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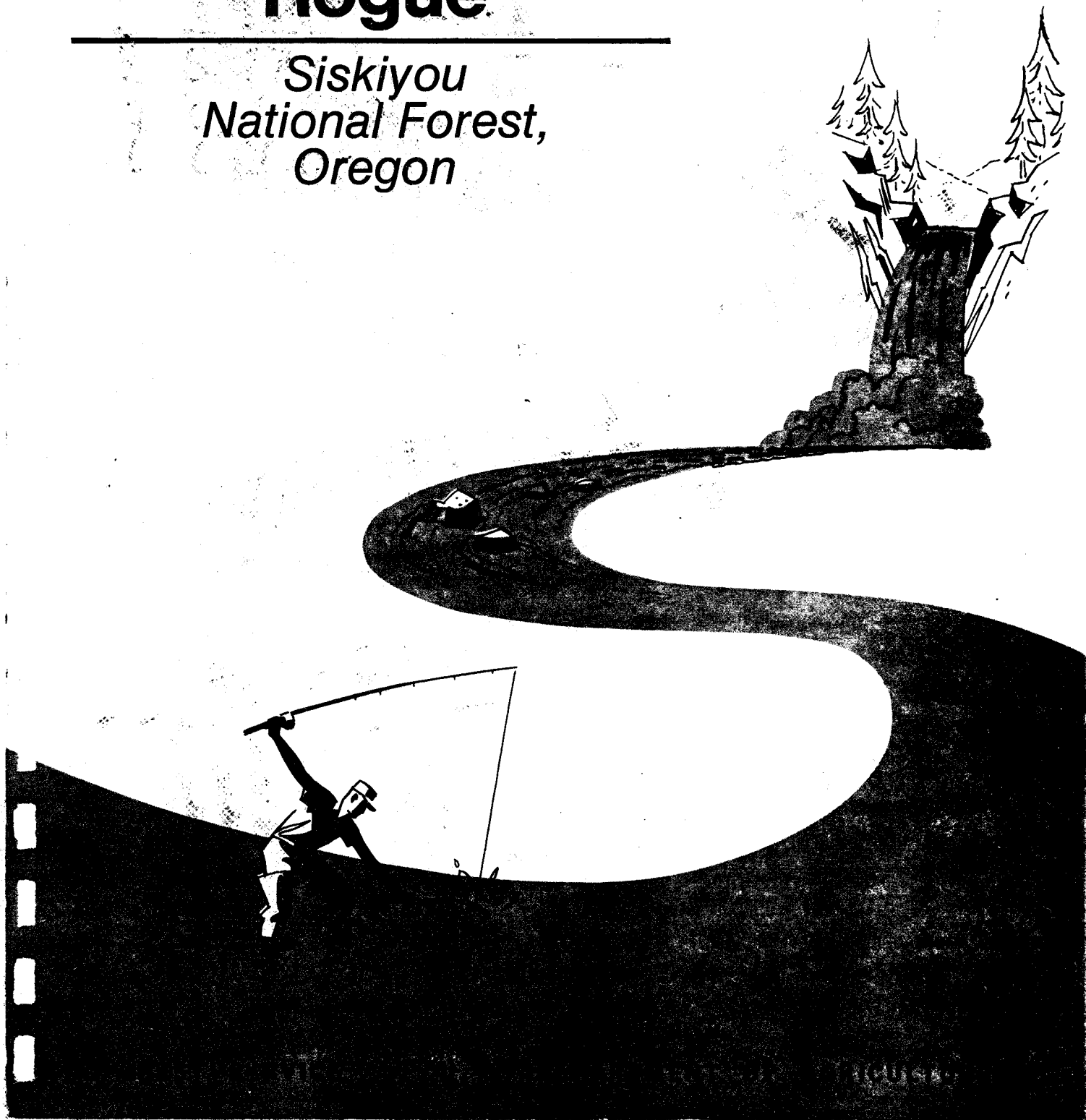
# RIVER PLAN

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## Rogue

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*Siskiyou  
National Forest,  
Oregon*

