated to have a 150-mile radius. Most are aware of the river opportunities here and will make considerable use of them throughout the float season. Many have their own equipment and are the largest segment of "do-it-yourselfers". This local group contains many who will impulsively decide to take a day trip with local outfitter businesses. The ability to provide commercial services for this group depends to a major extent on the immediate availability of these services. Local-based operators are the only ones who now provide this service.
  
- (b) Another group is comprised of visitors travelling through or recreating in this area. These users are frequently drawn to a commercial float trip by the sight of rafts floating the river and signs advertising this opportunity. The North Fork Store provides a booking service for local outfitters and is responsible for generating the largest volume of business. This group also consists of a few floaters in the private sector who are waiting to make trips on the Wild section. Those who seek commercial services are entirely dependent on local outfitters.
  
- (c) The third group is considered to be national in scope and are drawn to this area by national outfitter advertising. They are attracted to commercial trips on the main Salmon Wild River and are generally not aware of this Recreation section. A number of outfitters are using this section of the river to lengthen their total main Salmon trip by adding a few more floating days. It also provides an opportunity to advertise two and three day float trips. Varying opinions exist among the Forest Service and commercial operators with respect to national recognition of this river segment. Parties in this group are likely to overnite in this section.

Power-boat use has been very limited during the control period. Use of power-boats increases in the spring and fall during steelhead fishing.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Float-boating has increased during the last few years and will likely continue to do so, depending on such factors as economy, fuel availability and water levels.
- (b) The absence of a large metropolitan community in proximity to the river may substantially limit demand.
- (c) Launch and take-out facilities will be an increasing problem until additional facilities are built.
- (d) Lack of lunch sites between Spring Creek and Panther Creek will continue to be a problem.
- (e) Sanitation will continue to be a problem.
- (f) Presently occupied summer home sites under permit may be needed to accommodate public recreation use.
- (g) Lack of funds for major construction will continue to be a problem.
- (h) Interest in sport fishing will increase as fisheries are enhanced by management.
- (i) Sightseeing, particularly when big game are on the winter range, will increase.
- (j) Classification of this Recreation Section may create additional national interest.
- (k) Development and subdivision of private land is expected to increase and will create additional recreation user conflicts.
- (l) Demand for commercial service is demonstrated by the degree of present use and growth trends.

(3) Direction

- (a) A diversity of recreation activities will be maintained and encouraged through management. Emphasis will be placed on allowing a full range of recreation opportunities with minimum restriction.



- (b) Power-boat use will not be permitted between Cache Bar and Spring Creek from July 1 to August 30 without a special permit.
- (c) No restriction will be placed on boat launchings while present facilities can accommodate the use and resource damage is not occurring.
- (d) If restrictions become necessary, an allocation system will be imposed based on individual boat days. Traditional use will be recognized in the allocation. The need to impose restrictions will be determined by monitoring launch site conflicts, sanitation problems and resource impacts at popular use areas. The public will become involved when these restrictions are developed.
- (e) Use of the Cache Bar and Corn Creek ramps by day users of this river section will be discouraged until 1:00 p.m. or later. Private users will be advised at launch site. Commercial users will be directed in their permit or plan of use.
- (f) Boating use will be monitored with a voluntary registration system at major launch and take-out points year long. Self-registration forms will be available at launch sites and will be deposited at take-out points. Self-registration will be supplemented with random observation of use levels.
- (g) The registration system will be implemented for each boat with more than one passenger.
- (h) Single passenger boating groups (kayaks) will be asked to register as a group.
- (i) One of the requirements of a viable public service, for the purposes of this plan, is being locally available to meet the spontaneous demand for day-float trips. A viable public service will be a condition of all commercial permits in this river section.
- (j) Of the existing commercial boating permits, only those which are conducting a viable public service will be reissued.
- (k) Those outfitters now holding permits and conducting a viable business will be considered for a full commercial service permit.

- (l) Additional float-oriented permits will be considered if demand shows that more commercial services are needed. Presently, there is no apparent need to increase commercial services. However, the North Fork District Ranger will maintain a file of interested applicants. Commercial service proposals of a non-traditional nature which would increase diversity will be considered on an individual basis.
- (m) A prospectus will be prepared that advertises the availability of all additional or new permits if there are indications that more than one party is interested in providing the commercial services.
- (n) An applicant for a new permit or a potential purchaser of an established business will be required to provide the Forest Service a proposed plan of operation. This plan of operation, in addition to meeting Forest Service requirements for new permit issuance, will outline proposed public services to be provided. This outline of services will become a requirement of the permit. The operating plan must also demonstrate that an adequate public service can be provided.
- (o) An established business is one that has demonstrated for the past two consecutive years that an adequate public service has been provided in an efficient and capable manner.
- (p) New outfitters will have two years to demonstrate performance.
- (q) No new outfitters will be allowed to offer overnight trips until additional site development occurs or space is obviously available.
- (r) On an individual trip basis, any permitted outfitter on the Wild River section of the main Salmon River may request permission to use portions of this river section if the proposed trip includes use of the Wild section and appropriate coinciding launch dates. This will not establish a use preference on this section of the river.
- (s) All forms of recreation within the corridor will be recognized and appropriate action taken

to provide the facilities necessary for these activities when user demand shows the need is present.

c. Trees and Forest Cover

(1) Situation

The dominant timber species is Douglas-fir. Other major types are ponderosa pine, some scattered Engleman spruce, cottonwood and several old fruit orchards. There are many species of shrubs. There is an abundance of poison ivy. Due to river dynamics associated with the high and low river levels, many complex plant communities occur within the riparian zone.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Vegetation will continue to change by plant succession, fire, and insects.
- (b) Protection of riparian plant communities will become more difficult as use increases.
- (c) Hazardous situations will continue to occur as individual trees decay or become injured.

(3) Direction

- (a) Timber harvest within the corridor must meet visual resource retention objectives. Exceptions may be allowed for hazardous tree removal, site development, or wildlife habitat improvement.
- (b) Any areas disturbed by construction of facilities will be replanted with native trees or grasses unless the wildlife resource can be enhanced with other species.
- (c) All rare and/or endangered species of plant life will be protected as required by law.
- (d) Riparian communities will be protected.

d. Range

(1) Situation

Domestic grazing in the river corridor is limited due to a lack of suitable range. Some forage is available on the newly acquired Newland Ranch.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Livestock forage will continue to be available at the Newland Ranch.
- (b) Limited grazing will continue on private land pastures with emphasis on recreation livestock.
- (c) Demands for big game and recreation livestock forage will likely increase.

(3) Direction

- (a) Existing cattle and horse allotments will be maintained.
- (b) A management plan will be developed to provide direction for livestock grazing on the former Newland Ranch.
- (c) No new permits will be issued.

e. Wildlife and Fish

(1) Situation

This resource is considered to be one of the most important. The area receives national recognition because of the diversity and numbers of economically and recreationally valued animals.

Big game species in and adjacent to this section include bighorn sheep, goat, elk, deer, black bear, mountain lion, and moose. Because of the large numbers of big game animals, hunting is important. There are also several species of furbearers and predators, and many small mammals.

The river corridor serves primarily as big game winter range. With present game populations, winter range habitat is considered good. Significant changes are not anticipated.

Both bald and golden eagles are present, plus several species of hawks, grouse, songbirds, and water fowl. The peregrine falcon, an endangered species, has been sighted nearby, and may nest along the Salmon River. Attempts are being made to verify this. Habitat for maintaining these species is considered good.

The Salmon River supports anadromous and resident fisheries. Species present include Chinook and sockeye salmon; steelhead, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout; whitefish; squawfish; suckers; and many other species of non-game fish. Salmon and steelhead trout are the major attractions, though populations are presently at a low level due to migration, habitat, and harvest problems elsewhere in the river system. They are designated sensitive for management purposes. Increases in numbers occur with increased emphasis on downstream management by agencies in these other jurisdictions.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Development of private land will continue to encroach on critical winter range.
- (b) Demand for recreational facilities could conflict with wildlife needs.
- (c) Protection of the anadromous fisheries will continue to be an issue.

(3) Direction

- (a) The Forest Service will continue to acquire, on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis, lands which are categorized as critical winter range.
- (b) Any decision with respect to recreation site development will carefully recognize the important and unique fish and wildlife resource.
- (c) An intensive information and education program will be developed for the corridor to advise the public of where and what wildlife they will see and to make them aware of animal disturbance problems.
- (d) An integrated wildlife and fish habitat plan will be developed for this portion of the river and will identify all critical and potential wildlife conflict areas.
- (e) The Forest Service, in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, will work with river users and residents to develop an awareness of fish and wildlife needs.
- (f) Vegetative manipulation to improve wildlife habitat will be considered on a project basis.

f. Water

(1) Situation

Water in this section is considered to be of a high quality except for drinking purposes. Some of the pollution that is present comes from upstream sources. Old mining ventures, logging, irrigation return flow, livestock grazing, and recreation activities may also contribute.

A significant increase in Giardia lamblia caused intestinal illness has been occurring in recent years.

(2) Assumptions

(a) Increased river use and upstream development will continue to degrade water quality if monitoring and corrective action is not accelerated to keep pace with adjacent and up river growth.

(b) Cooperative efforts with State and Federal regulatory agencies will become extremely important.

(c) The problem with Giardia will continue.

(3) Direction

(a) Water quality within the river will be monitored twice annually at approximately the same water levels each year to develop baseline data.

(b) Pollution sources created by National Forest activities will receive priority action.

(c) The Forest Service will continue and intensify cooperative efforts with the State and appropriate Federal agencies to protect water quality and advise users of undesirable conditions.

(d) An intensive effort will be made by the Forest Service to make people aware of Giardia lamblia.

(e) A baseline station will be developed at the Newland Bridge to monitor upstream bacteriological quality.

g. Minerals

(1) Situation

Mining claims, which predate the Wild River withdrawal, are distributed throughout the river corridor. Only one of these claims is active at present. More claims could become active as demands and prices for various metals increase. Virtually every likely spot along the river has been prospected for placer gold. Some lode claims also exist, but none appear to be of commercial importance at this time.

The river corridor is also covered by power site withdrawals dated between 1910 and 1952. No claims could be legally staked on areas covered by these withdrawals from the date of the withdrawal to enactment of the Claims Rights Restoration Act of 1955. After August 11, 1955, these lands were open to location and entry under the general mining laws subject to certain exceptions. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL 90-542, October 2, 1968) withdrew the river corridor from all forms of appropriation under mining laws for a period of five years to October 2, 1973. This had been extended until October 2, 1981 under 82 Stat. 914 (section 7 (b) (i) ). On October 1, 1973, a request was made by the Department of Agriculture and noted on BLM records to withdraw a 1/4 mile strip along each side of the Salmon River from all forms of appropriation under E.L. 10355. This effectively withdrew the land until October 20, 1991 under terms of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The legislated mineral withdrawal terminated upon designation as a Recreational River.

Some mining claims along the river involve occupancies. Determination of claim validity has been a continuing job.

Some recreational gold hunting has occurred in the river corridor by people using pans or small suction dredges, working creeks and river bottom for placer gold. Subject to existing State rights, dredge and placer mining in any form is prohibited by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Mineral exploration will continue to be a major activity on existing claims.
- (b) Active mining could increase substantially depending on prices and demand for various metals.

- (c) Interest in recreational gold hunting will continue to be popular.
- (d) A mineral withdrawal prohibiting placer locations only is compatible with Congress direction in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act.

(3) Direction

- (a) Mineral activity will be closely monitored and managed to be compatible with the classification legislation.
- (b) Evaluate modification of current mineral withdrawals to apply only to placer location. (During preparation of comprehensive management plan for the River of No Return Wilderness.)

h. Visual

(1) Situation

The Salmon River Canyon offers a variety of panoramic views, from the steep canyon walls plunging into the river to mountain peaks several miles in the background. Emerald-colored pools of water alternating with white rapids contrast with seasonal colors of the vegetation on river banks and mountain slopes. Multi-colored rock outcrops and broad canyons present spectacular views.

Visual management objectives are to retain existing character.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Visual qualities will continue to be one of the most important attributes in this river corridor.
- (b) Nearly all activities within this corridor have the potential to conflict with visual objectives.
- (c) Coordinating recreation development and other activities to meet visual quality objectives will increase activity cost.

(3) Direction

- (a) A landscape architect will be consulted on all activities which could affect the visual resources.
- (b) Visual resource inventory and management objectives will be developed.

i. Air Quality

(1) Situation

Air is of excellent quality, although wildfires locally and from neighboring states occasionally cause smokey conditions. Campfires may cause smokey



conditions locally and would not affect air quality to a major extent.

Dust from the Salmon River road has been a major problem during high use periods. Dust will frequently degrade dispersed recreation opportunities immediately adjacent to this road.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Fires will continue to affect air quality.
- (b) Dust control will continue to be a problem.

(3) Direction

Maintain Class II air quality standards.

j. Cultural Resources

(1) Situation

The river corridor is very rich in prehistoric and historic archeological information on Native Americans and early settlers. There are 79 known archeological sites that have been mapped in this 46-mile section. The only extensive work that has been done thus far is at the Shoup Rock Shelter. Vandalism is occurring at some of these sites.

There are numerous grave sites along the river as well as old cabins, mines, and mill sites. The office building at the Indianola Helitack base was originally built in 1906 and is still in use. The Shoup townsite is historically significant.

Numerous historical opportunities, exist throughout the corridor. A cultural resource inventory and management plan is required by the 1980 classification legislation.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Vandalism will continue to be a problem.
- (b) Interest in administrative protection and interpretation of significant sites will continue.

(3) Direction

- (a) A cultural resource inventory will be conducted and a specific management plan prepared.

- (b) Management will integrate cultural interpretive opportunities into the recreation opportunity spectrum.
- (c) The destruction or significant alteration of historic structures will not be permitted pending completion of the requirements of Sec. 8 (b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980.

2. Land Uses and Protection

a. Land Ownership

(1) Situation

This section of river contains 654.2 acres of private land located entirely within Lemhi County. The remainder is in public ownership. Private land consists of 18 tracts which could be subdivided. Some are small and are presently used for summer home sites. There are several homes now being built on some of the private tracts.

One parcel consisting of approximately 276 acres was recently purchased by the Forest Service with the assistance of the Nature Conservancy. Plans are to maintain these lands in a basically agricultural setting with emphasis on wildlife and recreation.

Existing developments on private land, with the exception of a few trailer houses, are compatible with existing recreation river objectives. Many developments depict the early history of use in this corridor. New development has the potential to contrast sharply with the present visual character. It could also enhance that character.

There are a number of private land parcels like the Salmon River and Owl Creek Ranches that are being maintained in the historical agricultural setting which enhance corridor objectives. These same parcels would conflict if uncontrolled development occurs. The county has no specific zoning or guides for use of the private lands along this river segment.

Other private developments within this corridor are under special use permit. Twelve recreational or year-long residences and three permitted resorts are located on National Forest land. Three are within the River of No Return Wilderness.

The Salmon River Lodge, Ramshead Lodge and Shoup Store have for many years provided a needed public service.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Private land development will continue.
- (b) Some special use occupancy areas will be needed to accommodate recreation uses.
- (c) An acquisition plan is needed to determine what interests in private lands need to be acquired.

(3) Direction

- (a) The Forest Service will continue a policy of land acquisition on a willing-seller basis. All land owners will be advised of this policy.
- (b) The Forest Service will also consider scenic easements in land on the same willing-seller basis; however, if possible, scenic easement acquisition will be deferred until the land acquisition portion of the management plan is completed.
- (c) The Forest Service will make recommendations to County Commissioners on all proposed subdivisions.
- (d) Existing commercial services which are now under permit will be maintained. No new permits will be considered which would provide the same services.
- (e) Forest Service policy is to discontinue summer home, cabin and residence permits on the expiration date included in the individual permits. Any permits which expire prior to completion of the cultural resource plan will be reviewed for historical value at least one year prior to the expiration date.
- (f) No new occupancy permits will be issued.
- (g) The Forest Landscape Architect will locate or develop a publication which can be given to developers and prospective home builders for use under any scenic easement requirements.
- (h) The Forest Service will attempt to provide, if requested, specialist assistance to private land owners.

- (i) The North Fork Ranger District will informally meet with landowners within the corridor to provide information and determine their management concerns and suggestions.

b. Fire

(1) Situation

This river section has been noted for the size and frequency of its fires. Numerous small fires occur each year and, in most years, a large fire burns in one or more of the adjacent drainages. Most of the fires are caused by lightning and generally start in the upper reaches of the canyon. Fires starting on the upper slopes often reach the canyon bottom via rolling debris.

Suppression of fires in the river canyon has always been logistically difficult. Areas which can accommodate a fire camp and helicopter operations are extremely limited. The inability to locate helicopter operations close to the project area has often resulted in increased flight time and related costs. The ability to avoid flights over residential structures is frequently difficult.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Both large and small fires will continue to occur in the area.
- (b) The potential for man-caused fires will increase with use and development.
- (c) Large fire suppression efforts will be logistically more difficult with increased use and further development.
- (d) Conflicts between river users and fire suppression crews will frequently occur.

(3) Direction

- (a) All unplanned fires within the corridor will be given high priority for initial attack.
- (b) Temporary closure of facilities and discontinuation of recreation activities will be considered with all major fire activities.

- (c) Recreation site planning will consider fire camp and helicopter operation needs.
- (d) An aerial support facility will be developed between Cove Creek and Corn Creek.
- (e) Development for suppression purposes will be designed to accommodate other uses.

c. Insects and Diseases

(1) Situation

During unusually dry years there are problems with yellow-jackets and horseflies. Mosquitoes are thick each spring. At the present time there is no real solution to these problems. No other insects exist in troublesome quantities at this time.

Many of the cottonwood trees and stands are old and decadent causing safety problems in some cases.

Some impact can be expected to occur in the near future from spruce budworm which is building up just north of the corridor. Other insect and disease problems will vary as environmental conditions change.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Insect populations will continue to fluctuate.
- (b) Spruce budworm damage will start to occur on north slopes.

(3) Direction

- (a) Insects and disease problems will be monitored annually.
- (b) Action will be taken where public safety is involved.
- (c) An entomologist or pathologist will inspect trees in developed sites every three years. District people will inspect annually.

3. Administrative Activities and Improvements

a. Transportation System

(1) Situation

(a) Internal

The Salmon River Road parallels the river for approximately 46 miles. The first 17 miles from North Fork is paved while the remainder is dirt and gravel. It is not maintained in the winter but can generally be traveled by automobile all year long.

A proposal has been made to pave an additional 12 miles of this road to the mouth of Panther Creek. Other historical modes of travel are float and power boats, horses, and helicopters.

The river road provides access for float-boaters going down the main Salmon River and for float-boaters coming off the Middle Fork. It provides the only feasible access to private lands and numerous side drainages where other resource activities are occurring on National Forest land. Some conflicts occur between recreation traffic and large truck traffic. Helicopter landings associated with logging occur at several locations within or adjacent to the river corridor. Many unsafe conditions presently exist on the road from Panther Creek to the road end at Corn Creek. This road was not designed for the amount of use it now receives.

Unsafe conditions frequently occur along the road when the roadway surface becomes washboarded and dusty. There are few pullouts available. Many visitors drive this road at twice its designed speed. Many park or drive with the assumption that no one else is using the road. River capacity may be limited directly by the transportation facility and its ability to safely accommodate use. Frequent complaints are heard about the condition of the road.

(b) External

Highway 93, a major north and south route extending from Canada to Mexico, intersects the Salmon River Road at North Fork and is the main

access for all recreationists using the river corridor.

(2) Assumptions

(a) Internal

- a It is unlikely that major road improvements will be made in the near future.
- b Traffic control will be needed if safe conditions are to be maintained.
- c Maintenance dollars will continue to be inadequate.
- d Increased development and use will compound the existing safety problem.

(b) External

Highway 93 will continue to be the major access to the area.

(3) Direction

- (a) Additional access within this corridor will be limited to that necessary to access or improve developed recreation opportunities or to correct unsafe or adverse resource conditions.
- (b) Major alignment changes or widening will not occur below Panther Creek.
- (c) The Dump Creek fan will be evaluated for feasibility of an aggregate source.
- (d) A 45-mile/hour speed limit will be established on the oiled section of the river road.
- (e) A 35-mile/hour speed limit will be established on the gravel section from Spring Creek to the Middle Fork. (May be modified if paved.)
- (f) A 25-mile/hour speed limit will be established from the Middle Fork to Corn Creek.
- (g) A 20-mile/hour speed limit will be established through developed recreation and residential sites.

- (h) Enforcement procedures will be initiated to limit speed to road design levels if voluntary compliance is inadequate, and thus reduce maintenance requirements.
- (i) Improvement and maintenance within this corridor will be coordinated on a Forest priority basis.
- (j) An effort will be made to achieve a maintenance level 5 category from North Fork to Panther Creek which would provide a smooth dust free running surface for the comfort and convenience of users. ✓

An effort will be made to achieve a maintenance level 4 category from Panther Creek to Corn Creek which would provide a smooth running surface and dust control during most of the recreation season. Correcting unsafe conditions will receive priority at the cost of some surface roughness on other portions of this facility if necessary.

To achieve these levels by FY 83 the following program budget would be recommended. The ability to procure these dollars will be difficult. The following is based on 1980 costs.

ACTIVITY	79-80 LEVEL		81-82 LEVEL		83+ LEVEL	
	FREQUENCY	COST	FREQUENCY	COST	FREQUENCY	COST
Blading	4/yr	31,000	6/yr	47,000	8/yr	62,000
Dust Abatement	Spot	9,000	1/yr	56,000	2/yr	86,000
Signs Existing	25%/yr	-0-	50%/yr	500	100%/yr	1,500
Signs to Standard					25 signs	2,000
Annual Rock Removal & Other	60%/yr	<u>30,000</u>	75%/yr	<u>50,000</u>	100%/yr	<u>80,000</u>
TOTAL		70,000		153,000		263,000

% REFLECTS THAT PORTION OF FULL LEVEL REQUIREMENT

These estimates do not reflect commercial truck traffic which requires maintenance by user.

Other reconstruction and facility improvement priorities follow. These items will be identified in the budget request as appropriated. They are recognized as items which will be difficult to receive funding for. The costs as described



below are rough estimates which assume that an aggregate source could be developed on the Dump Creek fan. Costs would be considerably higher if aggregate must be obtained from a more distant source.

- a Protect existing pavement section from North Fork to Spring Creek with chip-seal coat. \$ 90,000
- b Correct unsafe conditions at Colson Creek access point. 20,000
- c Stabilize river bank at Dump Creek debris fan. 500,000
- d Reconstruct road from Spring Creek to Panther Creek to provide pullouts and additional drainage. 540,000
- e Reconstruct road from Panther Creek to Corn Creek to provide pullouts and additional drainage. 625,000
- f Crushed rock base coarse from Spring Creek to Corn Creek. 510,000
- g Replace Pine Creek bridge. 500,000
- h Bituminous pavement from Spring Creek to Panther Creek. 900,000

b. Signing

(1) Situation

At the present time there is no safety signing which warns boaters of the hazards that may be present on the river (i.e., approaching a major rapid). The only signing is along the river road which consists of caution signs, information signs, campground signs, etc.

(2) Assumptions

Signing will continue to be a major item in communicating messages to Forest visitors especially where safety is concerned.

(3) Direction

- (a) Signing will be provided as necessary to provide public safety. Signing needs will be directed toward users with low recreation experience levels (i.e., approaches to major rapids).
- (b) Cultural resources with interpretive values will be identified.
- (c) Other interpretive opportunities will be expanded with a users information guide in an effort to reduce sign density.
- (d) Regional sign standards will be used.
- (e) A large visitor information sign will be established at or near the entrance to the Recreational River.

c. Communication Systems

(1) Situation

A private ground-return telephone line, under Special Use Permit to the Users Association, extends down the river corridor for 36 miles. A Forest Service radio net covers the entire area. The only other available system is a back-country radio which is provided and maintained by some outfitters.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) The present telephone line or an improved service will continue to be a valuable asset for people living within the river corridor.
- (b) Forest Service communication will continue to be of vital importance.
- (c) Back-country radio will probably continue to be the only link for some outfitter camps with the outsider.