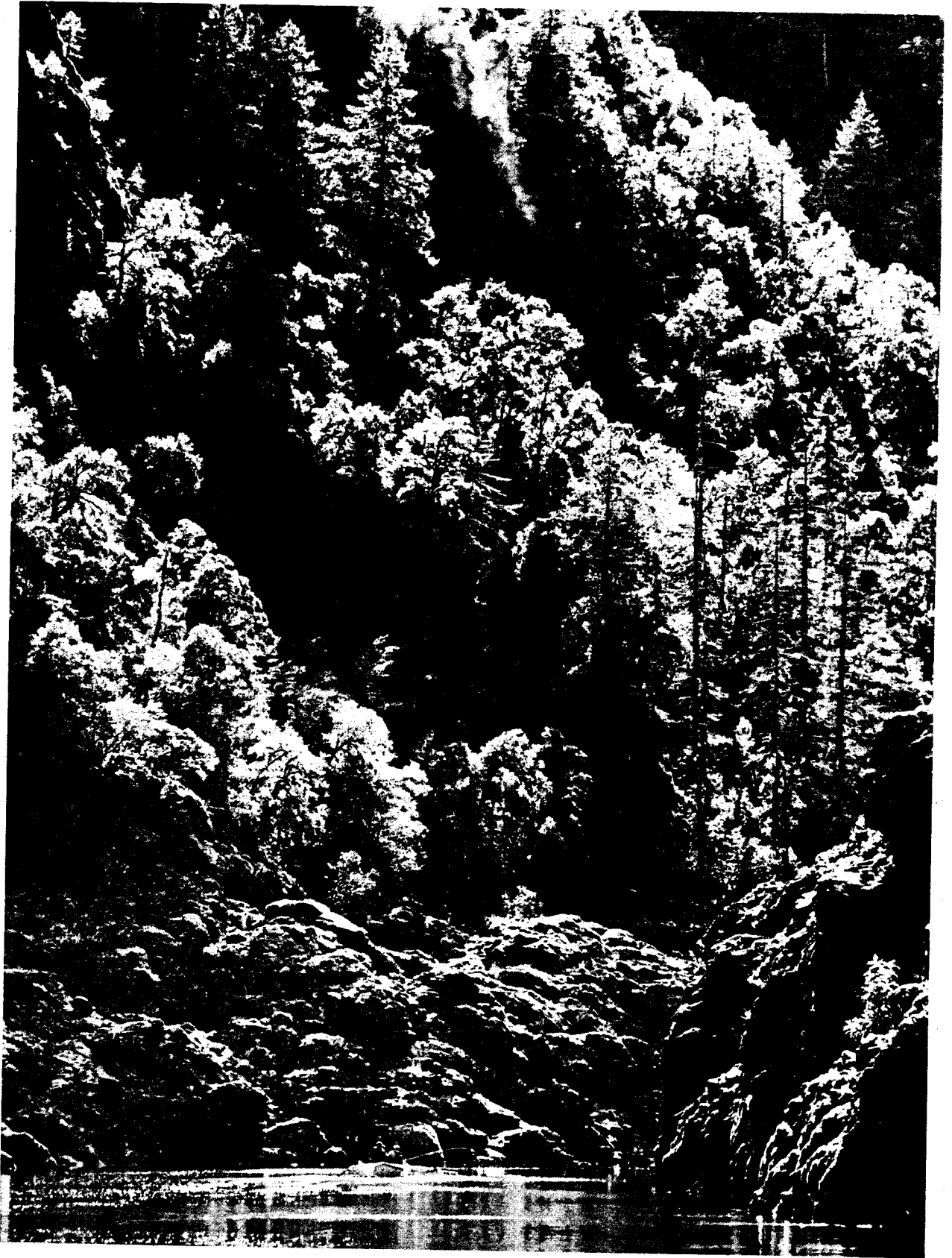


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September 1969

A driftboat passing rocky walls along the Rogue River.



# ROGUE RIVER PLAN

## Siskiyou National Forest

### SUMMARY

Public Law 90-542, the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" designated the Rogue River, from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The river is to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of said Departments.

The Act charges that "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."

Of the 84 miles of the Rogue River which have been designated a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the lower 37¼ miles are located within the boundaries of the Siskiyou National Forest and will be administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

There is a total of 11,731 acres included within the boundaries. This is an average of 315 acres per mile which is about ¼ mile on each side of the river.

There are four distinct segments in this portion of the river. Two have been classified as recreational river areas – one a scenic river area, and one a wild river area.

There are two sections of *recreational river*. The first extends upstream from Lobster Creek Bridge to the creek in Section 36, Township 35 South, Range 13 West, a distance of 7 miles. The second extends from Blue Jay Creek upstream 10 miles to Watson Creek. These two areas will be managed to (1) provide opportunities for a wide range of recreation activities which are oriented to the river and enhanced by its free-flowing condition, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, (4) maintain or enhance the quality of the scenery, and (5) utilize other resources and permit other activities to the extent that they do not lower the quality of the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions, or recreation values.

One *scenic river* area extends from the creek in Section 36, Township 35 South, Range 13 West upstream a distance of 7½ miles to Blue Jay Creek just above Copper Canyon. This area will be managed to (1) maintain or enhance the condition of the high quality scenery and the largely undeveloped character of its shoreline, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, (4) provide opportunities for river oriented recreation which is consistent with its largely undeveloped nature and dependent on its free-flowing condition, and (5) utilize other resources and permit other activities which maintain or enhance the quality of the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions or recreation values.

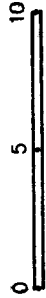
The *wild river area* extends from Watson Creek upstream to the National Forest boundary near Marial, a distance of 12¾ miles. It will be managed to (1) preserve its essentially primitive character and outstanding scenic attractions, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, and (4) provide opportunities for river oriented recreation which is dependent on the free-flowing condition of the river and consistent with the primitive character of the surroundings.

This plan details the location of boundaries for the river, divides the river into appropriate classes, and provides specific guidelines and instructions for the administration and management of the land within the boundaries of the National Forest portion of the Rogue River National Wild and Scenic River.

In the development of this plan, public participation has been obtained through an ad hoc steering committee, public meetings, and consultation with individuals and groups.