(3) Direction

The ground return system will be retained.

d. Motorized and Mechanical Vehicle Uses

(1) Situation

Off-road vehicle use is creating a minimum number of problems. Limited site deterioration has occurred near developed campsites and residences. Use appears to have increased. Limited power boat use also occurs.

(2) Assumptions

Minimal increases in use are expected.

(3) Direction

(a) Cross country vehicle travel will not be allowed within the corridor.

(b) Off-road vehicle use on trails will be determined through the Forest Travel Planning procedure.

e. Visitor Controls

(1) Situation

The river corridor is traversed its entire length by the Salmon River Road. Within this corridor there are several locations boaters use as launch sites. The primary locations are Deadwater Boat Ramp and Spring Creek Bar. The primary take-out points are Owl Creek, Panther Creek, mouth of the Middle Fork, and Cache Bar.

The mouth of the Middle Fork site has been converted to a trail head for access to the River of No Return Wilderness via the Stoddard Trail. Some boaters are still attempting to use this site as a boating take-out point. Cache Bar is the primary take-out point for floaters using the Middle Fork of the Salmon. This site is extremely congested until approximately 1:00 pm each day.

There are presently no controls that apply to the private user. Commercial boating operations are controlled only by limiting the number of permits being issued.

(2) Assumptions

(a) Demand for the use of the Cache Bar take-out point will continue to cause congestion.

- (b) Random use of launch and take-out sites will continue to occur.
- (c) Visitor control may become necessary as demand for facilities tend to exceed capacities at popular sites.

(3) Direction

Visitor controls will be imposed if needed for public safety and protection of natural resources. All other procedures to gain public cooperation will be exhausted prior to imposing restrictions.

f. Administrative Organization and Responsibilities

(1) Situation

- (a) The North Fork District has the responsibility for management of this section of river.
- (b) The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board has the responsibility for licensing commercial outfitters and establishing the requirements necessary for obtaining these licenses.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Management responsibilities will increase as use increases.
- (b) The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board will continue to have an interest in river management.

(3) Direction

- (a) Expansion of the existing full-time river organization structure will be avoided.
- (b) Pre and post-season boat trips will be made to clean dispersed sites. Additional patrols will be implemented as use increases.
- (c) An additional seasonal position is anticipated to meet demands within this section.
- (d) Emphasis will be placed on using volunteers and the cooperative efforts of other users.

g. Visitor Information

(1) Situation

Visitor information services are available at the North Fork Ranger Station and at the Corn Creek boat launching site. Services may be inadequate or unknown to some visitors.

(2) Assumptions

(a) Information service will be an increasingly important part of the Forest Service function.

(b) Better information services will be needed as use increases.

(3) Direction

(a) See Signing section.

(b) An opportunity guide will be developed and available at the North Fork Office within two years.

(c) An Information and Education Plan will be developed which will place emphasis on the Host Program and the use of volunteers.

h. Structures and Improvements

(1) Situation

(a) Administrative

The North Fork Ranger Station is located at North Fork, Idaho. It consists of an office and two dwellings. There is a helicopter base located at Indianola, 11 miles down the river road from North Fork. It consists of an office, bunkhouses, shops and warehouses. At the end of the road at Corn Creek there is a small visitor information center dwelling.

Recently acquired structures on the Newland Ranch are being used for government quarters and warehousing.

(b) Recreational

Some of the existing developed sites are not adequate to provide for the uses that are

occurring at the present time. The following list shows what sites are presently available and the degree of development and recreation opportunities that exists.

Deadwater Springs - Camping has been permitted here during the past; however, it is doubtful if this use is compatible with the present size and development level. It may be more adapted to day-use. Facilities include; tables, grills, toilet and a well with a hand pump. A small concrete boat ramp is adjacent to the area. The designed capacity is 35 people at one time.

Spring Creek - This is the main put-in point for day use floating. It is a large area with ample opportunity for a variety of recreation uses. Development at present consists of inadequate sanitary facilities and a dirt ramp into the river which serves as the boat launch. One permitted outfitter utilized the area in the summer for a kayak school. Site deterioration from uncontrolled use occurs annually.

Ebenezer Campground - This site contains tables, grills, sanitary facilities, parking and water. It is not used extensively during the summer because of the unbearable heat and lack of shade. It is used during the hunting and steelhead season. It is designed to accommodate 40 people. Use and campsites could be increased with proper development. This site is also capable of supporting a 200-person fire camp.

Long Tom - This is a small picnic site with tables, grills and sanitary facilities. Water lines are in, but the collection system is inadequate at the present time. It receives little use.

Stoddard Trail Head - Until recently this site was the take-out point for the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. It has since been converted to provide a trailhead for the Stoddard Trail, which is the only access across the river into the River of No Return Wilderness. Facilities include a feed manger, unloading ramp, water and sanitary facilities. Some use is still being made of the site by floaters.

Cache Bar Boat Ramp - This is the major take-out point for those boaters leaving the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and is used occasionally as a put-in point for boaters going down the main Salmon River, and for day users coming off the upper section of the Main River. The boat ramp and parking facilities are inadequate at the peak of summer use. However, there is room for expanding the ramp which in turn could solve part of the parking problem. Besides the concrete boat ramp and oiled parking area, there are water and sanitary facilities available. It can accommodate one party at a time. Frequently two to three other parties will be waiting to use the facility.

Corn Creek Campground - This site is located adjacent to the Corn Creek boating site and accommodates some boater use, hunters, biology student groups, campers, and hikers using the river trail. It includes parking spurs, tables, grills, sanitary facilities and water. It is designed to accommodate 80 people at one time, and is used most of the year.

Corn Creek Boat Ramp and Docks - This facility is located at the end of the main Salmon Road and adjacent to the campground. It provides primary boating access to the Wild River Section. It is occasionally used by floaters coming off the Middle Fork and day users from the upper main Salmon. Facilities include parking areas, concrete ramps, boat docks and drinking water. There is a river host available during the control period (June 20 through September 7) to provide information which might help make the river trip safe and enjoyable, and give advice on adequacy of equipment. It is designed to accommodate 70 people at one time.

(2) Assumptions

(a) Administrative

Offices and related buildings will continue to be necessary for administration of National Forest land.

(b) Recreational

The demand for use of developed sites will continue to increase within the river corridor.

(3) Direction

(a) Administrative

- a A management plan will be developed to provide direction for the future use of the administrative facilities at the former Newland Ranch.
- b A new visitor information center will be developed at Corn Creek in the near future.
- c No additional administration improvements are anticipated during the life of this plan.

(b) Recreational

To resolve current conflicts and resource impacts the following facilities will be provided as funds are available. To avoid future development conflicts the Forest Service recognizes the need for comprehensive planning prior to any new campground development. This will consider actual and potential public service investments on private or public lands.



PRESENT NEEDS BY PRIORITY

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
1.	Spring Creek	Boat Ramp	30,000
	Spring Creek	Parking	1,000
	Spring Creek	Toilet	1,000
	Spring Creek	Access Road Improvement	4,000
2.	Owl Creek	Boat Ramp	10,000
	Owl Creek	Parking	6,000
	Owl Creek	Toilet	1,800

The following additional multi-opportunity recreation development may be needed during the next 10 years.

3.	Cache Bar	Additional Boat Ramp	8,000
4.	Corn Creek	Additional Boat Ramp	20,000
5.	Spring Crk. Campground	Parking Spurs	8,000
	Spring Crk. Campground	25 Family Units	32,500
6.	Deadwater Springs	Additional Parking	1,000
7.	Ebenezer Bar	Sprinkler System	2,000
	Ebenezer Bar	Reseed and Plant Grass	600
	Ebenezer Bar	Level Entire Area	4,000

The following dispersed sites will receive limited development on a priority system which is established by user preference.

<u>SITE</u>	<u>FACILITIES</u>
Moose Creek	Tables, primitive toilet
Sage Creek	Wilderness toilet
Squaw Creek	Take-out ramp, vault toilet
Shoup	Foot trail for launching small boats
Dutch Oven	Wilderness toilet
Panther Creek	Primitive take-out ramp
Orr Special Use	Picnic tables, vault toilet
Cove Creek	Tables, grills, vault toilet, ramp
Butski's Place	Parking area, ramp, vault toilet
Banker's Island	Picnic tables, wilderness toilet
Hacksaw Tom's	Picnic tables, wilderness toilets
Poverty Flat	Ramp, vault toilet
Colson Creek	Wilderness toilet

The above opportunity summary will be used in program budget and planning.

The need to provide trailhead facilities at Stoddard and Corn Creek will receive a priority at these locations. Additional trailhead opportunities will recognize the need for parking only.

i. Safety

(1) Situation

The river is considered to be a hazard at all times, the degree of hazard increasing or decreasing somewhat with water levels. Other hazards which occur within the corridor consists of stinging insects, poisonous snakes, poison ivy and diseased trees. Quality of drinking water does not meet State standards and the possibility of being afflicted with Giardia lamblia is present, and only treated water should be used.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) River oriented activities will continue to be a hazard depending on individual skills and adequacy of equipment.
- (b) Certain types of insects, reptiles and poisonous plants will always be present.
- (c) Drinking water quality will continue to be a problem.

(3) Direction

Visitors using the river corridor will be advised (e.g., by signing, brochures) of the types of hazards that may be present.

### III. WILD RIVER

#### A. Description

The segment of the Salmon River classified as "Wild" is located in Central Idaho and originates at Corn Creek Campground, 46 miles west of North Fork, Idaho. It flows 79 miles west to Long Tom Bar which is 28 miles east of Riggins, Idaho. The upper section passes through the River of No Return Wilderness. The lower section forms the southern boundary of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. The river flows through or adjacent to four National Forests, the Bitterroot and Nezperce in Region One and the Salmon and Payette in Region Four. Management of this segment is presently shared between the North Fork Ranger District on the Salmon National Forest and the Salmon River Ranger District on the Nezperce National Forest.

The boundary of this classified corridor lies in an unsurveyed section of Idaho and is basically one-fourth mile from and parallel to the Salmon River. The area averages 298 acres per mile or 23,566 acres for the wild segment.

The 79-mile segment between Corn Creek and Long Tom Bar has more than thirty major rapids. Some of the more significant rapids are Devils Teeth, Salmon Falls, Hancock, Bailey, Split Rock, Big Mallard, Elkhorn, Growler, Dry Meat and Chittam. Salmon Falls, Ludwig and Growler rapids are negotiated only by the more experienced power-boat operators and act as barriers for two-way navigation to others at various water levels.

#### B. Overall Situation Analysis

Three other rivers classified under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act share this area of Central Idaho; the Selway, Snake River and Middle Fork of the Salmon. They offer varying levels of recreation opportunity. The Selway is a highly technical whitewater stream and is managed for a high degree of solitude with only one launch per day. The Middle Fork is less technical and less emphasis is placed on solitude with up to seven groups of floaters launching daily. The Snake River in Hells Canyon is a popular floating river also, but used by many powerboat enthusiasts. The power-boat is the most popular way to visit Hells Canyon with numerous scenic tours available year long.

The Wild Section of the Salmon River has historically been used by both float and power-boats. During low water flows this river is not as technically difficult to float as the Middle Fork or Selway Rivers but still offers outstanding trips because of good water, length of trip, scenery, historic and geologic interest. Most power-boat use is associated with access to private lands, commercial outfitting, hunting and fishing. While the Snake River receives large numbers of private recreational power-boat users in the summer, the use is less on the Salmon.

Floaters have, for a number of years, introduced themselves to floating on the main Salmon. This river provides numerous opportunities for amateur floaters to acquire river running skills and has been used by novices to improve their skills.

Extensive information has been assembled in conjunction with the Salmon River classification study which is available but will not be repeated in detail in this plan. Specific opportunities and problems will be identified in the plan under sections C and D.

C. Management Objectives

The specific objectives for management of this river are as follows:

1. Provide management direction which will protect this river resource until the planning required by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act is completed.
2. Protect, enhance, and maintain the natural beauty and character of the river corridor through effective visitor and land use management.
3. Identify visitor needs and resource capabilities and determine necessary development of sites and facilities consistent with the intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act.
4. Monitor visitor use and resource management to assist in development of subsequent plans.
5. Encourage and promote environmentally acceptable visitor behavior.
6. Manage this section of river to provide a wide range of river oriented recreation activities consistent with the overall objectives of designated Wild Rivers.
7. Manage this river so as to reduce the need for regulation.
8. Manage the river use in such a manner that adjacent wilderness lands are not degraded.
9. Manage the river so as to maintain or enhance opportunities for beginning and intermediate float-boaters.
10. Provide opportunities for whitewater power-boating.

D. Management Situations, Assumptions, and Direction

1. Resources

a. Wilderness

(1) Situation

Portions of this river segment are within two Wildernesses as follows:

- (a) The Wild River is within the River of No Return Wilderness from Corn Creek (Wheat Creek) to the Mackay Bar pack bridge except for a 1.8-mile exclusion on the north side of the river between Little Mallard Creek and Big Mallard Campground. The south half of the Wild River from the South Fork Salmon River to Vinegar Creek is also within the River of No Return Wilderness.
- (b) The Wild River is within the Gospel Hump Wilderness on the north side of the river from the trail up-river from the mouth of Crooked Creek to Cherry Creek.

The character of the Wild River is affected by adjacent Wildernesses. Past use of power-boats, power saws and other motorized equipment has created conflicts within the corridor. Management of the corridor has been coordinated with the management objectives of these adjacent lands. Comprehensive Wilderness management plans are being developed for both Wildernesses. The River of No Return Wilderness plan is to be completed by July, 1983 and the Gospel-Hump plan by February, 1982. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 directs that the river corridor will be managed under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act rather than the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Wild River values and direction take precedence over Wilderness.
- (b) The river will continue to be needed as a major access to the adjoining Wildernesses.

(3) Direction

- (a) All management activities within the corridor will conform to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act and Regulations.

- (b) The river will continue to be managed as a main access route to the River of No Return and Gospel Hump Wildernesses.

b. Recreation

(1) Situation

Use of this section of the river is almost exclusively recreation oriented. The major attractions include whitewater boating, fishing for steelhead trout, big game hunting, and combination boating-horseback or backpacking trips and viewing wildlife. Other recreational activities include hiking, photography, gold panning, sightseeing, trout fishing, and small game hunting.

Several hunting and fishing outfitters use the river to access their permitted camps in areas adjacent to the river corridor. Private hunting parties utilize the river corridor in the spring and fall for big game hunting.

Backpacking use is increasing, especially during the spring and early summer months. Trail rides are an increasing activity utilizing the adjacent Wildernesses. The trails located in the river corridor are used as access points for these activities.

Major efforts are being made to preserve and enhance the runs of anadromous steelhead and salmon. The success of these programs will greatly influence the number of fishermen using the river.

Whitewater boating produces the greatest use and has increased significantly during the last four years. In 1979, approximately 12,150 visitors used the river for boating recreation.

A control season has been established from June 20 through September 7 of each year. During this period the number of daily float-boat launches is limited to eight. In 1979 an environmental assessment was prepared to evaluate power-boat use. An alternative was selected from this assessment that limited power-boat use at approximately the current level. This limits use by scheduling the total number of power-boats that can be on the river section at one time. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 provides that power-boat use shall be permitted to continue at no less than the level of use occurred during 1978. The evaluation done in 1979 and the resulting management controls comply with this. Power-boat use limitations apply only during the 80-day control season, and the use levels estimated for 1978 were liberal.

The recreational capacity for this river segment was determined during the 1976 Salmon River management plan development.

The 1976 plan provided for eight float launches per day with a maximum of thirty people per launch. The availability of campsites and the limited launch and take-out facilities were the most important capacity determinant. Theoretical capacity is 19,200 visitors for the season.

From the average number of people-per-launch during the 1977, 78, 79, control seasons, actual use has been 12.5 visitors per launch for a probable maximum of 8,000 visitors.

(a) Float-boat Management

Commercial

Float-boating has been restricted during the control season to five commercial and three private groups per day. There are thirty commercial outfitter permits issued to twenty-eight outfitters. Each outfitter is scheduled to launch once each eight days. Three outfitters hold two permits, and three hold a "double-launch" permit. Of the five commercial launches available each day, one has been established as an open launch which can be used by any outfitter of the launch group on a first-come, first-served basis. Commercial outfitters can only enter the Wild corridor on their assigned launch date.

Non-Commercial

Private floaters apply between December 1 and January 31 for the available private launches allocated during the control season. Early February of each year was set up for a computer drawing of the 240 available launches. During 1979, over 500 applications were received for 240 available launches. Due to a variety of reasons, a "no show" problem has ranged as high as 45 percent. To compensate for this, one extra permit has been drawn for each launch day in the control season. The remainder of the applicants are put on the shortest waiting list of three choices applied for. As cancellations occur, the waiting list is activated. Private floaters also have an opportunity to experience a trip on the river by waiting at Corn Creek for a "no show" to occur. Groups have very seldom had to wait over two days to take a trip by this means.

(b) Power-boat Management

Power-boats have not been restricted in the past. A number of conflicts have occurred between float and power-boaters. There are thirteen commercial power-boat operators presently to conduct boating businesses on the river (see p. 49). Power-boat activities have increased in the "jet back" trip in which floaters will float various distances into the corridor, some all the way through, and employ a commercial power-boat operator to bring them back to Corn Creek. Private power-boaters' skills have also increased to where more are penetrating deeper into the corridor. In general, the bulk of the total power-boat use occurs in the spring and fall, outside the control season. During the control season, the bulk of the private power-boat use has been below Ludwig Rapid.

A policy of "pack-in, pack-out" has been used for a number of years. This program has been well received by most users. Litter problems have improved substantially during the control season. A number of problems still occur outside of the control season. The placement of garbage bags in toilets is a critical problem.

With increased use, numerous fire rings and ashes were starting to degrade the beaches and campsites along the river. In 1979, a fire pan policy was implemented which helped the situation, especially during the control season. Fishermen in the spring and fall, however, are still contributing to this problem. The policy requires that all fires be built in a fire-pan and the ashes can be emptied in the center of the river in fast moving water, not in or immediately above eddies. Any pieces that float must be carried out of the corridor. No standing trees, live or dead, are permitted to be cut without a permit. Firewood consists mainly of driftwood from high water.

Human waste disposal is becoming a problem. Some outfitters have devised various containers and carry human waste out of the corridor. At heavily used campsites, primitive toilets have been constructed. During the heavy use season, however, some of these toilets have filled up rapidly. Garbage dumping contributes to this problem.



The take-out point for floaters is Spring Bar Campground and boat ramp, 15 miles below Vinegar Creek. The Vinegar Creek site is the present launch site for power-boats since very few can negotiate Vinegar Rapid. A problem has developed with floaters taking out at Vinegar Creek launch site since it is an extremely small area with no room for adequate expansion. An environmental assessment and site plan is being prepared for this site. With its limited parking, it will not be adequate to handle the large volume of float traffic presently on the river. Other sites near Vinegar Creek have potential for development.

The Corn Creek boat ramp was expanded in 1978 and at present is handling the volume of traffic using the river. Plans to expand the campground facility and visitor center are presently being developed. Some floaters enter the river above Corn Creek, however, they must stop at Corn Creek to obtain their trip permit.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Demand for Wild River recreation will continue to increase.
- (b) Interest in pre- and post-control season float trips will continue to increase.
- (c) Popular campsites will continue to receive heavy use unless visitor dispersal measures are implemented.
- (d) Accurate knowledge concerning river visitor use is essential for making sound decisions, modifying management objectives, and long-range development planning.
- (e) The human waste disposal problem will continue to increase with increased visitors.
- (f) Maintenance and cleanup can be improved by obtaining user cooperation.
- (g) The river corridor will continue to be used as a primary travel route to the Wildernesses and private lands in the area.
- (h) A diversity of commercially offered services is desired by the public.

- (i) Visitors will accept somewhat higher user levels as activity demand increases.
- (j) Solid waste will continue to be a problem at take-out points.
- (k) Vinegar Creek boat launch cannot be feasibly expanded to allow for both float-boat take-out and jet boat launch.
- (l) Carey Creek could be developed as a float-boat landing.

(3) Direction

(a) Float-boat Management

a Private

- (1) Reservations will be required for private parties and applications will be accepted from December 1 until January 31 each year. Applications must be postmarked or received by January 31 to be considered. Launch dates will be assigned by lottery during the second week of February.
- (2) No more than one trip application will be permitted per season per individual.
- (3) A party manifest (trip member list) will be required on the launch date. A requirement for earlier submission and limited changes may be imposed if the need arises.
- (4) Any unassigned or unconfirmed private launches existing after April 15 will be issued on a first-come, first-serve basis to private floaters who do not hold a permit for that year.
- (5) A trip permit will be required prior to launching or if launching does not occur at Corn Creek, the permit must be obtained prior to passing Corn Creek and a passenger manifest will be required.

b      Commercial

- (1) No additional outfitter float permits will be issued. The present number (30) will be continued, but not increased.
- (2) To maintain diversity, no fewer than 20 different outfitters will be permitted to control the 30 existing permits.
- (3) The three double launch permits, (Sierra Western River Guides, Tour West, Inc., and Grand Canyon Dories) will be assigned two launches each eight days as in the past. All other permitted outfitters are assigned one launch per eight days.
- (4) Each outfitter is assigned to a group composed of four outfitters and each of these four outfitters will be assigned one launch every eight days. The fifth launch each "eight-day turnaround" will remain open to be assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis to one of the members in the group.
- (5) Commercial outfitters will not be required to adhere to their launch schedule when providing only kayak support to a private party with a private launch permit. This support will consist of equipment boat and boatman only.

CHART SHOWING LAUNCH GROUPS

GROUP ONE	GROUP TWO	GROUP THREE	GROUP FOUR	GROUP FIVE	GROUP SIX	GROUP SEVEN	GROUP EIGHT
Mountain Air Float	Sevy Guide Serv.	ARTA	Ways West	World Wide River Exp.	Tours West	Sierra Western River Guides	Frontier
Outdoor Adventures	Wild Rivers West	Holiday River Exp.	Orange Torpedoes	Teton Exp.	Double Launch	Double Launch	Mackay Bar Corp.
Rocky Mtn. River Tours	Grand Canyon Dories	Salmon River Chall.	Idaho Adventures	Salmon River Lodge	Hughes River Exp.	Guth Ent.	Aggipah River Trips
Drury Family	Double Launch	Wilderness River Outf. & Trails	Salmon River Outf.	Northwest River Exp.	Echo II	Wild Rivers Idaho	Echo I
Open Launch	Steve Currey Exp.	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch
	Open Launch						

LAUNCH SCHEDULE

GROUP ONE	GROUP TWO	GROUP THREE	GROUP FOUR	GROUP FIVE	GROUP SIX	GROUP SEVEN	GROUP EIGHT
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27
June 28	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5
July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13
July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21
July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29
July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6
Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Aug. 22
Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30
Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7

c     Float-boat Pools

- (1) Two pools will be developed by placing unconfirmed private and commercial launches in their respective pools thirty days prior to the scheduled launch. Use of these pools will be on a first-come, first-serve basis.
- (2) The Commercial Pool will consist of unassigned open and unbooked permitted launches. The voluntary release of obviously non-booked launches must be accomplished prior to seven days of the scheduled launch or the following penalty will be applied:

The violating outfitter will not have the privilege to compete for an open launch or a pool launch for a complete season following the year of the violation.