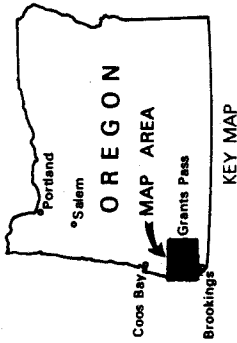


**R O G U E R I V E R**  
**NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER**  
**AREA MAP**

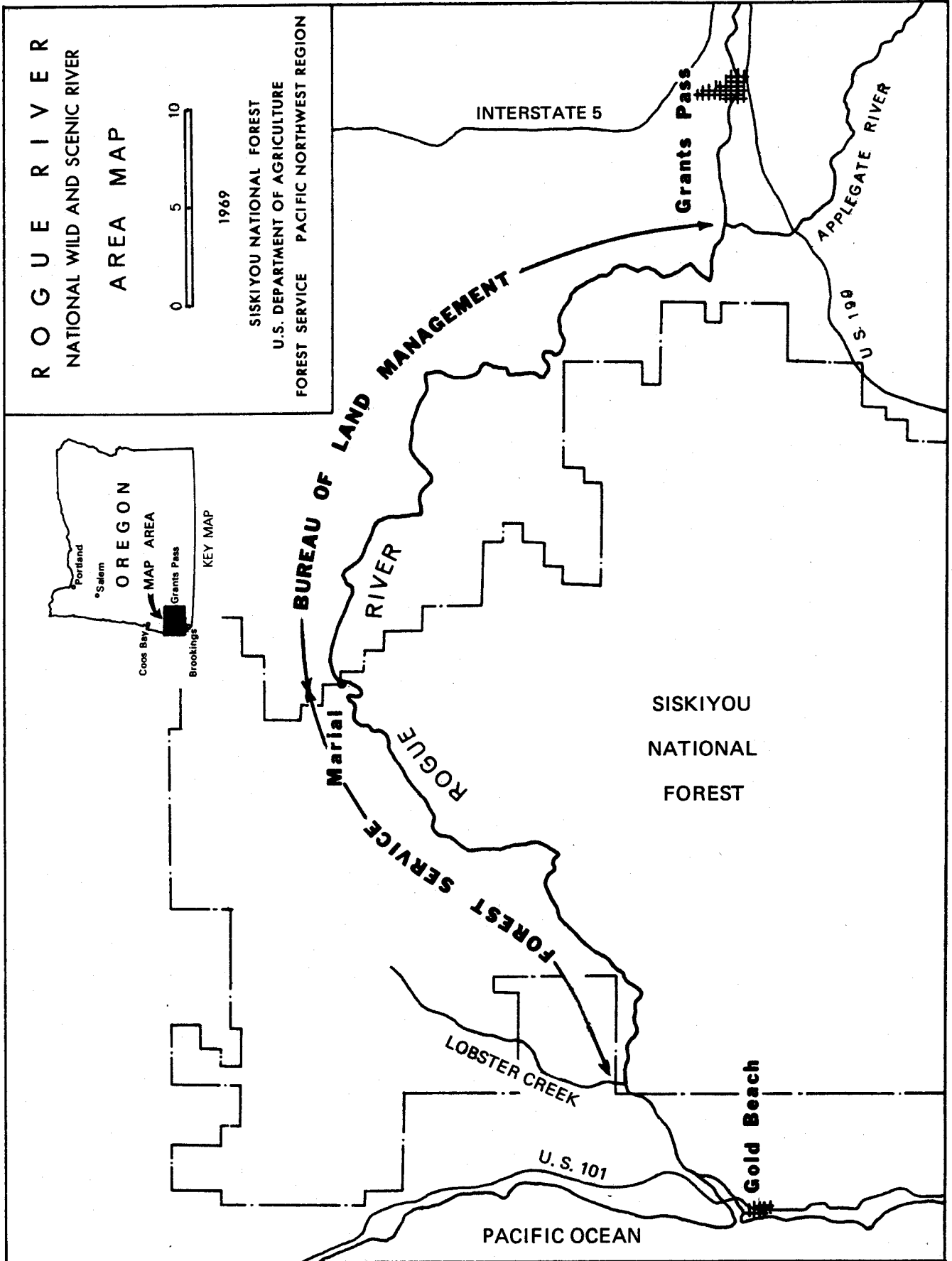


1969

**SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST**  
**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**FOREST SERVICE PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION**



KEY MAP



## GENERAL

### BACKGROUND

The Rogue River is located in southwestern Oregon. With headwaters rising in the Cascade Range, from Crater Lake to Mt. McLoughlin, it travels generally westward until it empties into the Pacific Ocean at Gold Beach some 210 miles away. The total basin includes about 5,060 square miles and encompasses all or part of six counties in Oregon and two counties in California.

Presently, the economy of the Rogue River Basin is based upon the use of the area's abundant natural resources. Minerals, timber, land, wildlife, and water are the principal resources. Initially, the economy of the basin was based upon gold mining. As mining activity declined, agriculture gained importance and was the most important activity until 1940 when the timber industry moved into first place. Today recreational activities rank third in economic importance behind lumbering and agriculture.

Population centers which are located within the basin include Ashland, Medford, and Grants Pass, Oregon.

The portion of the Rogue River which has been designated a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System extends from the mouth of the Applegate River (about 6 miles downstream from Grants Pass) downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge (about 11 miles upstream from its mouth), a total distance of 84 miles. That portion of the river which extends from Marial downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge (a distance of 37¼ miles) is totally within the Siskiyou National Forest and will be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Rogue River, third largest river in Oregon, has an average annual discharge into the Pacific Ocean of 5,661,000 acre-feet.

It descends from Marial to Lobster Creek in a series of steps. There is a difference of elevation of 318 feet in these 37¼ miles. The steepest portion is in Mule Creek Canyon, at the upper end, with an average gradient of about 25 feet per mile. From there down to Agness, the gradient averages about 12 feet per mile. Below Agness to Lobster Creek the average gradient further flattens to about five feet per mile.

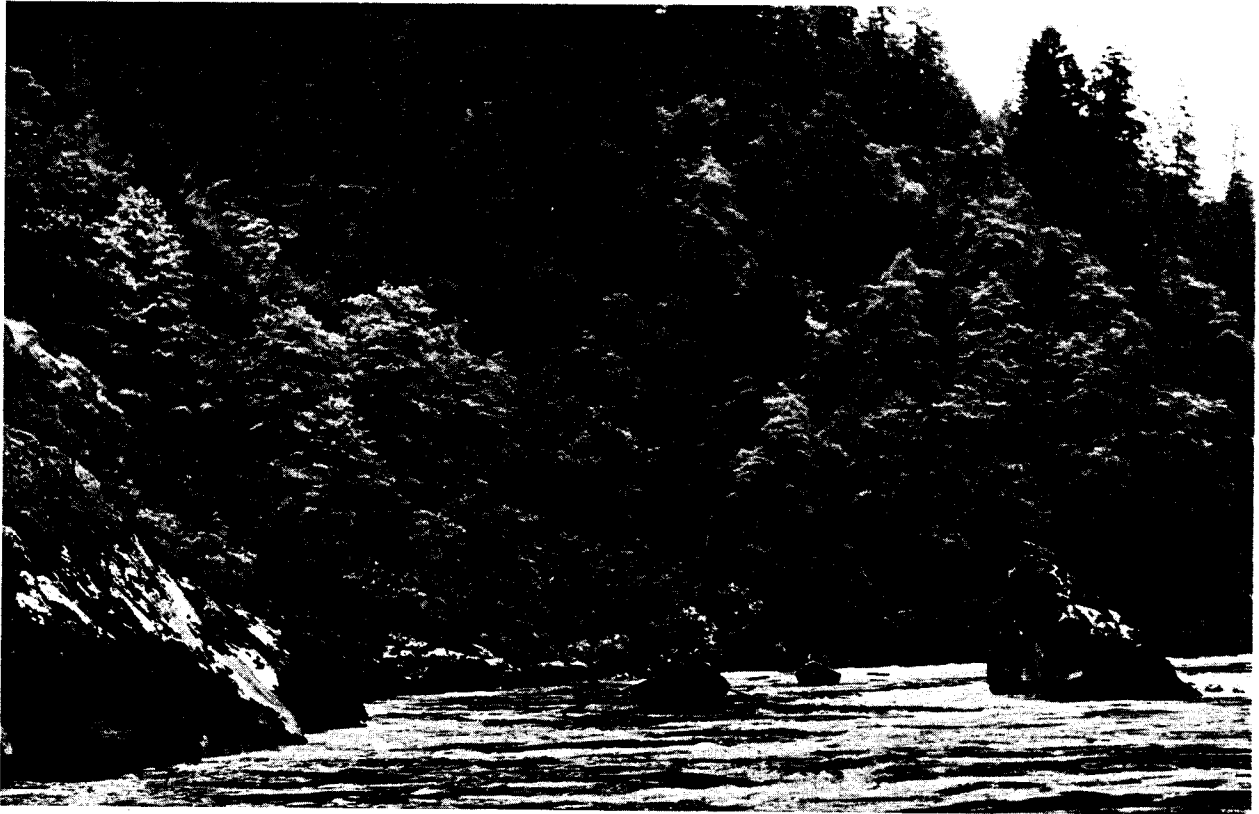
There is very little information available as to water quality in the area. There are times, however, when the water quality and quantity are below levels which are desirable for recreation and fish life. The recent adoption of Water Quality and Waste Treatment Standards for the Rogue River Basin by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality should be beneficial to recreational use of the river.

It has been stated that the Rogue River is a fish highway. There is no time during the year when there are not mature fish in the river making their way upstream to spawn, or young fish working their way to the ocean to grow and mature. While there are a number of other species of fish in the river, it is the outstanding salmon and steelhead fisheries that have brought the Rogue its fame.

The Rogue River is one of the only three which originate on the interior Cascade Range and run westerly to the ocean. In so doing, it must pass through the Klamath Mountains. This has resulted in the adjacent land downstream from Marial being generally steep and canyon-like. In places, the river churns through solid rock gorges with near vertical walls.

Generally, flat or gentle topography is very limited along the river. Small benches occur infrequently but often there is a steep, high bank which separates them from the river. Much of the easily accessible, gentle topography is in the form of river-level gravel bars or islands and, in some parts of the river, even these are scarce. Development on these is not practical because they are subject to high water almost annually.

Some river shorelines are accessible while others are steep with occasional gravel bars. Note the high water mark.



Vegetation found along the edge of the river includes such plants as lichens, mosses, grasses, wild flowers, shrubs, and trees. While there are many species of trees and shrubs including both broadleaf and conifer species, Douglas-fir is the predominant tree species along the river. In several places, unbroken stands of Douglas-fir can be seen reaching several miles to the ridgetops.

Many species of birds and animals inhabit the canyon. Deer and bear are the two most commonly seen big game animals. There are also a number of upland game species as well as fur bearers and water fowl. Due to the isolated nature of most of the river, the animals are relatively unafraid of man and usually quite a few species can be seen near the river.

The climate along the river is diversified. Near the coast, cool and humid weather prevails throughout the year. Further upstream, the effects of the fog belt climate are less pronounced and the weather is often hot and dry during the summer. The average precipitation increases from about 90 inches at the mouth of the Rogue River to over 100 inches annually at Marial. About 80 percent of this precipitation occurs between October 15 and May 15.

The Rogue River region has an exciting history. Explorations, fur trapping, settlement by immigrants, a gold rush, Indian wars, irrigation, and lumbering have all helped shape the area into what it is today. Most of these activities have taken place within the past 125 years.

Access to the general area is predominantly by automobile, although several commercial airlines make scheduled stops at Medford. Interstate 5 parallels the river at a distance for quite a few miles but swings away at Grants Pass. U.S. Highway 101 crosses the river at Gold Beach. U.S. Highway 199, between Grants Pass and Crescent City, links the interior valleys with the Pacific coast.

Access to the river within the Siskiyou National Forest is via road systems which have been constructed primarily to haul timber from the nearby forests. A low-standard, dead-end road reaches the river at Marial. A direct route between Grants Pass and Gold Beach has recently been constructed and this parallels the river from Gold Beach to Agness. There is also a road reaching the river upstream from Agness which comes down through Powers from the north. The upper portion of the river, from above Illahe to Marial, is roadless. This roadless section is served by a foot trail and boat.

Drift boats have access to the entire area throughout the year, but motorized boats cannot go all the way upstream during periods of low flow.

The river and its banks have been and continue to be used for a variety of purposes, some of which are not completely compatible with the status of the Rogue River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The following paragraphs outline some of those uses.