The exception to the penalty will be a confirmed written notice to the Forest Service that a situation beyond the control of the outfitter occurred, such as a last minute cancellation, death in a family, etc. This will be documented.

- (3) Dividing a launch into two groups or parties having a combined total of thirty persons or less will not be authorized unless an unassigned launch is available. A divided launch must be approved in advance by the District Ranger at North Fork or his representative.
- (4) The Private Pool will consist of unconfirmed launches and cancellations. Failure to show up for a confirmed launch without giving seven days notice prior to the scheduled launch, will result in the following penalty:

The violating private person that was granted the reservation will not be able to compete in the drawing for a launch date the following year.

The exception to the penalty will be a written notice to the Forest Service justifying the reason for not cancelling.

- (5) Any unassigned launches, private, or commercial, which remain in the above pools within seven days of the launch dates will be made available to either sector on a first-come, first-serve basis. When the "no show" percentage decreases to 15 percent in the private sector, the seven-day period for the combined pool will be expanded to thirty days.

d Float-boat, General

- (1) The following allocation guides will be used during this plan period. Eight parties will be allowed to launch each day of the control season. The eight parties will be allocated five parties to the commercial sector, and three parties to the private sector. This corresponds to actual use experienced over the preceding seven years. This constitutes a five to three split, or 64 percent commercial; 36 percent private parties.
- (2) Any change in use allocation between the commercial sector and the private sector will be based on major changes in demand. If a change is made that requires reduction in the allocation to the commercial sector, the open launch will be eliminated first.
- (3) The maximum party size will be thirty persons including boatmen during the control period. The control period will be June 20 through September 7.
- (4) If a reduction in the eight-launch capacity is determined to be needed, the first reduction will be made by eliminating the commercial open launch.

- (5) All float groups will be asked to take out below the Wild River Pack Bridge, preferably at the Spring Bar Boat Ramp. The Vinegar Creek Boat Ramp will be closed to float groups when an alternate facility, now planned for Carey Creek, is developed.

(b) Power-boat Management

a Private

- (1) A non-commercial private landowner that owns a power-boat and uses it for access to his or her private land will be provided a free private land access permit. The purpose of this permit is to distinguish this boat from other users of the Wild River corridor.
- (2) An allocation system for private power-boats, not to exceed fifteen boatdays use per week, of which no more than six private boatdays use per week will be permitted between Corn Creek and Ludwig Rapids, will be implemented on a first-come, first-serve basis. This applies only to the control season. The weekly limitation is considered on a Wednesday through Tuesday basis.
- (3) Reservations will be required for private power-boaters during the control season. Launch dates and length of stay will be assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis. When demand for available boatdays exceed those available, a lottery system will be implemented the following season.
- (4) The reservation system for fifteen boatdays per week initially will be implemented for the river corridor. When during 25 percent of the control season, use exceeds six boatdays per week from Corn Creek to Ludwig Rapids (Section I), a two-section reservation system will be implemented. This system would limit private power-boat use in Section I to six boatdays.



- (5) Reservations will be accepted from June 1 until the end of the control season. If a lottery system is implemented, applications will be received from December 1 until January 31 each year. Applications will need to be postmarked or received by January 31 to be considered.
- (6) A maximum of three power-boats per party traveling together will be permitted.
- (7) No restriction, with the exception of self-registration on power-boat use, will be implemented outside the control season at this time, even though this may become necessary in the future.
- (8) The basis for future restrictions, including expanding the control season, will not be limited to 1978 levels, but should consider more current indicators of demand.

b      Commercial

- (1) The following commercial power-boat operators are recognized to conduct business within the Wild River corridor:
  1. Salmon River Lodge
  2. Guth Enterprises
  3. Eakin Ridge Outfitters, Inc.
  4. Cal Stoddard
  5. Jack Smith
  6. Bob Smith
  7. Zeke West
  8. Idaho Adventures
  9. Mackay Bar Corporation
  10. Shepp Ranch
  11. Norm Close
  12. Frank Santos
  13. Fred Porter
- (2) Commercial operators will only be permitted to operate the number of boats they used during the 1978 control season and conduct power-boat

activities they engaged in during the 1978 control season which is as follows:

(See Page 51)

- (3) Special use permits will be required for all commercial power-boat operations. These permits will identify the number of boats permitted, the activities authorized and the contingent facilities/activities related. (See #5 below).
- (4) No new permits for commercial use will be considered during the control season.
- (5) Special Use Permits for commercial power-boats are attached to other permitted facilities or activities on the river and will not be considered for transfer except when transferred with the other facility or activity.
- (6) Authorized commercial operators can conduct all activities outside the control season at this time, even though it may become necessary to restrict use in the future.
- (7) The basis for future restrictions, including expansion of the control season, will not be limited to 1978 levels, but should consider more current indicators of demand.

OPERATOR	COMMERCIAL POWER-BOAT ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED BY NUMBER OF BOATS						TOTAL BOATS PERMITTED IN CONTROL SEASON
	**CONTRACTING ACTIVITIES	HUNTING CAMP ACCESS	*JET-BACK ACTIVITIES	PRIVATE LAND ACCESS	LODGE-ACCESS (OWNER-OPER)	SIGHTSEEING FISHING	
Salmon River Lodge	(3)		(3)			(3)	3
Guth Enterprises	(1)					(1)	1
Eakin Ridge Outf. Inc.		(2)					2
Cal Stoddard		(1)			(1)	(1)	1
Jack Smith	(1)		(1)		(2)	(2)	2
Bob Smith	(2)			X	(1)	(1)	1
Zeke West	(1)			X	(1)		1
Idaho Adventures					(1)****		3
Mackay Bar Corp.	(3)			X	(3)	(3)	2
Shepp Ranch	(2)			X	(2)	(2)	1
Norm Close	(1)			X	(1)	(1)	(1)***
Frank Santos							
Fred Porter****							

\* Jet-back activity is considered retrieving any floating party and/or equipment from Vinegar Creek or locations within the River corridor and returning them or it to Corn Creek boat launch.

\*\* Contracting = hauling materials, hay, etc., other than jet back.

\*\*\* Outside of Control Season

\*\*\*\* Above Salmon Falls Only

\*\*\*\*\* With one boat, operating as subcontractor/employee of other permittees.

(c) General River Management

- a Annually monitor vegetative and soil conditions of the following campsites: Devils Toe, Bargamin Creek, Big Mallard, Corey Bar, Rhett Creek, Bull Creek and Horse Creek. Photo transects established at these sites will be read every three years.
- b Primitive toilets may be provided at heavily used campsites.
- c Fire-pans are required by all river boat users camping on National Forest land.
- d By November, 1981, inventory all campsites that can be accessed only by power-boat.
- e A trip permit will be required for any trip taken on the river during the control period. A voluntary registration system will be used outside this period.
- f Develop a human waste disposal plan by 1983. Human waste will be carried out of the river corridor by the user when control season use reaches 9,000 visitors and facilities have been developed or provided for post-trip disposal.
- g A "Pack-In, Pack-Out" policy will remain in effect for the river.
- h By 1982 develop with the river users a code of user ethics which will become part of this plan.
- i When visitor use within the control season reaches 9,000 visitors, a re-evaluation of capacity will be made using the established site transects and capacity of launch and take out sites for evaluation criteria.

c. Tree and Forest Cover

(1) Situation

The canyon is generally forested with open grassy slopes on the southern exposures. Predominant timber species are ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Occasional small stands of lodgepole pine, Engelman

spruce and subalpine fir also occur along with aspen and cottonwood. Northerly aspects are more heavily timbered and contain a higher proportion of Douglas-fir. The southerly aspects tend to support open stands of predominantly ponderosa pine. These stands commonly have understories of Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass and annual grasses and forbs. Tree vegetation is absent on some of the drier slopes. Mountain mahogany commonly occupies some of the rockier dry ridges.

A sizeable orchard exists at Lantz Bar. The orchard covers about two acres and contains about 120 trees of various species. It was planted and maintained for years by Frank Lantz, who lived on the bar. Species present include cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, pears, and numerous varieties of apples. A usable irrigation system for the orchard exists and the trees are in a relatively healthy condition but in need of culturing.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Commercial timber harvest is incompatible with Wild River management.
- (b) The demand for fruit from Lantz Bar Orchard by recreationists will continue to increase.
- (c) Individuals familiar with the history of Frank Lantz will continue their interest in protection of this orchard.

(3) Direction

- (a) Allow no timbercutting in the river corridor except:
  - a for mining purposes
  - b for fire control
  - c for administrative purposes
  - d the cutting of standing dead trees for firewood will be allowed only by permit.
- (b) Maintain the existing orchard at Lantz Bar through irrigation and periodic cultural activities.

- (c) Continue to allow free noncommercial use of the fruit available at Lantz Bar.

d. Range

(1) Situation

In general, the limited forage is in fair to good condition with stable or upward trends. The availability of forage for pack and saddle stock is also limited by the need to make substantial allocation for big game and recreation site protection.

Grazing is now limited to pack and saddle stock associated with administration, private recreationists, and outfitting and guiding. No other domestic grazing is permitted on National Forest land in this segment.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Demand for pack and saddle stock grazing in this section will increase coincident with increases in recreational pursuits.
- (b) Stock will continue to be needed for administrative purposes by the Forest Service.
- (c) Some areas will need to be closed to grazing by pack and saddle stock.

(3) Direction

- (a) Continue to limit domestic livestock grazing on National Forest land to pack and saddle livestock.
- (b) Outfitter-guide holding of pack and saddle stock will not be allowed except on a permit basis.

e. Fish and Wildlife

(1) Situation

Few areas in the United States offer wildlife-viewing opportunities comparable to the Wild River segment of the Salmon River. Big game species abound in this section and attract both photographers and hunters. Bighorn sheep, mountain goat, elk, deer, black bear, moose, and mountain lion are recreationally and economically important. In addition, numerous smaller mammals such as bobcat,

lynx, coyote, beaver, otter, mink, marmot, and racoon inhabit this section. Trapping is increasing due to dramatic increases in fur prices of some of these species in recent years.

The river corridor also supports a wealth of birds. Raptors, upland game birds, waterfowl, cavity nesters, and songbirds are commonly viewed. Two endangered raptors, the bald eagle and peregrine falcon, have been observed in this section; the bald eagle primarily as a winter resident and the peregrine as a migrant or possible summer resident. Other avian predators include hawks, osprey and owls. Standing dead trees (snags) serve as important perches or nest sites for raptors and a variety of cavity nesting birds and mammals.

Riparian habitats along the Salmon River support numerous songbird species while waterfowl use these same habitats for nesting. The canyon bottom and adjacent slopes also provide good upland game bird hunting, especially for grouse, chukar, and quail.

Virtually all of the Wild River corridor is within big game winter range. The River of No Return Wilderness serves as summer range for the big game populations wintering in the corridor. Low water levels and/or ice preclude floating and power-boat use of this segment for only a short period of time, usually December and January. Therefore, intensive river use can and often does occur during the period when big game utilize the corridor in greatest numbers and when they are most susceptible to harassment. Salting to attract big game for viewing by outfitter clientele near campsites is known to occur and this can result in poor distribution of big game and increase the potential for harassment. Hunting seasons, bag limits and limited-permit systems for this area are established and administered by the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

Adjacent to the corridor and between the River of No Return Wilderness and the Gospel-Hump Wilderness is an area under multiple use management with wildlife enhancement as the major objective.

The Wild River supports resident game and non-game fisheries in addition to an anadromous fishery. Steelhead, Dolly Varden, cutthroat, brook and rainbow trout; chinook salmon; whitefish; squawfish; chubs; and suckers are the fish species present. Some of the side drainages to the Salmon River offer good

native fisheries. Steelhead is the most important recreational and economic species in the Wild River section.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Trapping, hunting and fishing will continue to be important recreational pursuits in this section.
- (b) The Wild River corridor will become increasingly important for viewing wildlife, while animals are still occupying winter range.
- (c) Removal of snag trees would reduce habitat for raptors and cavity nesters.
- (d) Likelihood of residency by the endangered bald eagle or peregrine falcon within the corridor may be reduced with increased public pressure.
- (e) Public pressure on adjoining areas outside the corridor will increase.
- (f) Efforts to improve the anadromous fishery will continue.
- (g) Big game range will continue to deteriorate with the suppression of all natural fires.

(3) Direction

- (a) Cutting of snags will be allowed by permit only.
- (b) An intensive wildlife and fish information and education program will be developed for the corridor to advise the public of where and what wildlife they may see, and to improve public awareness of potential wildlife harassment problems.
- (c) No management actions which would adversely affect threatened, endangered or sensitive wildlife and fish species will be undertaken.
- (d) Salting to attract wildlife will not be permitted, except for Idaho Department of Fish and Game programs with prior approval of the Forest Service.
- (e) Information on habitat condition and population levels of game, non-game and threatened or endangered species will be obtained.



- (f) All uses will be coordinated with wildlife needs and wildlife habitat management will be coordinated with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

f. Visual

(1) Situation

The present visual quality in this section is generally superb. Attractive features include a variety of steep mountainous slopes, deep still pools of water and numerous whitewater rapids. Along most of the river, evidence of man's activity is limited to a few parcels of private land, trails, several outfitter camps and a number of abandoned homesteads and mining claims. Management objectives have been to maintain the existing character.

There are some outfitter camps existing that are of poor construction and/or in a rundown condition. These camps are located along the river's edge in full view of river travelers. These camps are in conflict with the visual quality objectives for the corridor. Private dwellings along the river also detract from the natural character of the corridor.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) The exceptional visual qualities will continue to be one of the most important attributes in the river corridor.
- (b) Demand for use of the existing permanent outfitter camps will continue.

(3) Direction

- (a) Maintain or enhance the scenic qualities.
- (b) A landscape architect will be consulted for all activities which could affect the visual resources.

g. Air Quality

(1) Situation

Air is of excellent quality although wildfire occasionally causes smokey conditions. Campfires may cause smokey conditions but this would be localized and would not affect air quality to a major extent. Public Law 95-95, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, require Wild and Scenic Rivers to maintain Class II or better standards.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Fires will continue to affect air quality.
- (b) Air quality will remain high unless threatened by outside pollution sources or wildfire.

(3) Direction

- (a) Maintain the present high quality of air by not permitting activities that would reduce the quality below its present level.
- (b) Management of air quality will be consistent with the adjoining Wilderness areas. Their classification under the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendment direction will be applied to the river corridor.

h. Water

(1) Situation

Water is considered to be of a high quality except for drinking purposes. The river is being monitored to maintain the quality that now exists. Pollution sources are being identified so that remedial action can be taken.

It is doubtful that any of the streams that enter the river would pass State standards for drinking water. The parasite Giardia is known to be present in the water.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Maintaining or enhancing water quality will continue to be important.
- (b) Due to upstream uses and the incidence of Giardia, the river will continue to be unsuitable for drinking purposes without treatment.
- (c) The potential for off-site or upstream pollution sources will increase.
- (d) Recreation use on the river may also further degrade water quality unless controlled.

(3) Direction

- (a) Salmon River water quality monitoring will be continued as identified in the "Water Quality Monitoring Plan" for the Salmon National Forest. Action will be taken to eliminate new pollution sources immediately.
- (b) Users will be made aware of the possibility of Giardia and they will be instructed in the proper method of treating water before drinking.
- (c) Efforts will be made to intensify the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies in helping to protect the water quality.

i. Minerals

(1) Situation

Many mining claims have been located on lands within one-fourth mile of the Salmon River. An inventory of known claims has been made and shows twenty-eight lode claims and twenty-four placer claims between Corn Creek and Long Tom Bar. Mining operations on existing claims will have to be closely monitored and operating plans developed which will minimize environmental damage.

The principle known minerals are gold, copper, and fluorspar with by-products silver and lead. Placer mining for gold received serious attention from about 1862 into the early 1900's. Lode mining has been limited because it was not economically feasible to remove ore from the roadless canyon. Small, localized, high grade placer gold deposits still exist on some of the river bars. During periods of economic depression or high gold prices, such as exist at the present time, interest in working these small deposits increases.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL90-542, October 2, 1968) withdrew the river corridor from all forms of appropriation under mining laws for a period of five years to October 2, 1973. This has been extended, first to October 2, 1976, then to October 2, 1978 and finally until October 2, 1981 under 82 stat. 914 (section 7 (b) (i) ). On October 1, 1973, a request was made by the Department of Agriculture and noted on BLM records to withdraw a one-fourth mile strip

along each side of the Salmon River from all forms of appropriation under ED 10355. This effectively withdrew the land until October 20, 1991 under terms of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The river corridor will continue to be closed to the location of new mining claims pursuant to the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980.

Mining claims which predate the Wild River withdrawal are distributed throughout the river corridor. None of these claims are active at present beyond assessment work, but they could become active in response to increased prices and demands for various metals. Virtually every likely spot along the river has been prospected for placer gold. Some increased activity, with respect to these lode claims, is expected in response to the recent rise in gold prices.

Additional withdrawals have been made on recreation sites along the river. These preclude any appropriation under mining laws.

Recreational mining has recently become popular. Many people are using small suction dredges to work creek and river bottoms for placer gold on weekends and vacations. Dredge and placer mining, in any form, are now prohibited.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) The withdrawal under BLM authority is redundant with the now-permanent legislative withdrawal.
- (b) An interest in recreational mining and development of existing claims will continue.

(3) Direction

- (a) Prepare a list of all mineral withdrawals and update land status records.
- (b) Each Ranger District will keep prospectors and miners aware of all current applicable regulations.
- (c) Observe mining activity to assure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Prepare reports, analysis and statements as necessary.

- (d) District Rangers will coordinate work with appropriate State agencies and owners of patented mining properties to minimize adverse effects of mining and prospecting.
- (e) Recommend redundant BLM withdrawal application be rescinded.

j. Cultural

(1) Situation

Evidence suggests that man first inhabited the Salmon River country 8,000 years ago. White man came to the Salmon River area in the very early 1800's following Lewis and Clark's 1805 expedition.

Considerable inventory of cultural and historic resources has been completed but much of the archeological history still remains unknown. To date there have been 222 archeological sites that have been damaged or destroyed by natural causes and vandalism. Nomination of selected inventoried sites to the National Register of Historic Places is in progress as one management step in protecting these values. The Jim Moore place, an early mining claim, is on the National Register of Historic Places. A cultural resource inventory and management plan is required by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act. If funding is available, this effort would be completed by 1983.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) The historical and archeological resources of the Salmon River will continue to be of interest to area visitors.
- (b) Without increased protection, archeological and historical sites will continue to be damaged by natural causes and vandalism.

(3) Direction

- (a) Comply with appropriate Federal regulations for cultural resources management, including E.O. 11693, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the archeological Resources Protections Act of 1979, and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980.
- (b) Cooperate with agencies, qualified groups and individuals to investigate, evaluate, and interpret cultural resource sites.

- (c) Protect all archeological sites and historic features from resource damage or vandalism.
- (d) Nominate inventoried sites of national significance to the National Register of Historic Places.
- (e) Do not release archeological site location information until a means of protection has been implemented to protect the site.
- (f) Points of interest that can be released to the public will be identified when the river map is revised and a brochure will be developed for a handout to interested public.
- (g) Conduct no surface disturbing activities without advanced archeological review. This includes toilet construction and relocation.

2. Land Uses and Protection

a. Lands

(1) Situation

Most of the land within the river corridor is in the National Forest system. Portions of the Bitterroot, Nezperce, Payette, and Salmon National Forests are included.

Thirteen parcels of private land are partially or totally within the river corridor. These tracts range in size from 5 acres to 120 acres in size. Three of these parcels, Lemhi Bar, Five Mile and Shepp Ranch are subdivided and for sale as small lots or acreages. In addition to the above, residences and/or lodges are located on Yellow Pine Bar, James Ranch, Campbells Ferry, Painter Mill Site, Mackay Bar, Polly Bemis, Allison Ranch and Whitewater Ranch. The remaining two parcels, Painter Bar Mine and Ludwig are presently unoccupied. The county has no zoning or guides for use of the private lands along this river segment.

There are presently fourteen special use permits issued within the corridor for land uses such as water systems, resorts, fishing and hunting camps, telephone and telegraph line, powerplants and fuel storage.

There are presently thirty commercial outfitter permits issued to conduct float trips and another eleven commercial outfitters that utilize powerboats in their operation. These outfitter operations will be discussed under recreation.

There are four hunting outfitter transfer camps located within the river corridor which are used to transfer clients and supplies from powerboats to pack and saddle stock. These camps are not used as base camps and only temporary facilities are permitted during the season of use. These outfitters' base camps are located outside the river corridor and are addressed in the management plans for the Idaho Primitive Area and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. These two former primitive areas are now included in the River of No Return Wilderness.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Interest in subdividing private land will continue.
- (b) Acquisition costs for private land in fee title and/or scenic easement will continue to increase.
- (c) An acquisition plan will be needed to determine what private land interest should be acquired.

(3) Direction

- (a) Cancel or rewrite special use permits to minimize any conflicts with Wild River values.
- (b) Defer decisions to eliminate or relocate special use cabins and lodges until the requirements of section 8 (b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act are met.
- (c) Permit no additional permanent outfitter base camps.
- (d) Pending a site-specific evaluation of private land tracts, the following land acquisition guidelines will be followed:
  - a Fee title acquisition will only be on a willing seller basis and will be considered if the existing development or use is not compatible with Wild River management or the landowner prefers to offer fee title rather than a scenic easement.

b Scenic easements will be designed to perpetuate essentially the environment as it now exists. Subdivisions would not be permitted but new or replacement structures essential for continuing established uses would be permitted providing such structures are harmonious with the natural character of the area.

c Acquisition priority for lands or interests in lands will be based on landowners willingness to sell coupled with an evaluation of the potential adverse effect of private land development on Wild River values.

b. Fire

(1) Situation

Historically, fire has played an important role in this section of the Salmon River canyon with frequent large scale fires.

Lightning is the major cause of wildfires within the river breaks, with the highest frequency of fire starts occurring during July and August and tapering off in mid-September to early November.

Fire ignitions resulting from lightning generally occur on the mid to upper one-third of the canyon slope, with high potential of reaching the canyon bottom as the result of rolling debris. Fire ignitions in the lower one-third of the canyon are normally associated with human activities. Fires starting near the lower slopes often produce fire behavior of rapid spread in flashy fuels and over steep dissected topography associated with the Salmon River canyon often reaching adjacent lands on the upper slopes. Man-caused fire occurrence along the river corridor has remained low, despite the fact that the major use occurs during critical fire conditions that often prevail during this period. Intensified river management and fire prevention contacts have reduced the incidence of man-caused fires.

As this section of the river spans some seventy-nine miles of remote country, fire conditions often change from day to day in varying degrees during the period of use. Fire danger ratings used between one end of the river and the other has not always been consistent and timely. This has occasionally been



confusing to the public in terms of fire use along the river corridor.

Fire effects within the canyon are complex, having both beneficial and adverse impacts depending on time of year, vegetative communities, fuel and weather factors, location and size of area burned.

There is a growing concern that successful fire suppression during the past fifty years has created an abnormal fuel buildup in many portions of the canyon, compounding the potential for large destructive wild fires. This point is well supported by fire management studies and planning in lands adjacent to the river canyon.

Use of prescribed fire as a management tool to reduce fuel buildup and improve wildlife habitat is limited under current regulations. Fire ignition by natural causes (lightning) can be permitted to run its natural course when directed by a Fire Management Plan for that area.

Fire suppression within the remote Salmon River canyon is difficult in terms of tactical and logistical strategies. Rapid initial attack requires helicopter or parachute delivery of manpower and equipment both of which are affected by adverse weather and are very costly. Use of aerial application of chemical fire retardants is often limited to the upper canyon slopes, major ridgetops and wider portions of the river canyon.