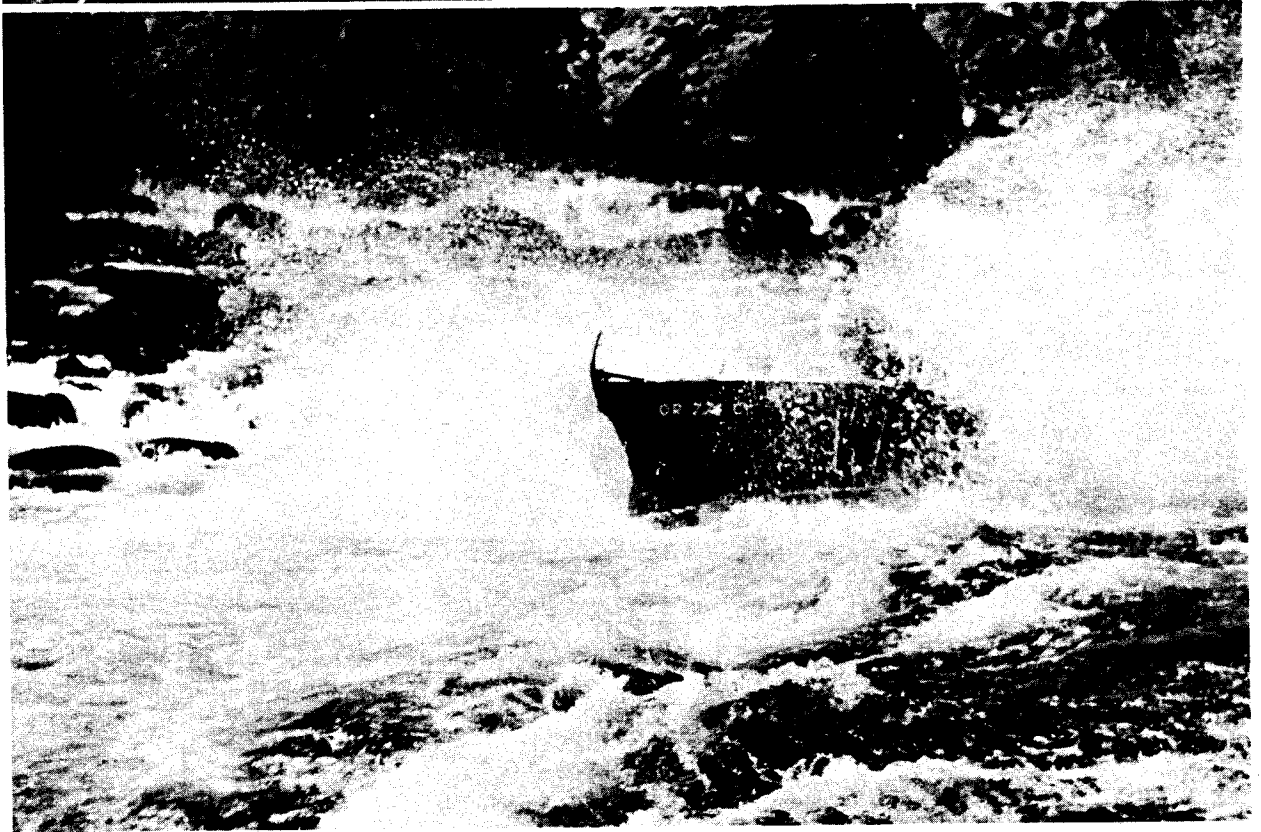
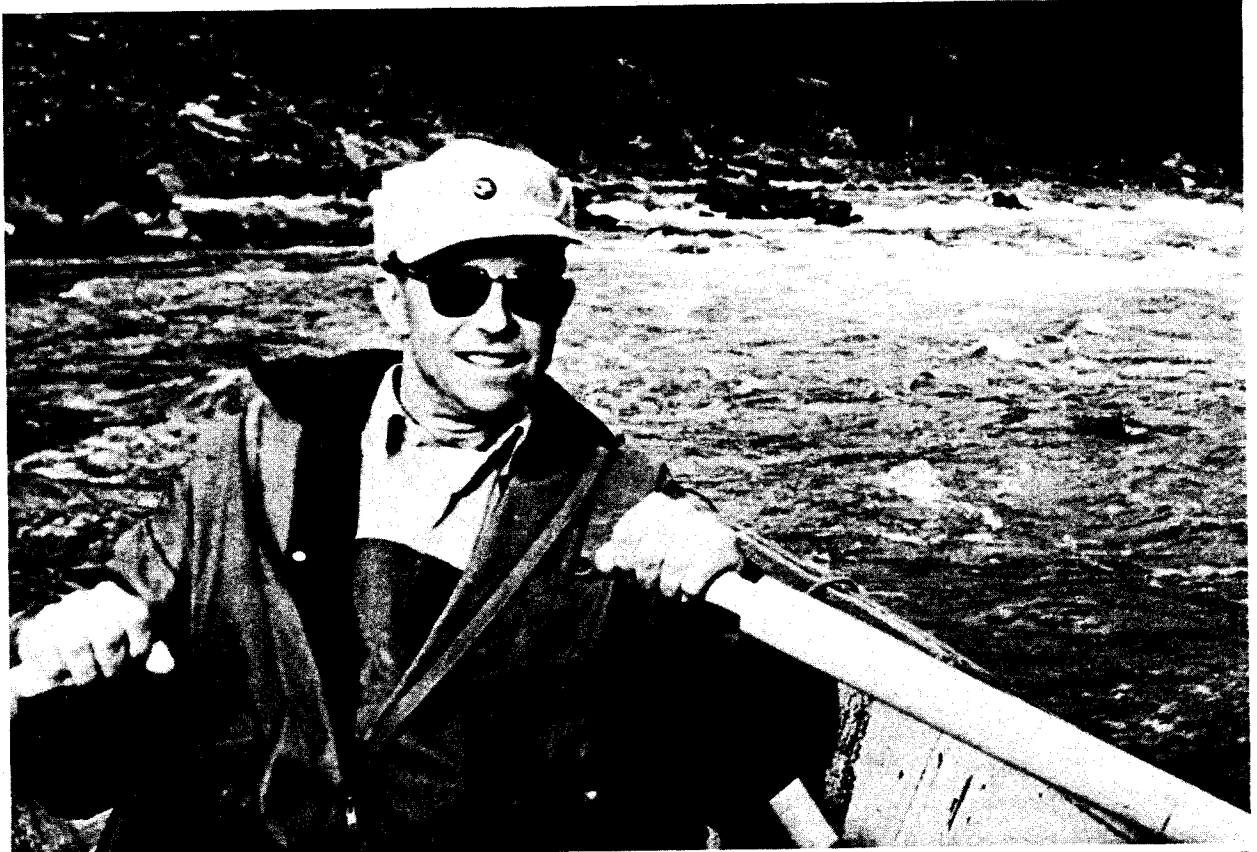
Gold was probably first discovered on the Rogue in 1849 and in the ensuing years every spot along the river which contained gold in sufficient concentration was mined. Most of the mining scars have now healed. Although mining activity on this part of the river is at a standstill, the trails which the miners built provided access to the area and speeded its development to what it is today.