Retrieval of fire fighters and equipment from fires within the river canyon requires helicopter pickup or an arduous traverse of hazardous terrain to the river for transportation by power-boat. This is often complicated by a mixed communications system and availability of power-boats.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) The risk and number of man-caused fires will increase with increases in visitor use.
- (b) Fire suppression activities have caused unnatural changes in the ecology of the area.
- (c) Fire is not playing its natural role within the Salmon River Breaks.

- (d) Fire prevention and suppression activities will at times impact recreation use and travel within the river corridor.
- (e) Rapid initial fire suppression will continue to be necessary in some areas to protect private property and provide for public safety.
- (f) Increased interest and reaction to fire management policies will be expressed by the public, outfitters and local and State governments.
- (g) Additional studies are needed to gain an understanding of the role for fire in the ecology of the Salmon River canyon and adjoining lands.

(3) Direction

- (a) Encourage research and administrative studies concerning the ecological role of fire in the Salmon River Canyon.
- (b) Continue present Region One/Region Four fire prevention coordination efforts. Fire danger rating will be based on condition classes at Riggins Fire Center.
- (c) Defer fire management planning to permit fire to play a more natural role until the management plans for the River of No Return and Gospel-Hump Wilderness are completed.
- (d) Until fire management plans are prepared and approved, the following decisions shall apply within the canyon:
  - a Continue to adhere to the current fire control policy.
  - b Continue the use of smoke jumpers, helicopters and retardant aircraft for initial attack on fires.
  - c Consider personnel safety, Wilderness values, suppression costs, natural barriers and the anticipated path of fire spread in making suppression decisions for fires escaping initial attack.
  - d Give preference to suppression methods and equipment which least alter the landscape or disturb the land surface. Bulldozers

or other heavy equipment will not be used to suppress fires unless approved by the Chief.

e Use airplanes, helicopters, chainsaws, pumps, trenchers, generators and other motorized equipment if deemed necessary for suppression purposes upon approval of Forest Supervisors.

f Use primitive means consistent with Wilderness objectives to demobilize fires, except that helicopters may be used to move men and/or equipment in exceptional circumstances with Forest Supervisors approval. Power-boats will be used when feasible.

g Provide for the education of all fire management personnel concerning methods to reduce unnecessary impacts which are associated with suppression activities.

c. Insects and Disease

(1) Situation

The vegetative community within the corridor is constantly affected by both beneficial and detrimental insects and diseases. Epidemic conditions of severe consequences can occur from numerous bark beetle species and defoliating insects. Spruce budworm defoliating problems are expected in the near future.

Numerous other insects will adversely affect visitors. Most prevalent are large populations of yellow jackets which will fluctuate from year to year.

(2) Assumptions

(a) Insects will continue to be active and populations will become epidemic in size occasionally.

(b) Disease conditions will continue at approximately current levels.

(3) Direction

Permit aerial surveys to detect and monitor forest insect and disease outbreaks.

3. Administrative Activities and Improvements

a. Transportation System

(1) Situation

(a) Internal

The river itself provides transportation for the majority of users within the corridor. The entire river can be traversed by power-boats, rafts, drift boats, kayaks and whitewater canoes, depending upon the craft, boatmen and water level. Very high water, during the spring runoff, sometimes precludes safe travel on any craft and during the winter, ice usually halts boating of all types for some period of time. The duration of this period varies from year to year. Very low water in late summer and early fall also limits travel by power-boats. Power-boats are used to carry supplies and people throughout the area.

On the 77.6 miles of trail within the corridor, 51.7 miles actually follow the river. No through trail exists to accommodate hiking or horse travel from Corn Creek to Vinegar Creek. A previous study concluded that such a trail does not appear to be feasible or desirable at present because of high construction costs and because it would stimulate additional use in the corridor and create competition for campsites along the river between boaters and hikers or horsemen. Of the 51.7 miles of trail along the river, only 1.4 miles between Vinegar Creek and Long Tom Bar and 12.3 miles between Corn Creek and Dwyer Creek are readily accessible by road. An additional 24.1 miles between Painter Bar and Deer Park can be reached via the primitive Mackay Bar Road.

(b) External

Two primitive roads provide access within the Wild portion of the river corridor. The Mallard Creek road provides access to a developed public campground on the river and to the Whitewater Ranch. The Mackay Bar Road provides access to a resort owned by Mackay Bar Corporation and extends upriver approximately three miles to Painter Bar. The road is used to haul supplies to the resort and as trail access.

Airfields provide access at Allison Ranch, Whitewater Ranch, Campbells Ferry, Mackay Bar, James Ranch and Shepp Ranch. All of these strips are on private land and all are short and suitable only for experienced pilots. The Mackay Bar Strip is the largest and receives the heaviest use.

Most major drainages have trails which lead from the river into the back-country. Access to these trails is most accessible by boat. The river provides one of the primary transportation routes for visitors to the River of No Return and Gospel-Hump Wilderness areas. Outfitters and guides generally transport their clients and equipment to a trailhead along the river by power-boat and then take them into the backcountry on horseback. Two pack bridges cross the Wild Section of the river to facilitate getting stock to these trailheads, one at Mackay Bar and one at Campbells Ferry Ranch. Two other pack bridges outside the Wild Section of the river also provide access to the backcountry and indirectly to the trailheads. These are Stoddard Pack Bridge about six miles above Corn Creek and Wind River Pack Bridge about three miles below Long Tom Bar. An additional bridge was proposed several years ago near the mouth of Disappointment Creek to access Disappointment and Chamberlain Creek from the existing trail along the river from Corn Creek. The decision concerning this bridge has been deferred at the present time. At present, stock must swim the river to reach Disappointment Creek and must be brought down from Chamberlain airstrip to meet parties at Chamberlain Creek.

About four miles of new trails would be necessary to connect the proposed pack bridge with the Chamberlain Creek Trail.

(c) Portals

There are two major access points to the Wild section of the river, Corn Creek and Vinegar Creek. Corn Creek is reached from Salmon, Idaho via U. S. Highway 93 and the Salmon River Road No. 60030. From North Fork to Spring Creek the Salmon River Road is a double-lane paved road with an asphalt stabilized surface. Design speed for this 15 mile segment is 40 miles per hour. The remainder of the road to

Corn Creek, about 32 miles, is a double-lane native-surface road. Maintenance of this section is difficult because of boulders and oversized particles in the surface. Available funds for maintenance are not sufficient to do the needed job and the road surface is often rough, washboarded, and dusty.

The condition of the road coupled with high traffic volumes and often excessive speed employed by users makes travel hazardous during high use periods. This road segment includes three major bridges. These bridges are all adequate and in fair to good repair.

Vinegar Creek is reached from U. S. 95 and Riggins, Idaho via Road No. 1614. This is a good quality gravel surface single land road from Highway 95 to Spring Bar, a distance of about eight miles. For the next approximately 18 miles the road is narrow and rough with a native surface and poor alignment. This section of the road can be hazardous during periods of high use. It includes bridges over the Little Salmon River near Riggins and over the Main Salmon River at Lake Creek and Manning-Crevise.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) The existing transportation system will continue in use during the life of this plan.
- (b) A full-length river trail would be very expensive and will increase user competition for available campsites.
- (c) Visitor use will continue to increase regardless of what is done with the trails and access roads.
- (d) Demand for improved facilities will increase with increased use.
- (e) The ratio of foot travelers to horse travelers will increase.
- (f) Some trail sections will continue to be washed out with high water until relocated.

(3) Direction

- (a) Maintain trails and bridges to a standard that permits safe travel without soil erosion and sedimentation of waterways.
- (b) Continue use of the Whitewater and Mackay Bar-Painter Bar Road sections that are located in the River corridor through the life of this plan or until Forest Land Management Plans direct otherwise.
- (c) Construct no through trail paralleling the river within the River corridor.
- (d) No new trails or bridges will be constructed until the River of No Return and Gospel-Hump Wilderness Management Plans are completed.
- (e) Reconstruct trails as necessary to standards that provide reasonably safe passage, aid in the dispersal of visitors into adjacent Wildernesses and minimize erosion. All trails will be maintained to at least level II.
- (f) Replacement of bridges will be the responsibility of the Forest on whose inventory the improvement is carried.
- (g) Consider location, design, and material when reconstructing bridges and trails in order to be as compatible with the Wild River environment while providing for a sound, durable structure from the engineering standpoint.

b. Signing and Boundary Posting

(1) Situation

At the present time there are a few signs left within this segment of the river. A number of private boaters have had trouble orienting themselves with the River Map, due to the lack of signs. Interpretive signs at points of interest along the river corridor have been requested by a number of users. Informational signs at launch and take-out points are not adequate.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) A few signs placed at strategic locations would provide adequate orientation when used with the map.

- (b) Signing needs within the river corridor may not coincide with adjacent Wilderness signing direction.

(3) Direction

- (a) Signs will be erected at the mouth of some major streams to orient the private boater to their location on the river (see Safety section).

Major streams that will be signed are:

- a Horse Creek
- b Chamberlain Creek
- c Bargamin Creek
- d Richardson Creek
- e Rhett Creek
- f Indian Creek
- g Sheep Creek
- h Bear Creek

- (b) Rapids will not be signed.

- (c) Signs will conform to standards for Wild and Scenic Rivers.

c. Communication Systems

(1) Situation

Present river communications although workable, are cumbersome at best.

Dependable communications within the river corridor are essential for administration, law enforcement, search and rescue, and fire prevention and suppression.

To contact a patrolman on the river from North Fork requires one and frequently two relays via lookout. Messages are often delayed or misunderstood. This system functions only when all lookouts are manned along the river corridor.

There is a private backcountry shortwave radio system in use by several private landowners and lodges that is used for emergencies.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Increased direct communication needs will result from intensified river management.



(b) Present lookout repeater stations will not be in service during early and late season administrative trips on the river.

(c) An affordable administrative communication system can be devised for use in the corridor.

(3) Direction

Salmon and Nezperce Forests' radio technicians will develop a plan for an administrative communication system for the river corridor.

d. Motorized and Mechanical Uses

(1) Situation

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act (PL 96-312) provides for administration of the classified River under regulations of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(2) Assumptions

Requests by various interest groups to use motorized equipment will occur.

(3) Direction

Chainsaw use on National Forest land will be authorized by permit only. Permitted use will be very restricted during the control season.

e. Visitor Controls

(1) Situation

Since 1976, permits have been required to float the river during the period June 20 - September 7. Private parties apply in December and January for permits and assignments are made during early February using a computerized lottery.

Three private launches per day with maximum party size of thirty persons are permitted. There are 240 private launches per season.

Twenty-seven commercial outfitters provide services. Outfitter launch dates are pre-assigned to allow them to book trips early in the year. Five commercial parties of maximum party size of thirty persons are allowed to launch daily.

Outside the control period there have been no launch limits for float-boaters. Power-boaters and other user groups have not been restricted in any way.

(2) Assumptions

As visitor use increases, additional controls may be required to protect the resource and reduce user conflicts.

(3) Direction

Continue to control the number of visitors allowed to use the river in conformance with the objectives outlined in the recreation section of this plan.

f. Administrative Organization and Responsibilities

(1) Situation

This Wild River study corridor has been administered since 1974 by the Salmon River Ranger District, Nezperce National Forest and North Fork Ranger District, Salmon National Forest. This administrative agreement includes lands of the Nezperce, Payette, Salmon and Bitterroot National Forests. Six Ranger Districts within two Regions are involved.

(a) Direct Management Responsibilities

The administrative agreement recognizes Salmon Falls as the administrative boundary between the two managing districts. Responsibilities have been assigned as follows: NF = North Fork District, SR = Salmon River District, Both = both districts within their assigned boundary.

a Reservation system for private float trips, NF.

b Schedule commercial float trips above Vinegar Creek. Process applications and issue permits for commercial floating originating above Vinegar Creek, NF.

c Trip permit issuance and issuance of numbered garbage bags, NF.

d Process applications and administer all other special uses permitted, BOTH.

- e Maintenance, construction and improvement of all campsites and recreation facilities including launch and take-out sites, BOTH.
- f Enforce laws, rules and regulations including the processing of violations and preparation of trespass reports, BOTH.
- g Fire prevention and VIS contacts, BOTH.
- h Maintenance of roads, trails, bridges and solid waste cleanup such as garbage and old tires, BOTH.
- i Issuance and preparation of handouts used in conjunction with river boating, permits and reservations, BOTH.
- j Maintenance of water level gauge at Corn Creek, NF.
- k Implementation of all other management decisions listed in this plan, BOTH.
- l Retrieval of completed trip permits and spot checking of numbered garbage sacks, BOTH.

(b) Coordination with Other Districts and Forests

- a The North Fork and Salmon River Districts will work closely with each other, fully coordinating their management efforts.
- b When special use applications involve the Payette or Bitterroot National Forests, these forests will have an opportunity to review and comment on the application reports before permits are issued.
- c Copies of all correspondence involving lands on the Payette and Bitterroot Forests will be forwarded to the respective Forest Supervisors for their information.
- d A coordination meeting will be held as needed with representatives from the four National Forests.
- e The two River Districts will coordinate with the appropriate National Forests and Ranger Districts on all management plans or activities that influence lands beyond the river corridor.

- f Fire suppression will continue to be the responsibility of each Ranger District adjacent to the river, although the river patrols will take immediate action on any fire they encounter.
- g Fire management, pre-attack and unit Land Management plans will continue to be the responsibility of the Ranger District adjacent to each section of the river. The appropriate River District will be involved in the preparation of these plans.
- h The two River Districts will cooperate with adjacent National Forests and Ranger Districts in arranging transportation or providing information.
- i The two River Districts will jointly prepare a fire prevention action plan each year and review it with the other National Forests and Ranger Districts.
- j The Salmon River and North Fork Districts jointly review RIM reporting direction and formulate a process for meeting RIM input requirements. The two managing Districts will notify each administrative unit with RIM reporting responsibilities for the River corridor of the reporting procedures and annually supply any data or use figures necessary for providing RIM inputs.

(c) Coordination with Other Agencies

Each Ranger District will cooperate with other Federal Agencies and the State of Idaho in areas of mutual management concerns. Contacts should include Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, State of Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, Idaho Department of Public Lands, U.S. Coast Guard and the Interagency Whitewater Committee.

The existing management agreement between the Forest Service Administrative Units having jurisdiction along the river has been working fairly well. A significant amount of additional time is utilized by coordinating under a management agreement than possibly would be necessary under single unit management.

Activities which have been difficult to coordinate include administrative powerboat use, fire prevention techniques and outfitter camp operations as they relate to adjacent administrative units outside the corridor.

Another problem occurs in the budget planning area where units program somewhat independently of each other. In many instances one unit will have budgetary program emphasis while the other unit is de-emphasizing because of other budget restraints.

On-the-ground communications have been improved recently with multi-Forest radio capability on the patrol boat.

Interdistrict communications have been difficult because of the distance involved. The annual inter-district coordination meeting helps but is probably not adequate.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Additional coordination will be needed as growth of public use creates larger workload.
- (b) Decision continuity between units and individuals will remain important.
- (c) Coordination between managers administering adjacent Wilderness resources will become extremely important as adjacent plans are implemented.
- (d) River management objectives will need to be integrated into individual Forest management plans.
- (e) Energy conservation programs will increase difficulties of administration and coordination.

(3) Direction

- (a) The present administrative system will be maintained.
- (b) The Salmon River and North Fork Districts will meet at least twice annually to coordinate activities.
- (c) The two Districts will consider inter-forest program budget coordination in the river corridor

so as to allocate dollars with the same objectives in mind.

- (d) The two Districts will prepare an activity report annually for adjacent Forest units.
- (e) Investigate the feasibility of the Salmon River District administering all private power-boat permits.
- (f) The North Fork and Salmon River Districts will administer the commercial power-boat permits. Each District will administer the permits for the power-boat permittees whose base of operation or home is within their respective zone.
- (g) River Patrol:

a Power-boats will be used as follows:

- (1) Patrols when fire prevention is the primary objective during very high and extreme fire conditions.
- (2) Primary and pre- and post-control season.
- (3) Fire control transportation or to meet law enforcement needs.
- (4) For special administrative trips where time is limited.
- (5) All adjacent units will coordinate any proposed power-boat use with the Salmon River or North Fork Ranger District.

b Raft patrol will be used as necessary, on routine patrols during June through early September. Emphasis will be on cleanup and maintenance rather than visitor contact.

g. Visitor Information

(1) Situation

Information services are available at the North Fork and Salmon River District Offices or at the Corn Creek launch site. Some information is also available during the control period at Lantz Bar and Vinegar Creek. Information that is available consists of

water levels, type of equipment needed, difficulty of rapids, and what a visitor going downriver may expect to do and see.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Information service will continue to be an important Forest Service function.
- (b) Improved visitor information service will be needed if management objectives are to be met.
- (c) Need for Information and Education programs will increase and should be accented toward minimum impact camping and boating safety.

(3) Direction

- (a) Information service will be continued at the North Fork Office, Salmon River District Office, Corn Creek, Lantz Bar and Vinegar Creek.
- (b) Services will be expanded at Corn Creek to include video, handouts and increased emphasis on safety and low-impact camping.
- (c) A new river map will be developed that will place more emphasis on safety and will be designed to better orient the visitor to their location on the river. The map will be developed in a time-log-float format.
- (d) Information services will be expanded at Vinegar Creek to emphasize power-boat use safety and minimum impact camping techniques.

h. Structure and Improvements

(1) Situation

There are five outfitter operations under special use permit that presently have semi-permanent or permanent structures. These structures are in various levels of repair. There has been some negotiation in the past to relocate one outfitter lodge unit and remove the temporary tent frame camp of another outfitter. Action on these cases has been deferred pending River and Wilderness management planning.

There are a number of structures in the corridor including several abandoned old cabins. These are remnants of past mining or homesteading activities along the river and are points of interest that recreationists like to visit and photograph. The Jim Moore cabin has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Others will be evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Forest Service structures include several primitive type toilet buildings located at heavily used campsites and the cabins at Lantz Bar.

The Lantz Bar structures include a Forest Service Visitor Center and the old cabin and shop of Frank Lantz. The Visitor Center was constructed in approximately 1966 and is currently being used by a Forest Service River Host stationed there from June to September. This River Host provides information to the recreation visitors that stop at Lantz Bar.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) It is desirable to retain the Lantz Bar Visitor Center during the life of this plan.
- (b) Outfitters will continue to request authorization for structures of a permanent or semi-permanent nature.
- (c) Nominations of old cabins that qualify for the National Register of Historic Places will continue.
- (d) Construction of primitive-type toilets will be needed to maintain sanitation standards within the corridor unless other alternatives are made mandatory.
- (e) No structures can be removed or modified pending completion and evaluation of an inventory (PL 96-312).

(3) Direction

- (a) The plans for the Lantz Bar Visitor Center will be deferred until the requirements of section 8 of P.L. 96-312 are met.
- (b) No new structures will be permitted except for safety or sanitation.



1. Safety

(1) Situation

Inherent safety hazards exist regardless of the water level but increase with high water. Private floaters have been advised not to float the river at extreme hazard levels. Private parties who obviously appear to lack river running experience may also be advised not to run at high hazard levels.

A river flow advisory system was established in 1975 and is as follows:

<u>CORN CREEK RAMP</u> <u>WATER LEVEL MARK</u>	<u>VOLUME</u>	<u>BOATING HAZARD</u>
0.5'	2401cfs	LOW
1.0'	3279cfs	LOW
1.5'	4303cfs	LOW
2.0'	5479cfs	MODERATE
2.5'	6809cfs	MODERATE
3.0'	8294cfs	MODERATE
3.5'	9939cfs	MODERATE
4.0'	11744cfs	HIGH
4.5'	13713cfs	HIGH
5.0'	15846cfs	HIGH
5.5'	18154cfs	HIGH
6.0'	20613cfs	HIGH
6.5'	23251cfs	EXTREME
7.0'	26060cfs	EXTREME
7.5'	29042cfs	EXTREME
8.0'	32189cfs	EXTREME

The State of Idaho has been depended upon to regulate items of commercial operator safety through State Outfitter and Guide Regulations. Considerable debate has occurred for some time over the need to sign rapids so as to advise users of their presence. This has not been a problem for commercial outfitters who know the river but has been a problem for some private parties who have trouble orienting themselves with the river map. Debate has also occurred over the need to provide information as to how a person should negotiate various rapids.

A safety bulletin on water quality is now being prepared for users who will float the Salmon River.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Personal injury accidents will increase in proportion to use.
- (b) Fatalities are possible and more likely as risk exposure increases.
- (c) Increased emphasis should be placed on proper drinking water treatment.
- (d) Inexperienced boaters will continue to acquire skills on the main Salmon.
- (e) There is a need for an accurate map or a time-log float diary for river runners.
- (f) Signing will aid private floaters in locating themselves and reduce accident potential.

(3) Direction

- (a) River management objectives are important to understanding the need for these decisions.
- (b) Management emphasis will be placed on providing services for low experience level users who wish to acquire skills they can use on more technical rivers.
- (c) Orientation signing will occur within the corridor (see Signing section).
- (d) Advice on drinking water quality problems will be provided to the users.
- (e) An accident records system will be implemented so as to identify target causes.
- (f) An overall philosophy of advice and recommendations will be continued.
- (g) Boating-hazard water levels will not be a reason to close the river to boaters.

j. Research

(1) Situation

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act clearly implies the value of designated rivers to science. Moreover, scientific research can guide the land manager in

assessing means of managing and protecting river attributes and making sound decisions compatible with the Act.

Though some research has been conducted previously in the river corridor, much more information is needed in a wide range of study areas to facilitate effective management of the river resources. To a variable extent and for some resources (e.g., wildlife, watershed), scientific investigations outside and adjacent to the river corridor would have implications towards resource protection and management within the corridor.

(2) Assumptions

- (a) Researchers will continue to express interest in conducting scientific studies in the river corridor.
- (b) There is a continuing need for research studies in the Wild River corridor.
- (c) Research findings can provide valuable information to the land manager.
- (d) Some proposed research studies will be more desirable and have a higher priority than others.

(3) Direction

- (a) Permit research projects in the Wild River corridor on wildlife and fish resources, recreational use, human carrying capacities, cultural resource and methodologies for monitoring ecological and sociological carrying capacity.
- (b) Proposed research projects will be evaluated on a case by case basis by the managing unit as to the project's desirability, priority, and compatibility.
- (c) All proposals for research will be coordinated through the North Central Forest Experiment Station which is the Forest Service's research-oriented unit for Wild and Scenic River Studies.



#### IV. APPENDICES

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

Section 9, Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980

Boundary Description

Map(s)



## Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

- Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 906, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1271-1287)

Sec. 1. (a) This Act may be cited as the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act." (16 U.S.C. 1271 (note))

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes. (16 U.S.C. 1271)

(c) The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by instituting a national wild and scenic rivers system, by designating the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may be added to the system from time to time. (16 U.S.C. 1272)

Sec. 2. (a) The national wild and scenic rivers system shall comprise rivers (i) that are authorized for inclusion therein by Act of Congress, or (ii) that are designated as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by or pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State or States through which they flow, that are to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State or States concerned, that are found by the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the Governor of the State or the Governors of the States concerned, or a person or persons thereunto duly appointed by him or them, to meet the criteria

established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as he may prescribe, and that are approved by him for inclusion in the system, including upon application of the Governor of the State concerned, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Maine, and that segment of the Wolf River, Wisconsin, which flows through Langlade County. Upon receipt of an application under clause (ii) of this subsection, the Secretary shall notify the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and publish such application in the Federal Register. Each river designated under clause (ii) shall be administered by the State or political subdivision thereof without expense to the United States other than for administration and management of federally owned lands. For purposes of the preceding sentence, amounts made available to any State or political subdivision under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 or any other provision of law shall not be treated as an expense to the United States. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to provide for the transfer to, or administration by, a State or local authority of any federally owned lands which are within the boundaries of any river included within the system under clause (ii).

(b) A wild, scenic or recreational river area eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to in section 1, subsection (b) of this Act. Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:

(1) Wild river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

(2) Scenic river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

(3) Recreational river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past (16 U.S.C. 1273)

Sec. 3. (a) The following rivers and the land adjacent thereto are hereby designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system:

(1) CLEARWATER, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.—The Middle Fork from the town of Kooskia upstream to the town of Lowell; the Lochsa River from its junction with the Selway at Lowell forming the Middle Fork, upstream to the Powell Ranger Station; and the Selway River from Lowell upstream to its origin; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) ELEVEN POINT, MISSOURI.—The segment of the river extending downstream from Thomasville to State Highway 142; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.



(3) FEATHER, CALIFORNIA.—The entire Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of its tributary streams one kilometer south of Beckwourth, California; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) RIO GRANDE, NEW MEXICO.—The segment extending from the Colorado State line downstream to the State Highway 96 crossing, and the lower four miles of the Red River; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) ROGUE, OREGON.—The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge; to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior or Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of said Departments or as directed by the President.

(6) SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.—The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the dam near Gordon, Wisconsin, and its tributary, the Namekagon, from Lake Namekagon downstream to its confluence with the Saint Croix; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That except as may be required in connection with items (a) and (b) of this paragraph, no funds available to carry out the provisions of this Act may be expended for the acquisition or development of lands in connection with, or for administration under this Act of, that portion of the Saint Croix River between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, until sixty days after the date on which the Secretary has transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives a proposed cooperative agreement between the Northern States Power Company and the United States (a) whereby the company agrees to convey to the United States, without charge, appropriate interests in certain of its lands between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, including the company's right, title, and interest to approximately one hundred acres per mile, and (b) providing for the use and development of other lands and interests in land retained by the company between said points adjacent to the river in a manner which shall complement and not be inconsistent with the purposes for which the lands and interests in land donated by the company are administered under this Act. Said agreement may also include provision for State or local governmental participation as authorized under subsection (e) of section 10 of this Act.

(7) SALMON, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.—From its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(8) WOLF, WISCONSIN.—From the Langlade-Menominee County line downstream to Keshena Falls; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(9) LOWER SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.—The segment between the dam near Taylor Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River: *Provided*, (i) That the upper twenty-seven miles of this river segment shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and (ii) That the lower twenty-five miles shall be designated by the Secretary upon his approval of an application for such designation made by the Governors of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

(10) CHATTOOGA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA.—The Segment from 0.8 mile below Cashiers Lake in North Carolina to Tugaloo Reservoir, and the West Fork Chattooga River from its junction with Chattooga upstream 7.3 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Proposed Wild and Scenic Chattooga River and Corridor Boundary', dated August 1973; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph (10) [May 10, 1974]: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$5,200,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$809,000 for development.

(11) RAPID RIVER, IDAHO.—The segment from the headwaters of the main stem to the national forest boundary and the segment of the West Fork from the wilderness boundary downstream to the confluence with the main stem, as a wild river.

(12) SNAKE, IDAHO AND OREGON.—The segment from Hells Canyon Dam downstream to Pittsburgh Landing, as a wild river; and the segment from Pittsburgh Landing downstream to an eastward extension of the north boundary of section 1, township 5 north, range 47 east, Willamette meridian, as a scenic river.

(13) FLATHEAD, MONTANA.—The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to the Hungry Horse Reservoir, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Flathead Wild and Scenic River Boundary Location' dated February 1976; to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of such Departments or as directed by the President. Action required to be taken under subsection (b) of this section shall be taken within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph. For the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$6,719,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

(14) MISSOURI, MONTANA.—The segment from Fort Benton one hundred and forty-nine miles downstream to Robinson Bridge, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Missouri Breaks Freeflowing River Proposal', dated October 1975, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. For the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$1,800,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

(15) OBED, TENNESSEE.—The segment from the western edge of the Catoosa Wildlife Management Area to the confluence with the Emory River; Clear Creek from the Morgan County line to the confluence with the Obed River, Daddys Creek from the Morgan County line to the confluence with the Obed River; and the Emory River from the confluence with the Obed River to the Nemo bridge as generally depicted and

classified on the stream classification map dated December 1973.

(16) PERE MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.—The segment downstream from the junction of the Middle and Little South Branches to its junction with United States Highway 31 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Proposed Boundary Location, Pere Marquette Wild and Scenic River,'; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) with respect to the segment referred to in this paragraph within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph. Any development or management plan prepared pursuant to subsection (b) shall include (a) provisions for the dissemination of information to river users and (b) such regulations relating to the recreational and other uses of the river as may be necessary in order to protect the area comprising such river (including lands contiguous or adjacent thereto) from damage or destruction by reason of overuse and to protect its scenic, historic, esthetic and scientific values. Such regulations shall further contain procedures and means which shall be utilized in the enforcement of such development and management plan. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$8,125,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands and \$402,000 for development.

(17) RIO GRANDE, TEXAS.—The segment on the United States side of the river from river mile 842.3 above Mariscal Canyon downstream to river mile 651.1 at the Terrell-Val Verde County line; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary shall, within two years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, take such action with respect to the segment referred to in this paragraph as is provided for under subsection (b). The action required by such subsection (b) shall be undertaken by the Secretary, after consultation with the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and appropriate officials of the State of Texas and its political subdivisions. The development plan required by subsection (b) shall be construed to be a general management plan only for the United States side of the river and such plan shall include, but not be limited to, the establishment of a detailed boundary which shall include an average of not more than 160 acres per mile. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be in conflict with—

(A) the commitments or agreements of the United States made by or in pursuance of the treaty between the United States and Mexico regarding the utilization of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington, February 1944 (59 Stat. 1219), or

(B) the treaty between the United States and Mexico regarding maintenance of the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the international boundary between the United States and Mexico signed November 23, 1970.

For purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$1,650,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$1,800,000 for development.

(18) SKAGIT, WASHINGTON.—The segment from the pipeline crossing at Sedro-Woolley upstream to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek; the Cascade River from its mouth to the junction of its North and South Forks; the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Suiatle River from its mouth to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to its junction with Elliott Creek; the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Skagit River—River Area Boundary'; all segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Riprapping related to natural channels with natural rock along the shorelines of the Skagit segment to preserve and protect agricultural land shall not be considered inconsistent with the values for which such segment is designated. After consultation with affected Federal agencies, State and local government and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) with respect to the segments referred to in this paragraph within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph; as part of such action, the Secretary of Agriculture shall investigate that portion of the North Fork of the Cascade River from its confluence with the South Fork to the boundary of the North Cascades National Park and if such portion is found to qualify for inclusion, it shall be treated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System designated under this section upon publication by the Secretary of notification to that effect in the Federal Register. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$11,734,000 for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands and not more than \$332,000 for development.

(19) UPPER DELAWARE RIVER, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The segment of the Upper Delaware River from the confluence of the East and West branches below Hancock, New York, to the existing railroad bridge immediately downstream of Cherry Island in the vicinity of Sparrow Bush, New York, as depicted on the boundary map entitled 'The Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River', dated April 1978; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Subsection (b) of this section shall not apply, and the boundaries and classifications of the river shall be as specified on the map referred to in the preceding sentence, except to the extent that such boundaries or classifications are modified pursuant to section 705(c) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. Such boundaries and classifications shall be published in the Federal Register and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. For purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

(20) DELAWARE, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NEW JERSEY.—The segment from the point where the river crosses the northern boundary of the Delaware Water Gap Na-

tional Recreation Area to the point where the river crosses the southern boundary of such recreation area; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. For purposes of carrying out this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary. Action required to be taken under subsection (b) of this section with respect to such segment shall be taken within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph, except that, with respect to such segment, in lieu of the boundaries provided for in such subsection (b), the boundaries shall be the banks of the river. Any visitors facilities established for purposes of use and enjoyment of the river under the authority of the Act establishing the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area shall be compatible with the purposes of this Act and shall be located at an appropriate distance from the river.

(21) AMERICAN, CALIFORNIA.—The North Fork from a point 0.3 mile above Health Springs downstream to a point approximately 1,000 feet upstream of the Colfax-Iowa Hill Bridge, including the Gold Run Addition Area, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Boundary Maps' contained in Appendix I of the document dated January 1978 and entitled 'A Proposal: North Fork American Wild and Scenic River' published by the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; to be designated as a wild river and to be administered by agencies of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of such Departments or as directed by the President. Action required to be taken under subsection (b) shall be taken within one year after the date of the enactment of this paragraph; in applying such subsection (b) in the case of the Gold Run Addition Area, the acreage limitation specified therein shall not apply and in applying section 6(g) (3), January 1 of the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which this paragraph is enacted shall be substituted for January 1, 1967. For purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$850,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land and not more than \$765,000 for development.

(22) MISSOURI RIVER, NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA.—The segment from Gavins Point Dam, South Dakota, fifty-nine miles downstream to Ponca State Park, Nebraska, as generally depicted in the document entitled 'Review Report for Water Resources Development, South Dakota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana', prepared by the Division Engineer, Missouri River Division, Corps of Engineers, dated August 1977 (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the 'August 1977 Report'). Such segment shall be administered as a recreational river by the Secretary. The Secretary shall enter into a written cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) for construction and maintenance of bank stabilization work and appropriate recreational development. After public notice and consultation with the State and local governments, other interested organizations and associations, and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required pursuant to subsection (b) within one year from the date of enactment of this section. In administering such river, the Secretary shall, to the extent, and in a manner, consistent with this section—

(A) provide (i) for the construction by the United States of such recreation river features and streambank stabilization structures as the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) deems necessary and advisable in connection with the segment designated by this paragraph, and (ii) for the operation and maintenance of all streambank stabilization structures constructed in connection with such segment (including both structures constructed before the date of enactment of this paragraph and structures constructed after such date, and including both structures constructed under the authority of this section and structures constructed under the authority of any other Act); and

(B) permit access for such pumping and associated pipelines as may be necessary to assure an adequate supply of water for owners of land adjacent to such segment and for fish, wildlife, and recreational uses outside the river corridor established pursuant to this paragraph.

The streambank structures to be constructed and maintained under subparagraph (A) shall include, but not be limited to, structures at such sites as are specified with respect to such segment on pages 62 and 63 of the August 1977 Report, except that sites for such structures may be relocated to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) by reason of physical changes in the river or river area. The Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) shall condition the construction or maintenance of any streambank stabilization structure or of any recreational river feature at any site under subparagraph (A) (i) upon the availability to the United States of such land and interests in land in such ownership as he deems necessary to carry out such construction or maintenance and to protect and enhance the river in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Administration of the river segment designated by this paragraph shall be in coordination with, and pursuant to the advice of a Recreational River Advisory Group which may be established by the Secretary. Such Group may include in its membership, representatives of the affected States and political subdivisions thereof, affected Federal agencies, and such organized private groups as the Secretary deems desirable. Notwithstanding the authority to the contrary contained in subsection 6(a) of this Act, no land or interests, in land may be acquired without the consent of the owner: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the acreage within the designated river boundaries may be acquired in less than fee title without the consent of the owner, in such instance of the Secretary's determination that activities are occurring, or threatening to occur thereon which constitute serious damage or threat to the integrity of the river corridor, in accordance with the values for which this river was designated. For purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$21,000,000, for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development.

(23) SAINT JOE, IDAHO.—The segment above the confluence of the North Fork of the Saint Joe River to Spruce Tree Campground, as a recreational river; the segment above Spruce Tree Campground to Sanit Joe Lake, as a wild river, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Saint Joe River Cor-

ridor Map' on file with the Chief of the Forest Service and dated September 1978; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the classification of the Saint Joe River under this paragraph and the subsequent development plan for the river prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture shall at no time interfere with or restrict the maintenance, use, or access to existing or future roads within the adjacent lands nor interfere with or restrict present use of or future construction of bridges across that portion of the Saint Joe designated as a 'recreational river' under this paragraph. Dredge or placer mining shall be prohibited within the banks or beds of the main stem of the Saint Joe and its tributary streams in their entirety above the confluence of the main stem with the North Fork of the river. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of sand and gravel above the high water mark of the Saint Joe River and its tributaries within the river corridor by or under the authority of any public body or its agents for the purposes of construction or maintenance of roads. The Secretary shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph. For the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$1,000,000 for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

(b) The agency charged with the administration of each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by subsection (a) of this section shall, within one year from the date of this Act (except where a different date is provided in subsection (a)), establish detailed boundaries therefor (which boundaries shall include an average of not more than three hundred and twenty acres per mile on both sides of the river); determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act best fit the river or its various segments; and prepare a plan for necessary developments in connection with its administration in accordance with such classification. Said boundaries, classification, and development plans shall be published in the Federal Register and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. (16 U.S.C. 1274)

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and submit to the President reports on the suitability or unsuitability for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system. The President shall report to the Congress his recommendations and proposals with respect to the designation of each such river or section thereof under this Act. Such studies shall be completed and such reports shall be made to the Congress with respect to all rivers named in subparagraphs 5(a)(1) through (27) of this Act no later than October 2, 1978. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers (i) with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, and (ii) which possess the greatest proportion of private lands within their

areas. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

Each report, including maps and illustrations, shall show among other things the area included within the report; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that such administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document.

(b) Before submitting any such report to the President and the Congress, copies of the proposed report shall, unless it was prepared jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, and to the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and, unless the lands proposed to be included in the area are already owned by the United States or have already been authorized for acquisition by Act of Congress, the Governor of the State or States in which they are located or an officer designated by the Governor to receive the same. Any recommendations or comments on the proposal which the said officials furnish the Secretary or Secretaries who prepared the report within ninety days of the date on which the report is submitted to them, together with the Secretary's or Secretaries' comments thereon, shall be included with the transmittal to the President and the Congress.

(c) Before approving or disapproving for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system any river designated as a wild, scenic or recreational river by or pursuant to an act of a State legislature, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit the proposal to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and shall evaluate and give due weight to any recommendations or comments which the said officials furnish him within ninety days of the date on which it is submitted to them. If he approves the proposed inclusion, he shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register. (16 U.S.C. 1275)

Sec. 5. (a) The following rivers are hereby designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system:

- (1) Allegheny, Pennsylvania; The segment from its mouth to the town of Easy Brady, Pennsylvania.
- (2) Bruneau, Idaho: The entire main stem.



- (3) Buffalo, Tennessee: The entire river.
- (4) Chattooga, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia: The entire river.
- (5) Clarion, Pennsylvania: The segment between Ridgway and its confluence with the Allegheny River.
- (6) Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York: The segment from Hancock, New York, to Matamoras, Pennsylvania.
- (7) Flathead, Montana: The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to Hungry Horse Reservoir.
- (8) Gasconade, Missouri: The entire river.
- (9) Illinois, Oregon: The entire river.
- (10) Little Beaver, Ohio: The segment of the North and Middle Forks of the Little Beaver River in Columbiana County from a point in the vicinity of Negly and Elkton, Ohio, downstream to a point in the vicinity of East Liverpool, Ohio.
- (11) Little Miami, Ohio: That segment of the main stem of the river, exclusive of its tributaries, from a point at the Warren-Clermont County line at Loveland, Ohio, upstream to the sources of Little Miami including North Fork.
- (12) Maumee, Ohio and Indiana: The main stem from Perrysburg, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, exclusive of its tributaries in Ohio and inclusive of its tributaries in Indiana.
- (13) Missouri, Montana: The segment between Fort Benton and Ryan Island.
- (14) Moyie, Idaho: The segment from the Canadian border to its confluence with the Kootenai River.
- (15) Obed, Tennessee: The entire river and its tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddys Creek.
- (16) Penobscot, Maine: Its east and west branches.
- (17) Pere Marquette, Michigan: The entire river.
- (18) Pine Creek, Pennsylvania: The segment from Ansonia to Waterville.
- (19) Priest, Idaho: The entire main stem.
- (20) Rio Grande, Texas: The portion of the river between the west boundary of Hudspeth County and the east boundary of Terrell County on the United States side of the river: *Provided*, That before undertaking any study of this potential scenic river, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine, through the channels of appropriate executive agencies, that Mexico has no objection to its being included among the studies authorized by this Act.
- (21) Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin: The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River.
- (22) Saint Joe, Idaho: The entire main stem.
- (23) Salmon, Idaho: The segment from the town of North Fork to its confluence with the Snake River.
- (24) Skagit, Washington: The segment from the town of Mount Vernon to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek; the Cascade River between its mouth and the junction of its North and South Forks; the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Suiattle River from its mouth to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to its junction with Elliott Creek; the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary.

- (25) Suwannee, Georgia and Florida: The entire river from its source in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the gulf and the outlying Ichetucknee Springs, Florida.
- (26) Upper Iowa, Iowa: The entire river.
- (27) Youghiogheny, Maryland and Pennsylvania: The segment from Oakland, Maryland, to the Youghiogheny Reservoir, and from the Youghiogheny Dam downstream to the town of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.
- (28) American, California: The North Fork from the Cedars to the Auburn Reservoir.
- (29) Au Sable, Michigan: The segment downstream from Foot Dam to Oscoda and upstream from Loud Reservoir to its source, including its principal tributaries and excluding Mio and Bamfield Reservoirs.
- (30) Big Thompson, Colorado: The segment from its source to the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park.
- (31) Cache la Poudre, Colorado: Both forks from their sources to their confluence, thence the Cache la Poudre to the eastern boundary of Roosevelt National Forest.
- (32) Cahaba, Alabama: The segment from its junction with United States Highway 31 south of Birmingham downstream to its junction with United States Highway 80 west of Selma.
- (33) Clarks Fork, Wyoming: The segment from the Clark's Fork Canyon to the Crandall Creek Bridge.
- (34) Colorado, Colorado and Utah: The segment from its confluence with the Dolores River, Utah, upstream to a point 19.5 miles from the Utah-Colorado border in Colorado.
- (35) Conejos, Colorado: The three forks from their sources to their confluence, thence the Conejos to its first junction with State Highway 17, excluding Platoro Reservoir.
- (36) Elk, Colorado: The segment from its source to Clark.
- (37) Encampment, Colorado: The Main Fork and West Fork to their confluence, thence the Encampment to the Colorado-Wyoming border, including the tributaries and headwaters.
- (38) Green, Colorado: The entire segment within the State of Colorado.
- (39) Gunnison, Colorado: The segment from the upstream (southern) boundary of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Mounment to its confluence with the North Fork.
- (40) Illinois, Oklahoma: The segment from Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir upstream to the Arkansas-Oklahoma border, including the Flint and Barren Fork Creeks.
- (41) John Day, Oregon: The main stem from Service Creek Bridge (at river mile 157) downstream to Tumwater Falls (at river mile 10).
- (42) Kettle, Minnesota: The entire segment within the State of Minnesota.
- (43) Los Pinos, Colorado: The segment from its source, including the tributaries and headwaters within the San Juan Primitive Area, to the northern boundary of the Granite Peak Ranch.
- (44) Manistee, Michigan: The entire river from its source to Manistee Lake, including its principal tributaries and excluding Tippy and Hodenpyl Reservoirs.
- (45) Nolichucky, Tennessee and North Carolina: The entire main stem.
- (46) Owyhee, South Fork, Oregon: The main stem from the Oregon-Idaho border downstream to the Owyhee Reservoir.

(47) Piedra, Colorado: The Middle Fork and East Fork from their sources to their confluence, thence the Piedra to its junction with Colorado Highway 160.

(48) Shepaug, Connecticut: The entire river.

(49) Sipsey Fork, West Fork, Alabama: The segment, including its tributaries, from the impoundment formed by the Lewis M. Smith Dam upstream to its source in the William B. Bankhead National Forest.

(50) Snake, Wyoming: The segment from the southern boundaries of Teton National Park to the entrance to Palisades Reservoir.

(51) Sweetwater, Wyoming: The segment from Wilson Bar downstream to Spring Creek.

(52) Tuolumne, California: The main river from its source on Mount Dana and Mount Lyell in Yosemite National Park to Don Pedro Reservoir.

(53) Upper Mississippi, Minnesota: The segment from its source at the outlet of Itasca Lake to its junction with the northwestern boundary of the city of Anoka.

(54) Wisconsin, Wisconsin: The segment from Prairie du Sac to its confluence with the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien.

(55) Yampa, Colorado: The segment within the boundaries of the Dinosaur National Monument.

(56) Dolores, Colorado: The segment of the main stem from Rico upstream to its source, including its headwaters; the West Dolores from its source, including its headwaters, downstream to its confluence with the main stem; and the segment from the west boundary, section 2, township 38 north, range 16 west, NMPM, below the proposed McPhee Dam, downstream to the Colorado-Utah border, excluding the segment from one mile above Highway 90 to the confluence of the San Miguel River.

(57) Snake, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho: the segment from an eastward extension of the north boundary of section 1, township 5 north, range 47 east, Willamette meridian, downstream to the town of Asotin, Washington.

(58) Housatonic, Connecticut: The segment from the Massachusetts-Connecticut boundary downstream to its confluence with the Shepaug River.

(59) Kern, California: The main stem of the North Fork from its source to Isabella Reservoir excluding its tributaries.

(60) Loxahatchee, Florida: The entire river including its tributary, North Fork.

(61) Ogeechee, Georgia: The entire river.

(62) Salt, Arizona: The main stem from a point on the north side of the river intersected by the Fort Apache Indian Reservation boundary (north of Buck Mountain) downstream to Arizona State Highway 288.

(63) Verde, Arizona: The main stem from the Prescott National Forest boundary near Paulden to the vicinity of Table Mountain, approximately 14 miles above Horseshoe Reservoir, except for the segment not included in the national forest between Clarkdale and Camp Verde, North segment.

(64) San Francisco, Arizona: The main stem from confluence with the Gila upstream to the Arizona-New Mexico border, except for the segment between Clifton and the Apache National Forest.

(65) Fish Creek, New York: The entire East Branch.

(66) Black Creek, Mississippi: The segment from Big Creek Landing in Forest County downstream to Old Alexander Bridge Landing in Stone County.

(67) Allegheny, Pennsylvania: The main stem from Kinzua Dam downstream to East Brady.

(68) Cacapon, West Virginia: The entire river.

(69) Escatawpa, Alabama and Mississippi: The segment upstream from a point approximately one mile downstream from the confluence of the Escatawpa River and Jackson Creek to a point where the Escatawpa River is joined by the Yellowhouse Branch in Washington County, Alabama, near the town of Deer Park, Alabama; and the segment of Brushy Creek upstream from its confluence with the Escatawpa to its confluence with Scarsborough Creek.

(70) Myakka, Florida: The segment south of the southern boundary of the Myakka River State Park.

(71) Soldier Creek, Alabama: The segment beginning at the point where Soldier Creek intersects the south line of section 31, township 7 south, range 6 east, downstream to a point on the south line of section 6, township 8 south, range 6 east, which point is 1,322 feet west of the south line of section 5, township 8 south, range 6 east in the county of Baldwin, State of Alabama.

(72) Red, Kentucky: The segment from Highway numbered 746 (also known as Spradin Bridge) in Wolf County, Kentucky, downstream to the point where the river descends below seven hundred feet above sea level (in its normal flow) which point is at the Menifee and Powell County line just downstream of the iron bridge where Kentucky Highway numbered 77 passes over the river.

(b)(1) The studies of rivers named in subparagraphs (28) through (55) of subsection (a) of this section shall be completed and reports thereon submitted by not later than October 2, 1979: *Provided*, That with respect to the rivers named in subparagraphs (33), (50), and (51), the Secretaries shall not commence any studies until (i) the State legislature has acted with respect to such rivers or (ii) one year from the date of enactment of this Act [January 3, 1975], whichever is earlier.

(2) The study of the river named in subparagraph (56) of subsection (a) of this section shall be completed and the report thereon submitted by not later than January 3, 1976.