Uses along the river below Watson Creek include private residences, lodges, agriculture, and timber production. These uses have required the construction of the roads and utility lines which are so obvious in this area. Also, Agness, a small center of population, is located here.

The Rogue was first traveled downstream from Grants Pass to the ocean in 1915. The first trip upstream from the ocean to Grants Pass was made in 1947. Since that time improvements in boats and motors have allowed use to increase to the point where future regulation of boat use can now be foreseen.

There are three main types of boat use on the river. The unique jet boat excursion trips which make daily trips from the coast to Agness or Paradise Bar and back carry about 40,000 people annually. Commercially guided float trips beginning in the Grants Pass area carry an additional estimated 2,000. An unknown, but substantial, number of people use private boats for fishing, sightseeing, or just pleasure boating.

[Above] Driftboat heading for white water rapids. [Below] A jet boat passing Clay Hill rapids.



Future technological advances may result in new types of equipment which are capable of being used on the river. Only such new types of equipment which are compatible with management objectives will be permitted.

Use of boats on the river is subject to applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

Channel maintenance activities will be allowed under permit from the Forest Service only to maintain current levels of navigability. Modifications to bedrock sections of the river bed, or modifications which permanently alter the river bed or banks from their present condition, will not be permitted. Permits will not be issued before all requirements of any other Federal or State agency which has jurisdiction over such activities have been met.

*Fish and Wildlife* — The Rogue River is Nationally known for its excellent salmon and steelhead fisheries, and fishing on the river is one of the chief recreational pursuits.

Fishing for steelhead in a quiet section of the river.



Use of the other resources along the river will be carried on in such a manner that the river fishery is not diminished, especially through siltation or an increase in water temperature.

Wildlife resources contribute greatly to the recreational value of the Rogue River. Deer, bear, elk, squirrel, otter, grouse, quail, Band-tailed pigeons, ducks, eagles, ospreys, herons, kingfishers, and water ouzels are among the wildlife which can fairly commonly be seen along the river.

Management of the river area will be directed toward not only maintaining but increasing the amount of wildlife which is seen along the river.

The Forest Service will cooperate with the State Game Commission to develop management techniques designed to meet the above directions.

*Timber* – The most important value of the timber within the boundaries is realized through the part it plays in the makeup of the landscape. Timber management, therefore, will be aimed at maintaining a timber stand which is esthetically pleasing.

This does not mean that timber harvest is prohibited throughout the river area. The extent to which timber harvest is allowed is specified in those portions of this plan dealing with the individual river areas.

Generally, timber harvest will not be permitted where its effects are noticeable from the river, trails, roads, and recreation sites.

An exception to this rule may be in the case of a natural catastrophe such as fire or windthrow with its resultant buildup of insects, or natural occurrences of insects or diseases which could become epidemics. If failure to remove affected trees creates an unacceptable fire hazard or threatens to destroy large volumes of timber within the river area or an adjacent National Forest or private land, a thorough study will be made to determine the total impact of both leaving the trees or removing them. The decision on whether to remove the timber will be made after considering all factors. It will be in favor of the solution which results in the least destruction of river area values. When timber is to be removed, it will be done in a manner which has the least possible adverse effect on the landscape.

Removal of timber which is necessary to allow the construction of any approved facility will be permitted.

Timber harvest operations must be in conformance with plans approved by the Forest Service. Plans will specify such things as road locations, timber to be cut, logging methods, slash cleanup, soil stabilization, revegetation measures, etc.

*Range* – There is presently very little grazing land within the boundaries. The private land that is now in pasture is compatible with the scenic qualities of the river and may continue to be used for that purpose.

*Minerals* – Prospecting and mining within the river area as designated will be administered in an equitable manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations but with the objective to attain minimum impact on each river class.

This objective includes action needed to protect the environment on all lands within the river area in relation to removal of sand and gravel from the river bed. Removal of mineral materials commonly known as "common varieties" under the Materials Act of July 31, 1947, as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C. 601-604), will not be permitted. The Forest Service will cooperate with the Oregon State Land Board in meeting this objective where State-owned lands are involved.

Subject to future Secretary of Agriculture regulations and valid rights existing prior to October 2, 1968, all prospecting, mining operation, or other activity related to mineral exploration or production will be administered under the following criteria:

1. Impairment of scenic and other values for which the river was established under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act will be minimized. Particular care will be needed to protect scenery as seen from the river, trail, and developed recreation sites.
2. Debris, silt, harmful chemical, or other material resulting from prospecting or mining activities will be handled so as to control pollution of the Rogue River.
3. Mining or associated operations contributing amounts of noise, smoke, dust, or other elements detrimental to the river environment may be required to limit operations during peak recreation use periods each year.
4. Prospecting for minerals in the river area shall be covered by an appropriate permit to be issued by the Regional Forester. The prospector shall apply for a permit to the District Ranger or Forest Supervisor responsible for managing the area.
5. Access to mining claims will be judged on the basis of location and standard which create minimum adverse effect on values of the river area which are protected by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

*Transportation* – Existing roads and bridges create the largest impact to the landscape along the river.