(3) The studies of the rivers named in paragraphs (59) through (72) of subsection (a) shall be completed and reports submitted thereon not later than five full fiscal years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph. The study of rivers named in paragraphs (62) through (64) of subsection (a) shall be completed and the report thereon submitted by not later than April 1981.

(4) There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of conducting the studies of the rivers named in subparagraphs (28) through (56) such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$4,060,000. There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of conducting the studies of the rivers named in subparagraphs (59) through (74) such sums as may be necessary.

(c) The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is

made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(d) In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved. (16 U.S.C. 1276)

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act, or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress, which is administered by him, but he shall not acquire fee title to an average of more than 100 acres per mile on both sides of the river. Lands owned by a State may be acquired only by donation, and lands owned by an Indian tribe or a political subdivision of a State may not be acquired without the consent of the appropriate governing body thereof as long as the Indian tribe or political subdivision is following a plan for management and protection of the lands which the Secretary finds protects the land and assures its use for purposes consistent with this Act. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to the use of appropriations from other sources be available to Federal departments and agencies for the acquisition of property for the purposes of this Act.

(b) If 50 per centum or more of the entire acreage within a federally administered wild, scenic or recreational river area is owned by the United States, by the State, or States within which it lies, or by political subdivisions of those States, neither Secretary shall acquire fee title to any lands by condemnation under authority of this Act. Nothing contained in this section, however, shall preclude the use of condemnation when necessary to clear title or to acquire scenic easements or such other easements as are reasonably necessary to give the public access to the river and to permit its members to traverse the length of the area or of selected segments thereof.

(c) Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire lands by condemnation, for the purpose of including such lands in any national, wild, scenic, or recreational river area, if such lands are located within any incorporated city, village, or borough which has in force and applicable to such lands a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance that conforms with the purposes of this Act. In order to carry out the provisions of this subsection the appropriate Secretary shall issue guidelines, specifying standards for local zoning ordinances, which are consistent with the purposes of this Act. The standards specified in such guidelines shall have the object of (A) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses other

than commercial or industrial uses which are consistent with the purposes of this Act, and (B) the protection of the bank lands by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements on development.

(d) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept title to non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress and, in exchange therefor, convey to the grantor any federally owned property which is under his jurisdiction within the State in which the component lies and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(e) The head of any Federal department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over any lands or interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress is authorized to transfer to the appropriate secretary jurisdiction over such lands for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Lands acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of this Act within or adjacent to a national forest shall upon such acquisition or transfer become national forest lands.

(f) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept donations of lands and interests in land, funds, and other property for use in connection with his administration of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(g)(1) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition, may retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, or the death of either or both of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The appropriate Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(2) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to termination whenever the appropriate Secretary is given reasonable cause to find that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner which conflicts with the purposes of this Act. In the event of such a finding, the Secretary shall tender to the holder of that right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination. Such right of use or occupancy shall terminate by operation of law upon tender of the fair market price.

(3) The term "improved property", as used in this Act, means a detached, one-family dwelling (hereinafter referred to as "dwelling"), the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1967, (except where a different date is specifically

provided by law with respect to any particular river) together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the appropriate Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated. (16 U.S.C. 1277)

Sec. 7. (a) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), on or directly affecting any river which is designated in section 3 of this Act as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration. Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration, or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance, and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(b) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act, as amended, on or directly affecting any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river might be designated, as determined by the Secretary responsible for its study or approval—

(i) during the ten-year period following enactment of this Act or for a three complete fiscal year period following any Act of Congress designating any river for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, whichever is later, unless, prior to the expiration of the relevant period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, determine that such river should not be in-

cluded in the national wild and scenic rivers system and notify the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, including a copy of the study upon which the determination was made, at least one hundred and eighty days while Congress is in session prior to publishing notice to that effect in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That if any Act designating any river or rivers for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system provides a period for the study or studies which exceeds such three complete fiscal year period the period provided for in such Act shall be substituted for the three complete fiscal year period in the provisions of this clause (i); and,

(ii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river the report for which is submitted to the President and the Congress, is necessary for congressional consideration thereof or, in the case of any river recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system under section 2(a)(ii) of this Act, is necessary for the Secretary's consideration thereof, which additional period, however, shall not exceed three years in the first case and one year in the second.

Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a potential wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the potential wild, scenic or recreational river area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall, during the periods hereinbefore specified, recommend authorization of any water resources project on any such river or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance of doing so and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(c) The Federal Power Commission and all other Federal agencies shall, promptly upon enactment of this Act, inform the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, of any proceedings, studies, or other activities within their jurisdiction which are now in progress and which affect or may affect any of the rivers specified in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act. They shall likewise inform him of any such proceedings, studies, or other activities which are hereafter commenced or resumed before they are commenced or resumed.

(d) Nothing in this section with respect to the making of a loan or grant shall apply to grants made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 4601-5 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 1278)

Sec. 8. (a) All public lands within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system which is designated in section 3 of this Act or which is



hereafter designated for inclusion in that system are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States.

(b) All public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within one-quarter mile of the bank, of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States for the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b), of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 1279)

Sec. 9. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the applicability of the United States mining and mineral leasing laws within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system except that—

(i) all prospecting, mining operations, and other activities on mining claims which, in the case of a component of the system designated in section 3 of this Act, have not heretofore been perfected or which, in the case of a component hereafter designated pursuant to this Act or any other Act of Congress, are not perfected before its inclusion in the system and all mining operations and other activities under a mineral lease, license, or permit issued or renewed after inclusion of a component in the system shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to effectuate the purposes of this Act;

(ii) subject to valid existing rights, the perfection of, or issuance of a patent to, any mining claim affecting lands within the system shall confer or convey a right or title only to the mineral deposits and such rights only to the use of the surface and the surface resources as are reasonably required to carrying on prospecting or mining operations and are consistent with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, by the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(iii) subject to valid existing rights, the minerals in Federal lands which are part of the system and constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river designated a wild river under this Act or any subsequent Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.

Regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this subsection shall, among other things, provide safeguards against pollution of the river involved and unnecessary impairment of the scenery within the component in question.

(b) The minerals in any Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a) of this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws during the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b) of this Act. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to forbid prospecting or the issuance of leases, licenses, and permits under the mineral leasing laws subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior and, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture find appropriate to safeguard the area in the event it is subsequently included in the system. (16 U.S.C. 1280)

Sec. 10. (a) Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area.

(b) Any portion of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is within the national wilderness preservation system, as established by or pursuant to the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C., ch. 23), shall be subject to the provisions of both the Wilderness Act and this Act with respect to preservation of such river and its immediate environment, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

(c) Any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service shall become a part of the national park system, and any such component that is administered by the Secretary through the Fish and Wildlife Service shall become a part of the national wildlife refuge system. The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system or national wildlife system, as the case may be, is administered, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. The Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, may utilize such general statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such general statutory authorities otherwise available to him for recreation and preservation purposes and for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system area, may utilize the general statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(e) The Federal agency charged with the administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system may enter into written cooperative agreements with the Governor of a State, the head of any State agency, or the appropriate official of a political subdivision of a State for State or local governmental participation in the administration of the component. The States and their political subdivisions shall be encouraged to cooperate in the planning and administration of components of the system which include or adjoin State- or county-owned lands. (16 U.S.C. 1281)

Sec. 11. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall encourage and assist the States to consider, in formulating and carrying out their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financing assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), needs and opportunities for establishing State and local wild, scenic and recreational river

areas. He shall also, in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), provide technical assistance and advice to, and cooperate with, States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

(b) The Secretaries of Agriculture and of Health, Education, and Welfare shall likewise, in accordance with the authority vested in them, assist, advise, and cooperate with State and local agencies and private interests with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas. (16 U.S.C. 1282)

Sec. 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the head of any other Federal department or agency having jurisdiction over any lands which include, border upon, or are adjacent to, any river included within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System or under consideration for such inclusion, in accordance with section 2(a)(ii), 3(a), or 5(a), shall take such action respecting management policies, regulations, contracts, plans, affecting such lands, following the date of enactment of this sentence, as may be necessary to protect such rivers in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Such Secretary or other department or agency head shall, where appropriate, enter into written cooperative agreements with the appropriate State or local official for the planning, administration, and management of Federal lands which are within the boundaries of any rivers for which approval has been granted under section 2(a)(ii). Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate any existing rights, privileges, or contracts affecting Federal lands held by any private party without the consent of said party.

(c) The head of any agency administering a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with the appropriate State water pollution control agencies for the purpose of eliminating or diminishing the pollution of waters of the river. (16 U.S.C. 1283)

Sec. 13. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to fish and wildlife. Hunting and fishing shall be permitted on lands and water administered as parts of the system under applicable State and Federal laws and regulations unless, in the case of hunting, those lands or waters are within a national park or monument. The administering Secretary may, however, designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting is permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue appropriate regulations after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State or States affected.

(b) The jurisdiction of the States and the United States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be determined by established principles of law. Under the provisions of this Act, any taking by the United States of a water right which is vested under either State or Federal law at the time such river is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall entitle the

owner thereof to just compensation. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(c) Designation of any stream or portion thereof as a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall not be construed as a reservation of the waters of such streams for purposes other than those specified in this Act, or in quantities greater than necessary to accomplish these purposes.

(d) The jurisdiction of the States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be unaffected by this Act to the extent that such jurisdiction may be exercised without impairing the purposes of this Act or its administration.

(e) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, interpret, modify, or be in conflict with any interstate compact made by any States which contain any portion of the national wild and scenic river system.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall affect existing rights of any State, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries, or rivers (or segments thereof) located in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area.

(g) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or through any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: *Provided*, That any conditions precedent to granting such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purpose of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 1284)

Sec. 14. The claim and allowance of the value of an easement as a charitable contribution under section 170 of title 26, United States Code, or as a gift under section 2522 of said title shall constitute an agreement by the donor on behalf of himself, his heirs, and assigns that, if the terms of the instrument creating the easement are violated, the donee or the United States may acquire the servient estate at its fair market value as of the time the easement was donated minus the value of the easement claimed and allowed as a charitable contribution or gift. (16 U.S.C. 1285)

Sec. 14A. (a) Where appropriate in the discretion of the Secretary, he may lease federally owned land (or any interest therein) which is within the boundaries of any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system and which has been acquired by the Secretary under this Act. Such lease shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Any land to be leased by the Secretary under this section shall be offered first for such lease to the person who owned such land immediately before its acquisition by the United States. (16 U.S.C. 1285a)

Sec. 15. As used in this Act, the term —

(a) "River" means a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes.

(b) "Free-flowing", as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low

dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic river system.

(c) "Scenic easement" means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic rivers system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. (16 U.S.C. 1286)

Sec. 16. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, including such sums as have heretofore been appropriated, the following amounts for land acquisition for each of the rivers described in section 3(a) of this Act:

Clearwater, Middle Fork, Idaho, \$2,909,800;  
Eleven Point, Missouri, \$10,407,000;  
Feather, Middle Fork, California, \$3,935,700;  
Rio Grande, New Mexico, \$253,000;  
Rogue, Oregon, \$15,147,000;  
St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin, \$21,769,000;  
Salmon, Middle Fork, Idaho, \$1,837,100; and  
Wolf, Wisconsin, \$142,150.



16 USC 1274

River  
designation.

SEC. 9.(a) The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), is further amended as follows: In section 3(a) after paragraph(23) insert the following new paragraph:

"(24)(A) SALMON, IDAHO.--The segment of the main river from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River downstream to Long Tom Bar in the following classes:

"(i) the forty-six-mile segment from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River to Corn Creek as a recreational river; and

"(ii) the seventy-nine-mile segment from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar as a wild river; all as generally depicted on a map entitled "Salmon River" dated November 1979, which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Administration.

"(B) This segment shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: Provided, That after consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required by subsection(b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph.

"(C) The use of motorboats (including motorized jetboats) within this segment of the Salmon River shall be permitted to continue at a level not less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1978.

Mining  
prohibition.

"(D) Subject to existing rights of the State of Idaho, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries or rivers, dredge and placer mining in any form including any use of machinery for the removal of sand and gravel for mining purposes shall be prohibited within the segment of the Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this paragraph; within the fifty-three-mile segment of the Salmon River from Hammer Creek downstream to the confluence of the Snake River; and within the Middle Fork of the Salmon River: and its tributary streams in their entirety: Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of sand and gravel, outside the boundaries of the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, above the high water mark of the Salmon River or the Middle Fork and its tributaries for the purposes of construction or maintenance of public roads: Provided further, That this paragraph shall not apply to any written mineral leases approved by the Board of Land Commissioners of the State of Idaho prior to January 1, 1980.

"(E) The provisions of section 7(a) of this Act with respect to the licensing of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines or other project works, shall apply to the fifty-three-mile segment of the Salmon River from Hammer Creek downstream to the confluence of the Snake River.



Appropriation  
authorization.

"(F) For the purposes of the segment of the Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this paragraph, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, after October 1, 1980, not more than \$6,200,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands."

16 USC 1281

(b) That segment of the main Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this Act, which lies within the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness designated

16 USC 1132  
note.

by Public Law 95-237, shall be managed under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, and the

16 USC 1271  
note.

regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, ~~notwithstanding~~

16 USC 1281

~~section 10(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or any~~

16 USC 1131  
note.

~~provisions of the Wilderness Act to the contrary.~~



ACREAGE BREAKDOWNS  
SALMON WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

		14,230
RECREATIONAL	13,020	
Lemhi County	1,210	
Idaho County		
Salmon N.F.	14,230	
Within River of No Return Wilderness	2,910	
Outside River of No Return Wilderness	11,320	
		23,566
WILD	532	
Lemhi County	23,034	
Idaho County		
Bitterroot N.F.	2,785	
(Administered by Salmon N.F. 2,540)		
(Administered by Nezperce N.F. 245)		
Within River of No Return Wilderness	2,785	
Nezperce N.F.	8,663	
Within River of No Return Wilderness	4,957	
Within Gospel-Hump Wilderness	1,928	
Non-Wilderness	1,778	
Payette N.F.	10,505	
Within River of No Return Wilderness	10,356	
Non-Wilderness	149	
(Administered by Salmon N.F. 2,053)		
(Administered by Nezperce N.F. 8,452)		
Salmon N.F.	1,613	
Within River of No Return Wilderness	1,606	
Non-Wilderness	7	
Total, River of No Return Wilderness/Wild River	19,704	
Total, Gospel-Hump Wilderness/Wild River	1,928	
Total Non-Wilderness/Wild River	1,934	



BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION  
SALMON WILD & SCENIC RIVER

Boundary location considered several factors:

1. Need for maintaining or enhancing water quality.
2. Land ownership.
3. Potential for development of lands.
4. Need for protecting outstanding archaeological sites.
5. Need for protecting visual quality of the viewed foreground.

As a basic aid in establishing boundaries, the visual resource (landscape) was inventoried to identify features, visual problems, and the scenic qualities of the river environment.

The Salmon Wild and Scenic River includes portions of the Bitterroot, Nezperce, Payette, and Salmon National Forests, and is within Lemhi and Idaho Counties, Idaho. It is depicted on a map entitled "Boundary Map" of the Salmon Recreational and Wild River, involving 12 map pages, which is on file in the offices of the Forest Supervisors of the National Forests named above, of the Regional Forester, Northern Region, and Regional Forester, Intermountain Region.

Segment No. 1 - Recreational River classification consisting of a portion of the lands in and bordering the Salmon River between North Fork, Idaho, and Corn Creek Bar (Wheat Creek) through the following townships:

- T. 23 N., R. 14 E.
- T. 23 N., R. 15 E.
- T. 23 N., R. 16 E.
- T. 23 N., R. 17 E.
- T. 23 N., R. 18 E.
- T. 24 N., R. 18 E.
- T. 24 N., R. 19 E.
- T. 24 N., R. 20 E.
- T. 24 N., R. 21 E.

All referred to the Boise Meridian, Idaho, and more particularly described as follows:

- T. 24 N., R. 21 E.
  - sec 17, lots 1-3, 5-8, 10, that part of lot 9 in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
  - sec 18, lots 3,4, 6-9, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
  - sec 19, lots 1-5, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
  
- T. 24 N., R. 19 E.
  - sec 22, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$  (which includes lots 3,4,10, part of lots 1 and 2, and part of H.E.S. No. 52)
  - sec 27, lots 1,2, and 3
  - sec 28, lots 1-5, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 23 N., R. 14 E.

sec 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$  lots 1 and 2, 3, 5-15, that portion of lot 4 lying east of Wheat Creek, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Also, all lands within 1,320 feet of the mean high water marks of the Salmon River through unsurveyed sections which will probably be, when surveyed, secs 19-21, 23-30, and 33-35, T. 24 N., R. 20 E.; secs 13, 14, 19, 20, and 23-31, T. 24 N., R. 19 E.; secs 25, and 34-36, T. 24 N., R. 18 E.; secs 1-3, 8-10, and 16-20, T. 23 N., R. 18 E.; secs 13-16, 19-24, 29, and 30, T. 23 N., R. 17 E.; secs 18-20, 25-30, and 32-36, T. 23 N., R. 16 E.; secs 12, 13, and 24, T. 23 N., R. 15 E.; and secs 12 and 13, T. 23 N., R. 14 E.

The areas above described, including both public and non-public lands, aggregate 14,230 acres, an average of 309 acres per mile.

Segment No. 2 - Wild River classification consisting of a portion of the lands in and bordering the Salmon River between Wheat Creek and Long Tom Bar through the following townships:

T. 23 N., R. 14 E.  
 T. 24 N., R. 5 E.  
 T. 24 N., R. 6 E.  
 T. 24 N., R. 7 E.  
 T. 24 N., R. 8 E.  
 T. 24 N., R. 12 E.  
 T. 24 N., R. 13 E.  
 T. 24 N., R. 14 E.  
 T. 25 N., R. 5 E.  
 T. 25 N., R. 6 E.  
 T. 25 N., R. 8 E.  
 T. 25 N., R. 9 E.  
 T. 25 N., R. 10 E.  
 T. 25 N., R. 11 E.  
 T. 25 N., R. 12 E.  
 T. 26 N., R. 10 E.  
 T. 26 N., R. 11 E.

All referred to the Boise Meridian, Idaho and more particularly described as follows:

T. 23 N., R. 14 E.

sec 1, portion of lot 4 lying west of Wheat Creek

T. 24 N., R. 5 E.

sec 1, portion of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  lot 1

sec 5, portions of lots 1-3

sec 6, portion of lot 1

T. 24 N., R. 6 E.

sec 3, lots 6,8, and 10

sec 4, lots 6,9, and 11

sec 5, lots 6,8,10, and 12

sec 6, lots 4,6,8,11, and 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$  lot 5, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

sec 9, lot 1 except that portion in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; lot 2 except that portion in S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

sec 10, lot 1 except that portion in S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

sec 11, lots 2,3, all of lot 6 lying north of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and all of lot 7 lying north of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  except NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

sec 12, lots 7,9,11, and all of lot 8 lying in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and H.E.S. 817

sec 13, lot 1 and all of lot 2 except that portion lying within SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Also all lands in sections 2-6, 11, and 12 lying north of the Salmon River within 1,320 feet of the mean high water mark.

T. 24 N., R. 7 E.

sec 18, lots 1-3 and 6

sec 19, lots 1 and 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

sec 20, lots 1-3,5,7-10; all of lot 4 except portions in N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

sec 28, lots 1-5,8, all of lot 6 except that portion in S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

all of lot 7 except that portion in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

sec 29, lots 1,2, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

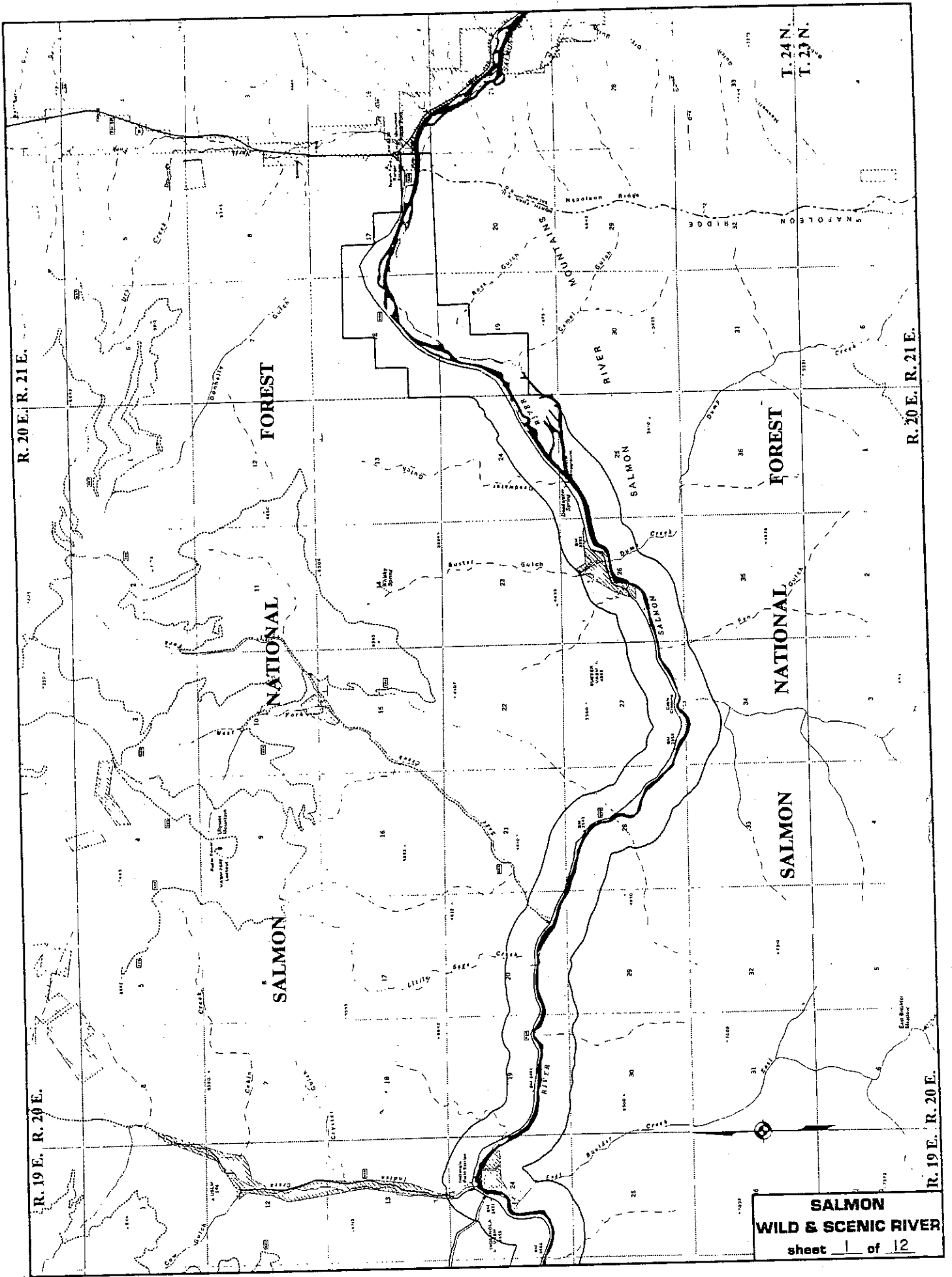
Also those portions of section 18 north of the Salmon River within 1,320 feet of the mean high water mark.