Great care will be taken in the location and design of any future roads to assure that they are not visible in a way which detracts from the river environment.

Transportation plans will be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect the management objectives for the wild and scenic river.

Generally, there will be no additional roads which parallel the river in close proximity.

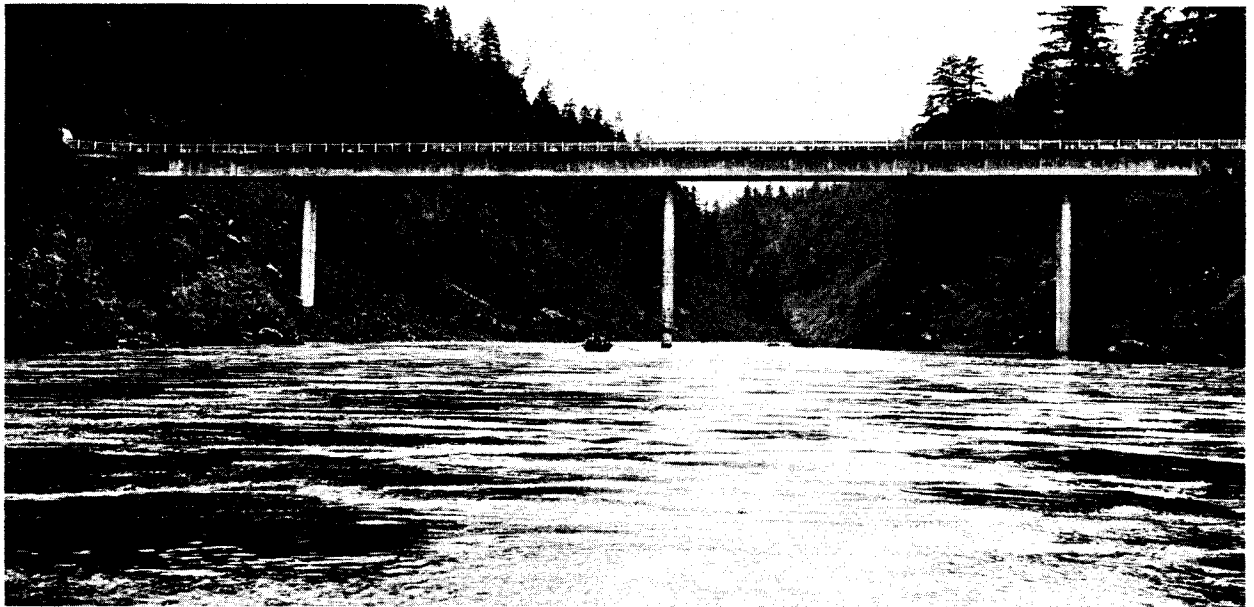
There will be no additional airstrips permitted.

There will be no railroads permitted.

There will be no additional bridges or cable crossings across the Rogue River with the possible exception of a foot bridge at Agness.

A trail system will be constructed and/or maintained which relates to use and enjoyment of the river. This will include some short spur trails from the main trail to the river.

Bridge near Agness at junction of Rogue and Illinois Rivers





Roads and trails will be constructed to the minimum safe standard consistent with the intended use.  
All public roads will be treated to eliminate dust.

*Structures* – There are many places along the river where new developments will not only be allowed but also will be necessary to meet public needs for services or facilities.

Marial Lodge



Structures which can be seen from the river, trail, or developed recreation sites will (1) be of an attractive design, (2) have sufficient topographic or vegetative screening to make them as inconspicuous as possible, (3) will be so designed that little or no soil is left exposed when construction is complete, and (4) contain no direct or indirect design features which are obtrusive or incompatible with the scenic qualities of the area. (A direct design feature is one which is a physical part of the development. Examples of incompatible direct design features are such things as shiny metal siding or roofing, large areas of bright colors, large or lighted signs, etc. An indirect design feature is one which is produced as a result of the development. Examples of incompatible indirect design features are such things as noise, smoke, odor, etc.) Structures which cannot be seen from the river will contain no indirect design features which are obtrusive or incompatible with the scenic qualities of the area and will be so designed that little or no soil is left exposed when construction is complete.

No new developments, except trails, boat ramps, mooring facilities, and the roads or trails thereto, will be allowed below the high water line of December 1964 except in situations where the land was covered with slack water and is not visible from the river.

*Utilities* – Virtually every development along the river requires some utility development, either water, power, or sanitation, or a combination of the three. Because developments have been sparse up to now they have created little problem. As developments expand and increase, there will be more demand for utility development.

Construction of utilities will be done in such a way that the scenic and recreational values of the river are not degraded. This will mean locating utilities where they are not visible from the river wherever possible.

Where developments occur in groups, single utility systems will be constructed to serve all developments if feasible.

Utility lines will be buried wherever feasible.

Where utility lines are generally parallel, they will be planned in a single corridor if feasible.

Any power generating equipment will be so located and designed that it cannot be heard from the river.

If possible, utility lines which currently cross the river will be grouped so the number of places where crossings occur is reduced.

Generally, there will be no additional aerial utility lines which cross the river. If future crossings are absolutely necessary they will be located where lines across the river already exist.

*Fire Control* – Special emphasis on the Siskiyou National Forest will be placed on prevention, detection, and suppression of wild fires within and near the boundaries of the wild and scenic river.

Steps will be taken to prevent wild fires from occurring and all necessary means will be employed to insure prompt control of wild fires. It is desirable to accomplish this without construction of large firelines or roads. This may require construction of helispots and provisions for helitack crews to assure fast initial action.

*Visitor Information Service* – The Rogue River is rich in historical use and natural items of significance. There is a tremendous opportunity to identify these things and interpret them for the education and enjoyment of the users.