Also all lands within 1,320 feet of the mean high water marks of the Salmon River through surveyed or unsurveyed sections which are or will probably be, when surveyed, sec 2, T. 23 N., R. 14 E.; secs 7,17,18,21,22,25-27,35, and 36, T. 24 N., R 7 E.; secs 1,2,10,11,15,16,21,22, and 28-32, plus the portion of sec 15 necessary to include M.S. 3366, T. 24 N., R. 8 E.; secs 1 and 2, T. 24 N., R. 12 E.; secs 6-8,15-17,21-23, and 25-27, T. 24 N., R. 13 E.; secs 22,26-30, 34 and 35, T. 24 N., R. 14 E.; secs 26, 31-36, T. 25 N., R. 5 E.; sec 31, T. 25 N., R. 6 E.; secs 35 and 36, T. 25 N., R. 8 E.; secs 1,11,12,14,15,21-23, and 27-33, plus those portions of secs 1,2, and 11 necessary to include H.E.S. 726 and secs 22, 23,26, and 27 necessary to include H.E.S. 706, T. 25 N., R. 9 E.; secs 4-7, T. 25 N., R. 10 E.; secs 3-6, and 9-15, T. 25 N., R. 11 E.; secs 16-18,20-22,26-28, and 34-36, T. 25 N., R. 12 E.; secs 21-23, 25-29,31-33, and 36, plus that portion of sec 28 necessary to include H.E.S. 169, T. 26 N., R. 10 E.; secs 31 and 32, T. 26 N., R. 11 E.

The areas above described, including both public and non-public lands, aggregate 23,566 acres, an average of 298 acres per mile.







R. 20 E. R. 21 E.

R. 19 E. R. 20 E.

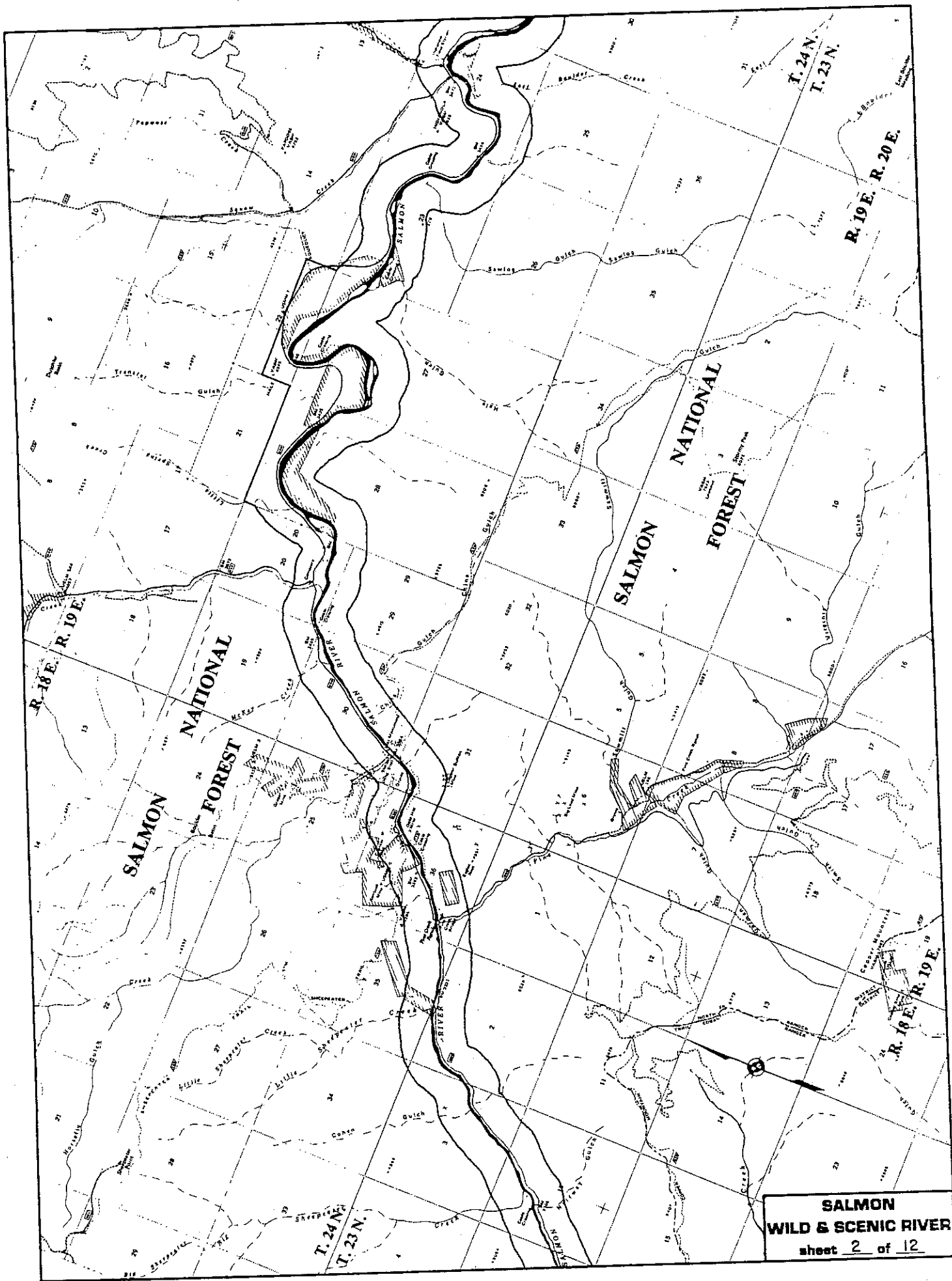
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T. 23 N.

R. 20 E. R. 21 E.

R. 19 E. R. 20 E.

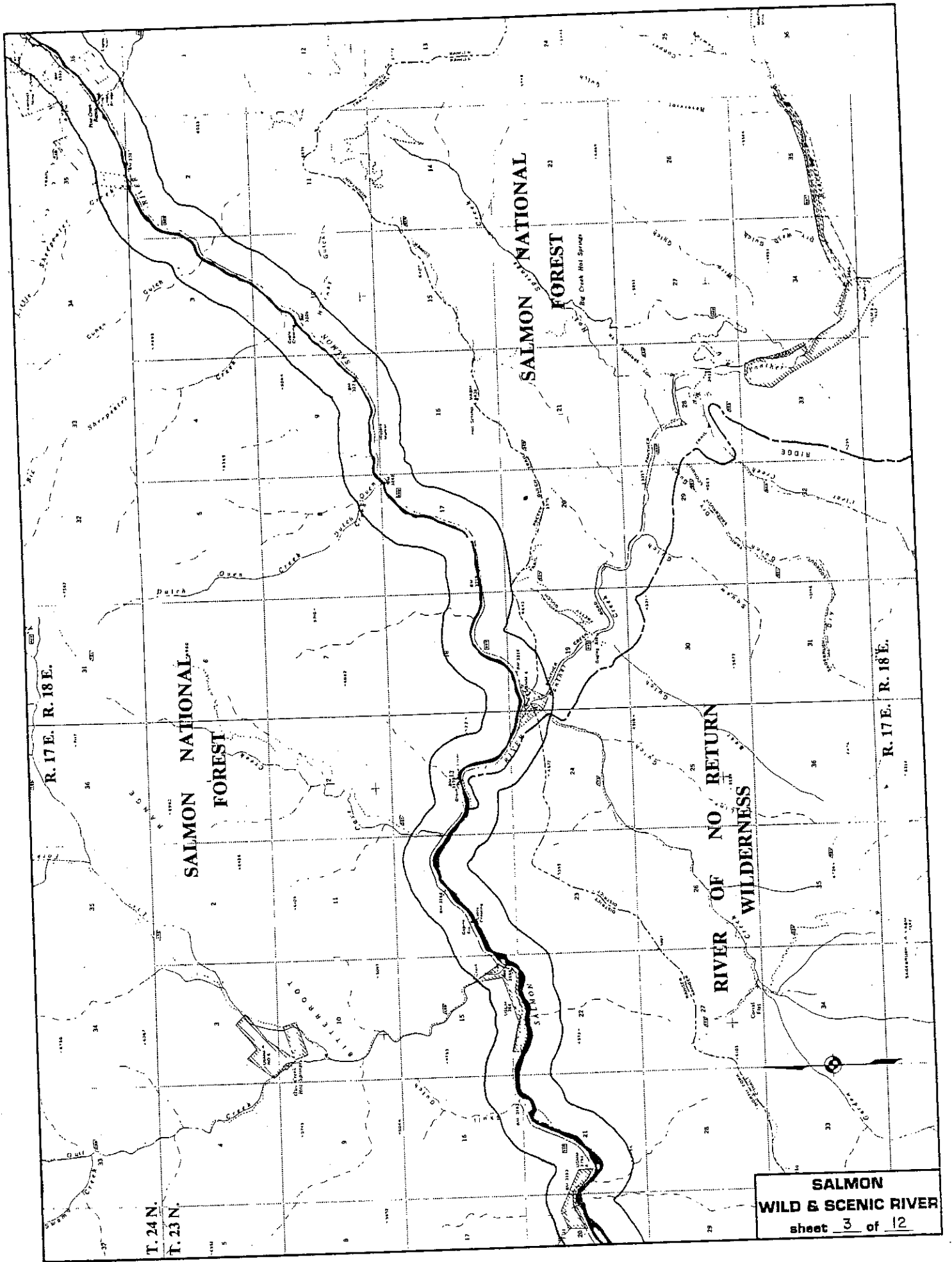
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**WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 1 of 12



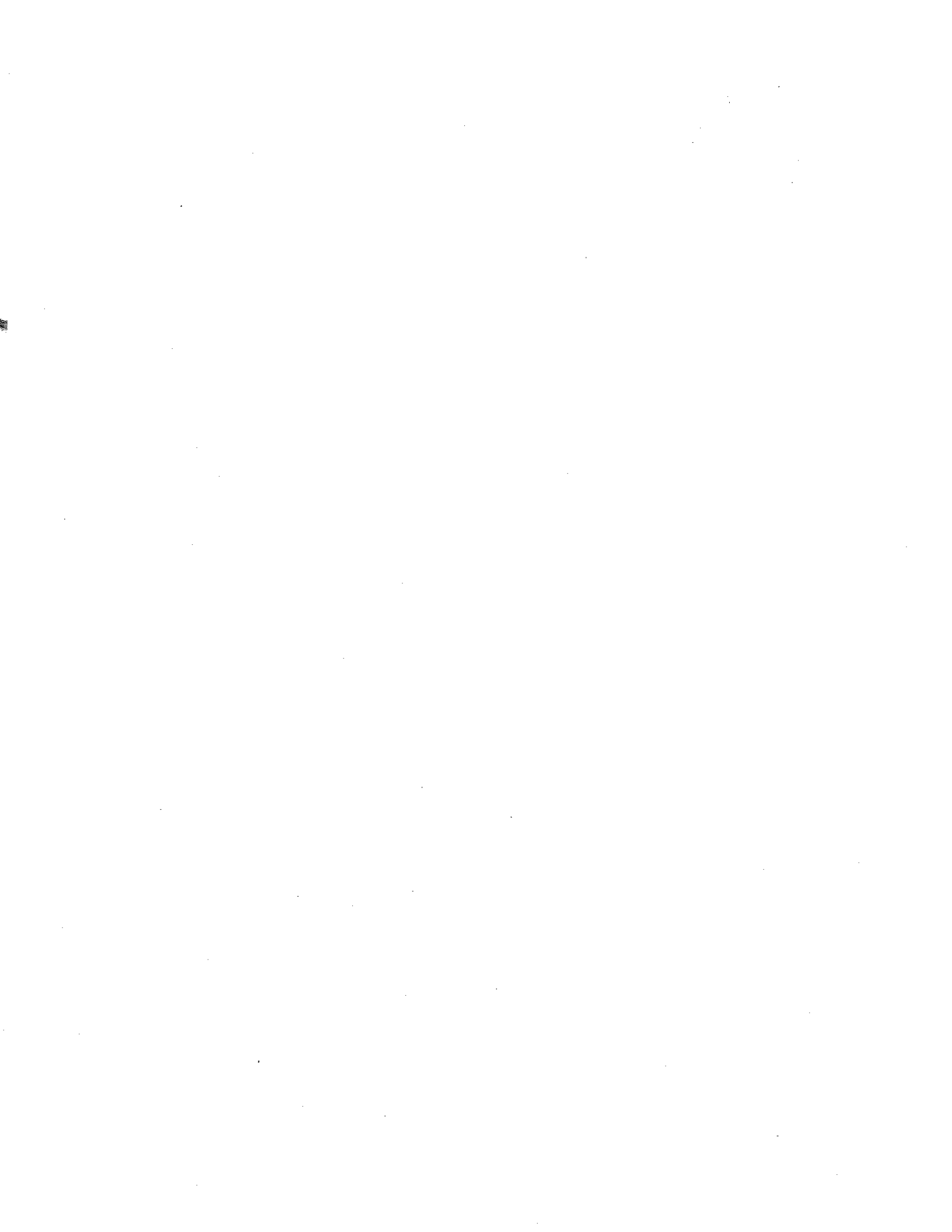


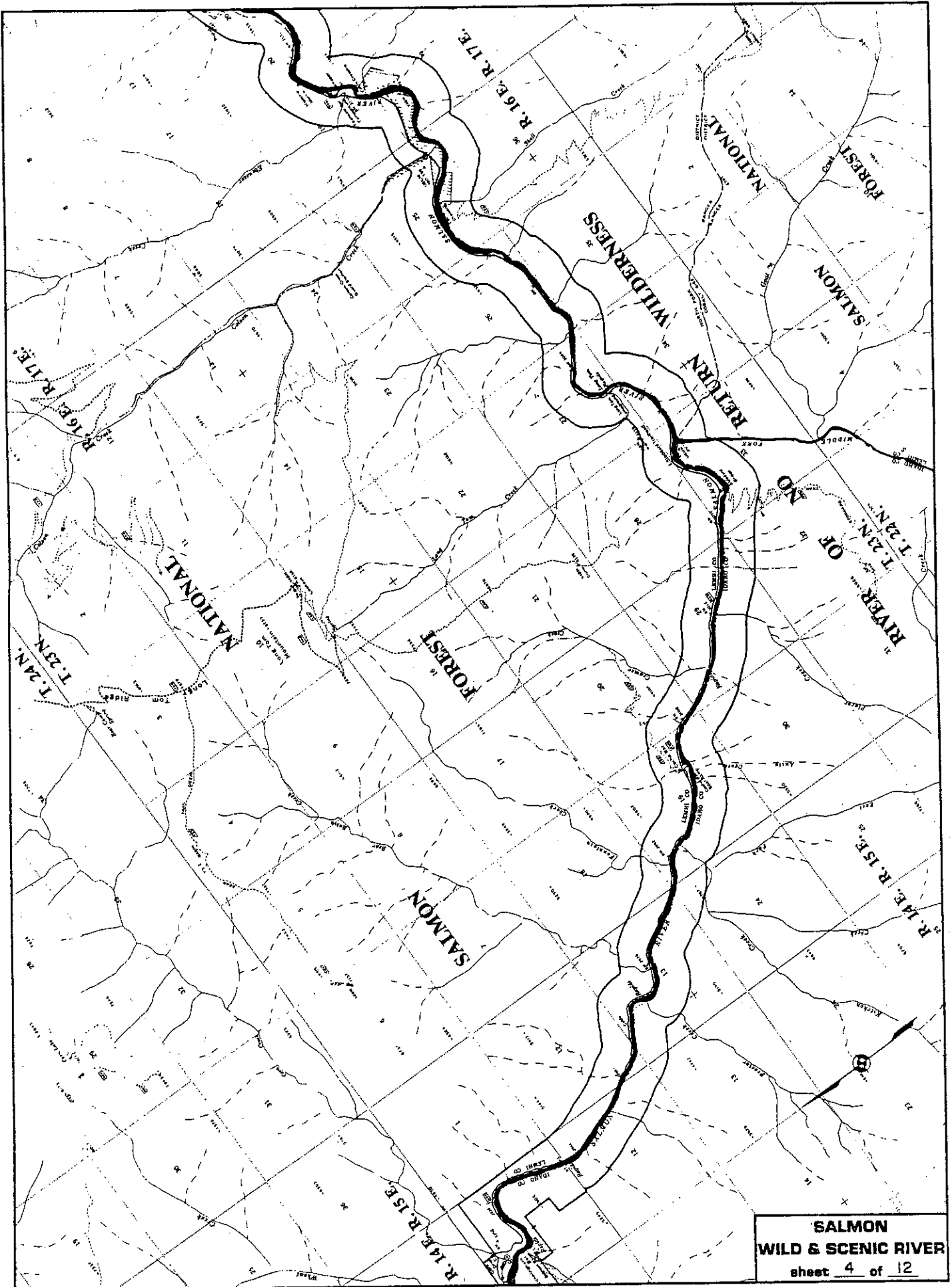
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WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 2 of 12





**SALMON  
WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 3 of 12

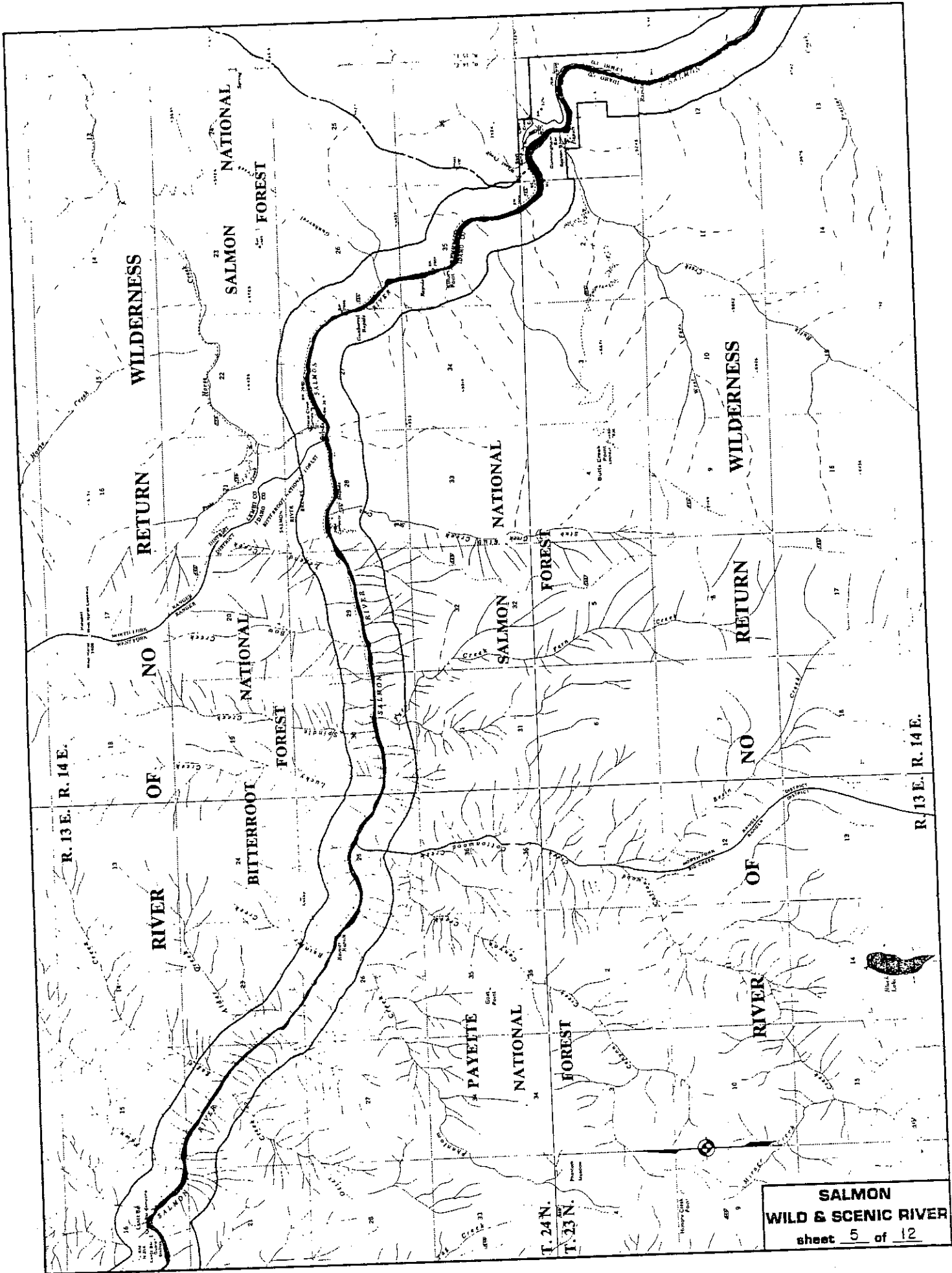




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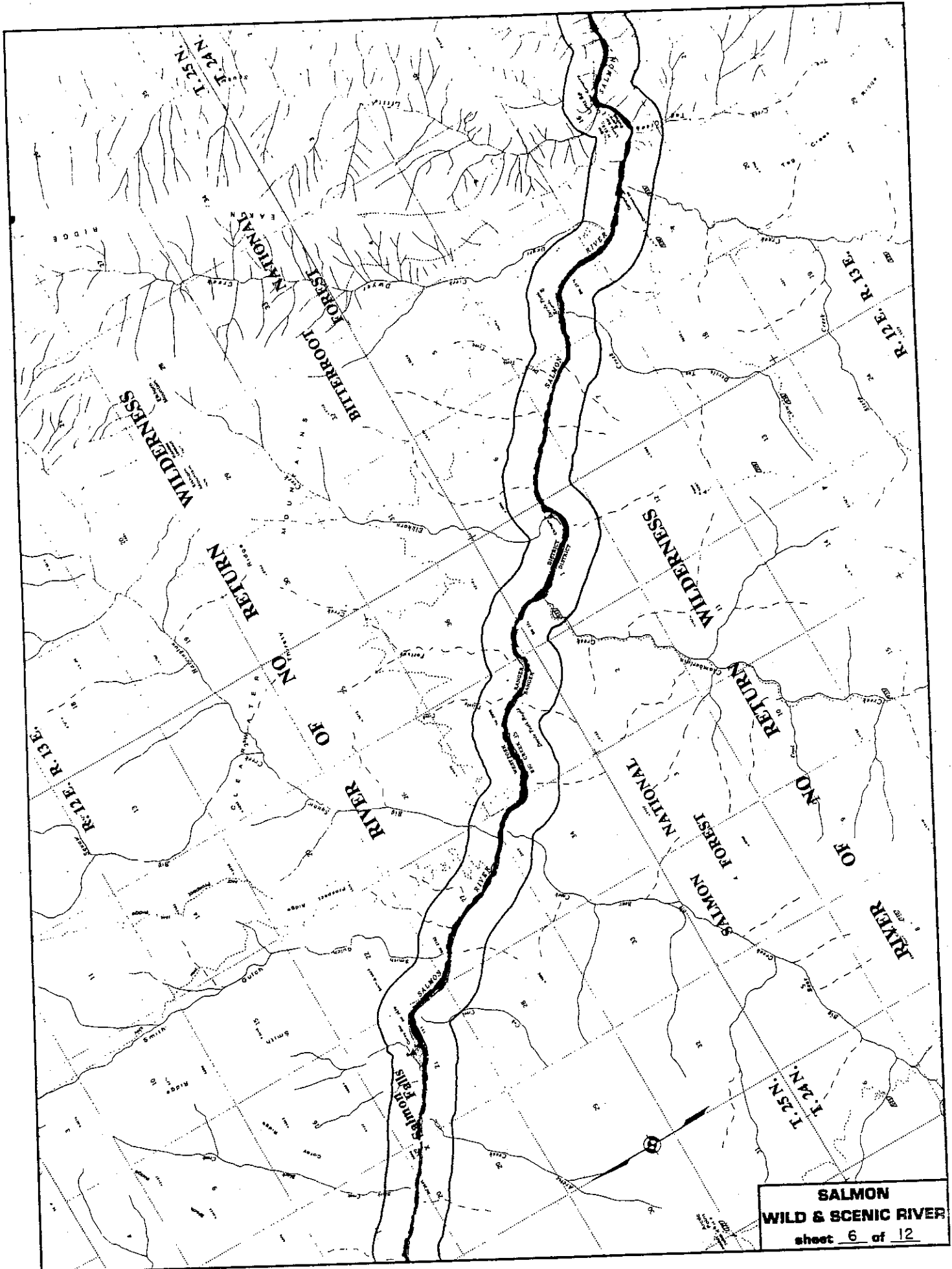






**SALMON  
WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 5 of 12





**SALMON  
WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 6 of 12



R. 11E. R. 12E.

R. 10E. R. 11E.

T. 26 N.  
T. 25 N.

R. 11E. R. 12E.

NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST

RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

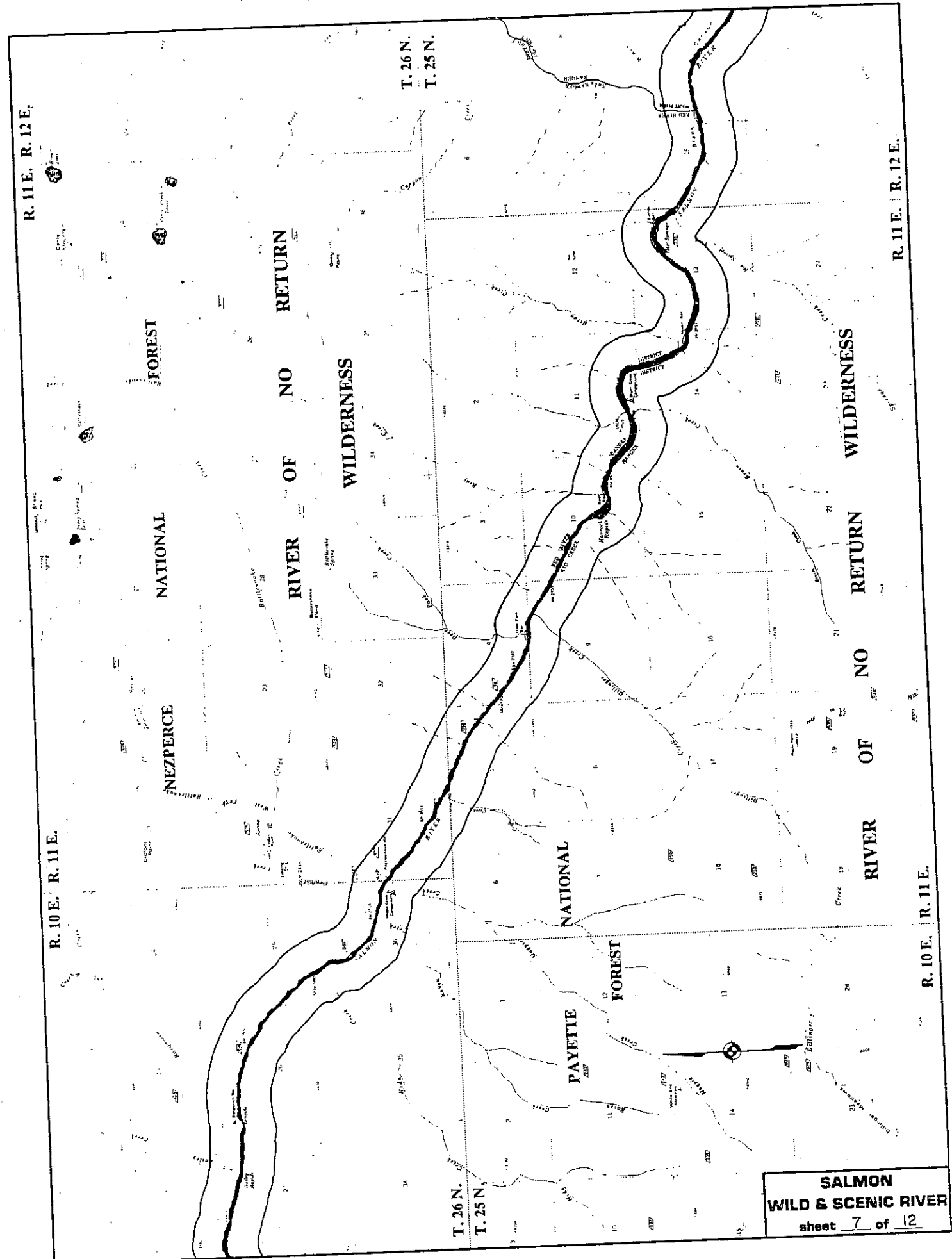
RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

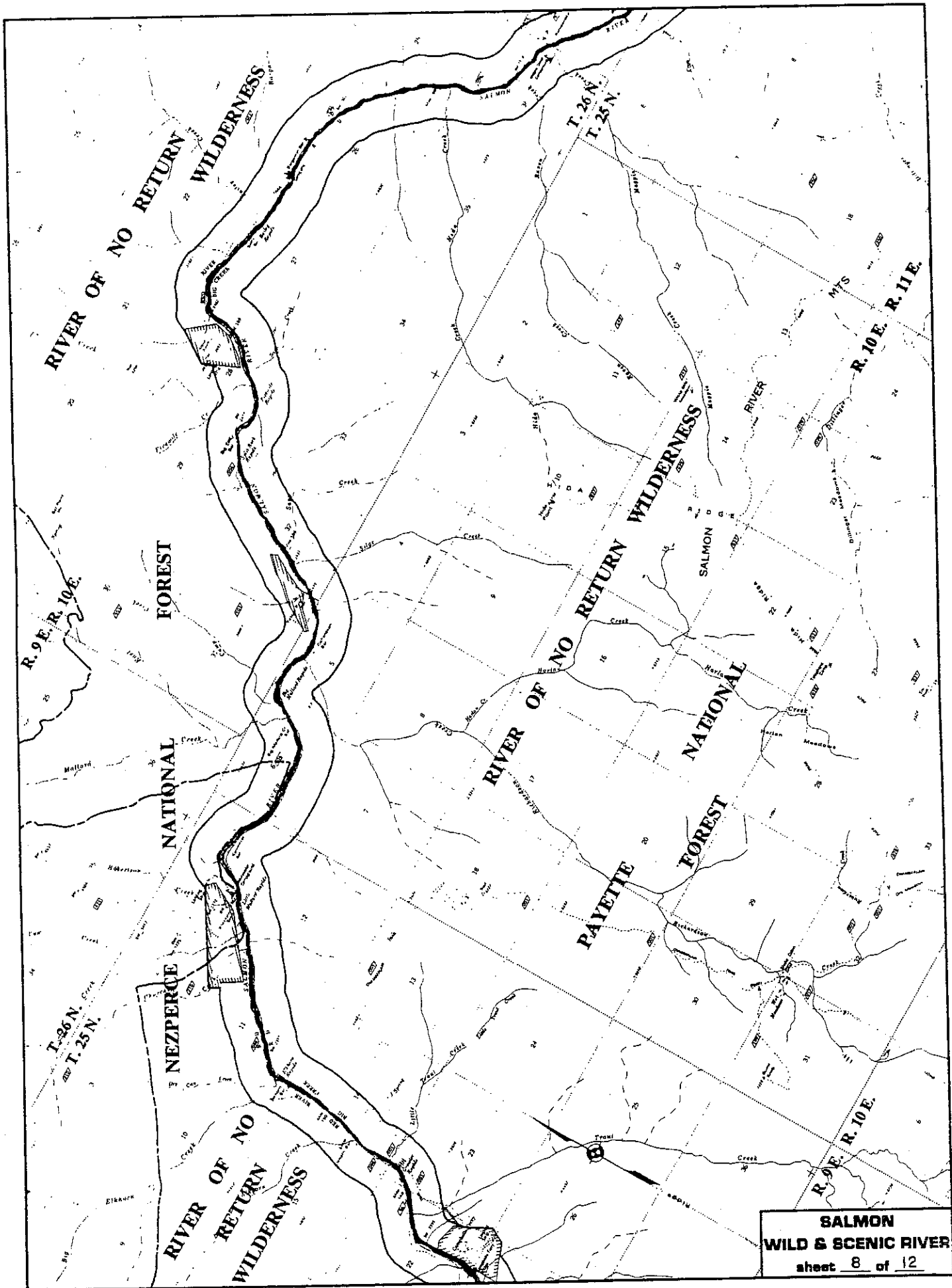
**SALMON WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 7 of 12

T. 26 N.  
T. 25 N.

R. 10E. R. 11E.



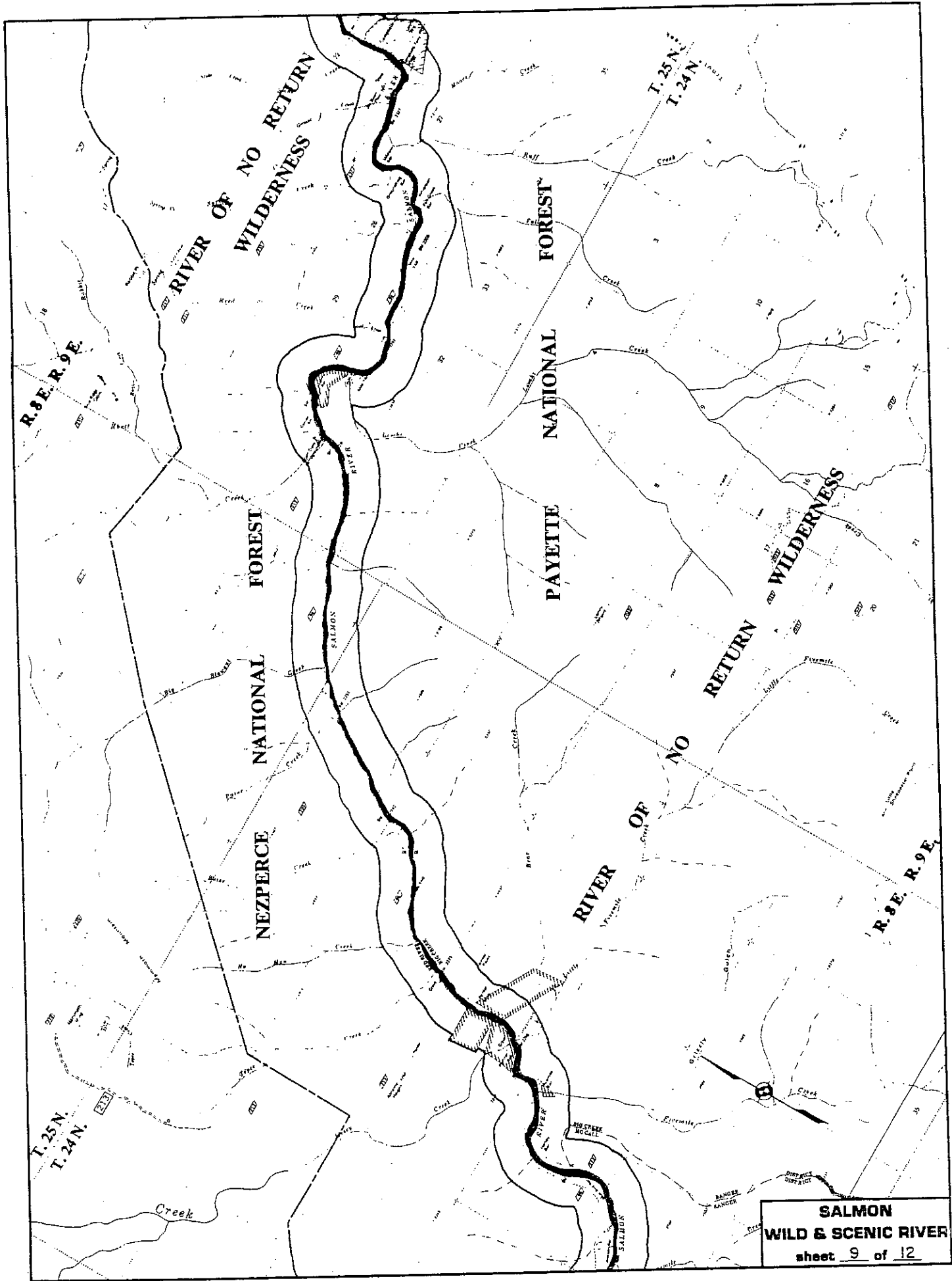




**SALMON  
WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 8 of 12

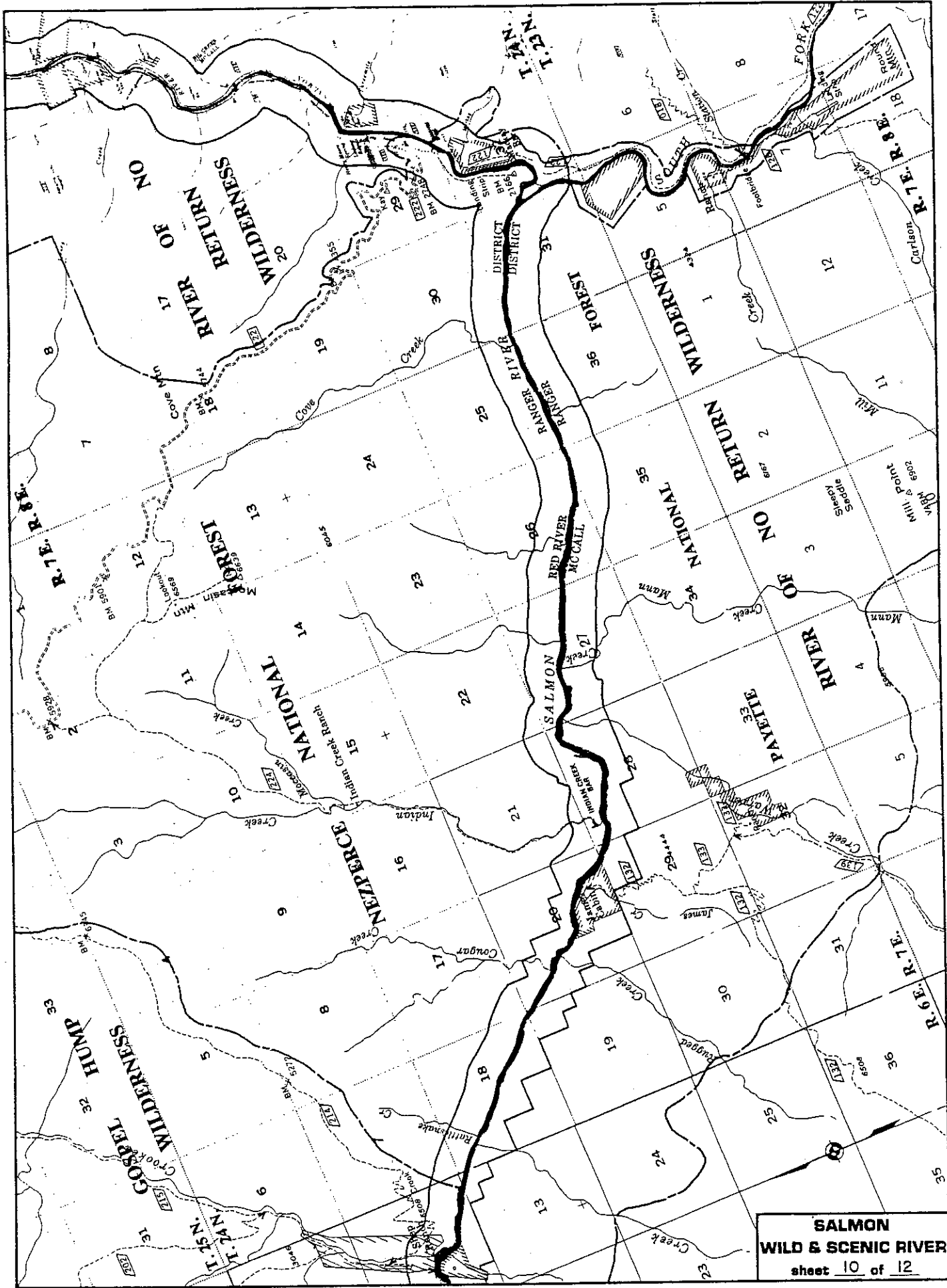






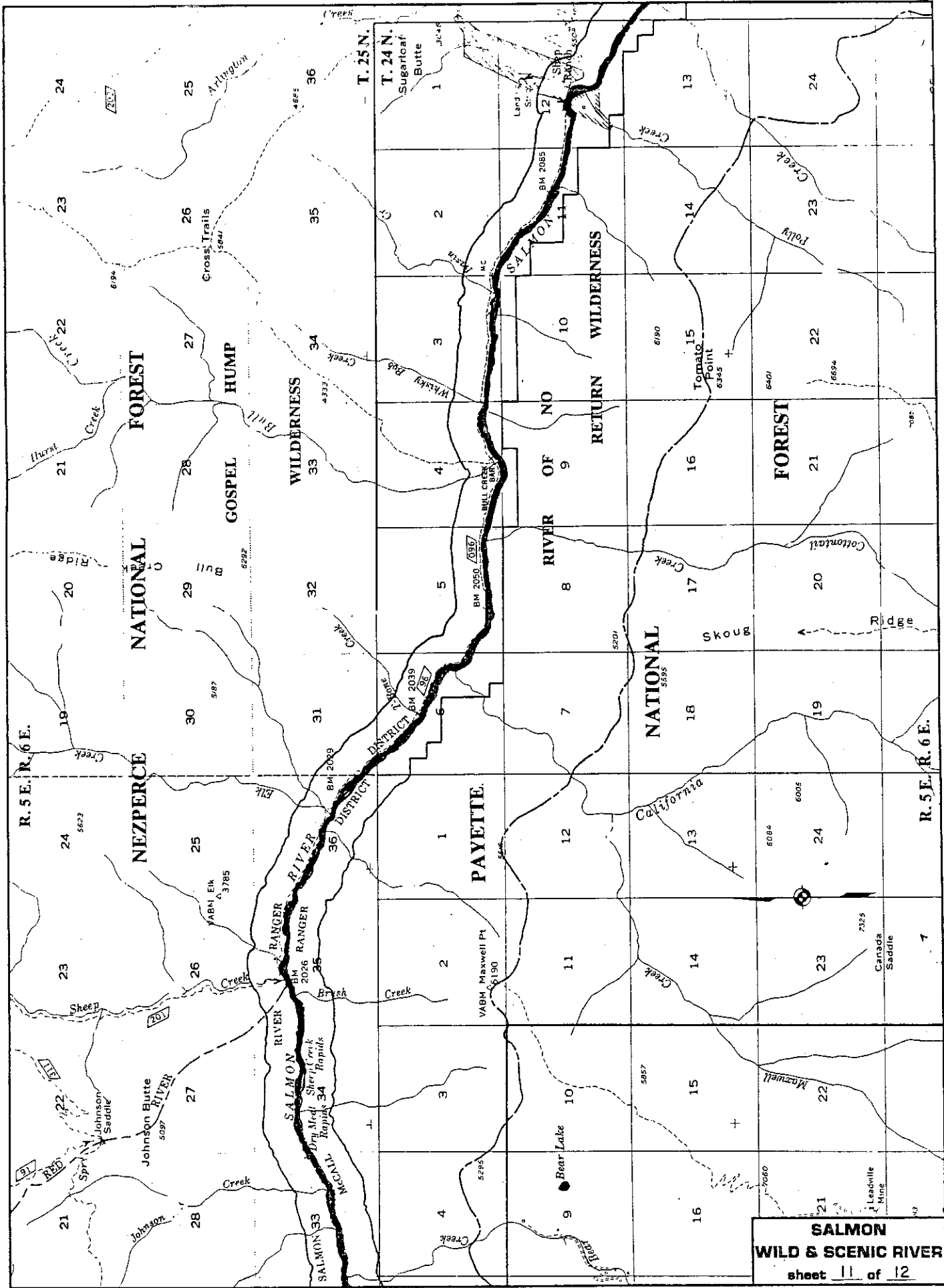
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sheet 9 of 12





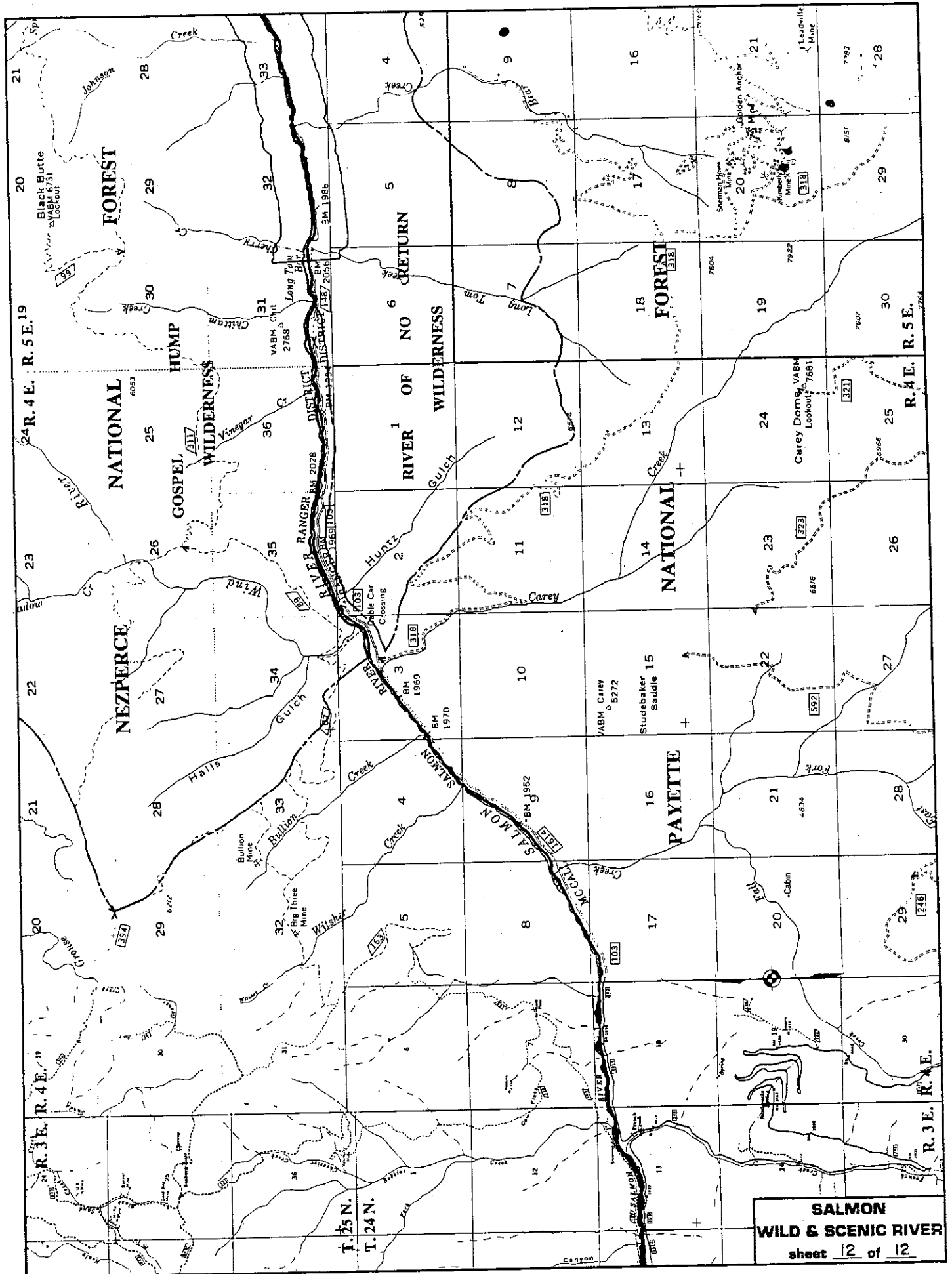
**SALMON  
WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 10 of 12





**SALMON**  
**WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
 sheet 11 of 12





**SALMON  
WILD & SCENIC RIVER**  
sheet 12 of 12