A Rogue River Interpretive Area Plan will be made to locate and identify items of public interest along the river and a program will be developed to present the information to the public.

Mule Creek Canyon in the wild river section.



## **WILD RIVER AREA**

### **CLASS DEFINITION**

A section of river which is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive, and waters unpolluted. It represents a vestige of primitive America.

Wild river areas may include an occasional low-standard road, airstrip, habitation, or other kind of improvement at infrequent intervals which is already established, provided the effects are limited to the immediate vicinity of the exception, the river otherwise meets the criteria for wild, and to the user of the river it appears "wild" for the rest of its length.

### **RIVER DESCRIPTION**

One part of the river has been classified as a wild river area. It extends from Watson Creek in Section 17, Township 34 South, Range 11 West upstream to the east Forest boundary at Marial — a distance of 12¾ miles. At that point it connects with a river area which is administered by the Department of the Interior and which has also been classified as wild.

This section of river flows through a near-natural environment which possesses many areas of outstanding natural beauty. In Mule Creek Canyon, the river winds its way through a very tight channel bounded on both sides by vertical rock faces rising 40-50 feet above the water. The water appears unsure of its course as it boils, swirls, and churns through the canyon which is less than 20 feet wide in places. An eerie, isolated feeling grips the traveler because the noise level of the churning, gushing water blots out the sound of human voices. The canyon walls in this area are so steep that they can be seen unbroken from the water's edge to the ridgetop, a distance of 2,000 vertical feet at one point. The river is very picturesque in itself as the water flows around and over boulders, gravel bars, and deep holes. Rapids, riffles, and pools, each of which has its own characteristics, are quite interesting and diverse. Blossom Bar rapids and the Devil's Stairs rapids provide "picture-taking" scenery of white water conditions. Clay Hill stillwater, above Flea Creek, is a welcome change of pace after leaving the exciting white water conditions of the narrow canyon. This area is more open with a mixture of boulders covered with light-green colored moss, grass covered slopes, small caves, and live oak trees.

The area is not without some man-made improvements. There is a small settlement at Marial which is reached by a low-standard dirt road, the only one within the section. The road extends to within several hundred feet of the high water line, but is not visible from the river. There are five homes located here which were originally constructed on invalid mining claims. They are now under special-use permits which expire at the end of 1979. These permits will not be renewed. Marial Lodge is a special use which will be continued because of the vital role it plays in serving the needs of recreationists. There is also a Forest Service station that houses a trail crew and a fire prevention guard. The Forest Service station and most of the residences are not visible from the river.

There is one other Forest Service station located at Brushy Bar, about 5½ miles below Marial. It is not visible from the river.

Of the 4,925 acres of land included within the wild river area, approximately 431 acres, or 9 percent, are privately owned. Private land development includes four lodges and about seven other buildings, mostly private residences. Seven of the buildings are visible from the river but several of them blend very well and are not conspicuous. Most of the private land is in fairly large parcels held by four owners. There are, however, a number of smaller parcels with individual owners.

The four lodges provide overnight accommodations for river users, mostly fishermen. Two of the lodges have low standard airstrips associated with them which are used in flying people and supplies in and out of the area.

A commercial jet-boat business brings up to 17 passengers at a time to Paradise Bar, about 3 miles downstream from Marial. Normally, the boat makes one round trip per day. In addition, all the lodges transport people and supplies upstream from Gold Beach via power boats. Another source of power-boat use in this section of river is sport fishermen, both private and commercially guided.

Even though there are some nonconforming uses along this section of the river, it is still essentially primitive in character. The use of power boats is established and is publicly accepted in this section of the river. A number of the developments will be eliminated when the special uses are terminated. Of the others, the effects are limited to their immediate location. This section of river appears "wild" for the rest of its length and the river meets the other criteria for wild river area classification.

### **MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

The wild river area will be managed to (1) preserve its essentially primitive character and outstanding scenic attractions, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, and (4) provide opportunities for river-oriented recreation which is dependent on the free-flowing condition of the river and consistent with the primitive character of the surroundings.

### **MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS**

The following specific directions apply to the wild river area only and are in addition to the General Management Directions found in the General section.

*Recreation* – See *Public Recreation Developments*, for recreation sites which will be developed within the wild river area.

Public camping spots will be provided as needed to serve boaters and hikers. Facilities will be limited to those needed to provide sanitation, fire prevention, reasonable protection of the site from physical or scenic deterioration and adequate safety. Developments will be consistent with recreation experience levels 1 and 2, as described in the Recreation Development Program section.

Lodges and residences which are established in the area may continue, but additional lodges or residences will not be permitted.

If the demand for recreation use in this area becomes so great that its essentially primitive character is threatened, and other management techniques are inadequate, the number of people allowed to use the area will be limited to that which is consistent with the management objectives. Studies will be conducted to establish guidelines for optimum-use levels.

Motor boats in the wild river area are disruptive to the primitive character of the area, but they have become an accepted use on the Rogue River which may continue. Use of motor boats will be limited to current levels. There will be no regularly scheduled commercial motorized boat trips upstream from Blossom Bar rapids.

Channel maintenance from Blossom Bar rapids upstream will be limited to clearing away of new material which blocks the channel so badly that present levels of navigability are impossible. Below Blossom Bar rapids such activities will be limited to clearing the channel of any new material which creates a condition hazardous to present levels of navigation.

*Timber* – The objective is to manage the river to maintain or restore a natural appearing timber stand throughout the area.

Except as provided in the General Management Directions under Timber, there will be no cutting of timber anywhere within this area.

In locations where the effect of timber cutting cannot be seen from the river, trails, or recreation

sites, trees killed by insects or disease will be treated immediately, if practicable, to prevent spread. Treatment will be by some method which does not require removal of the trees from the site.

If this is not feasible, the same type of study will be performed as is required for removal of timber from areas which can be seen.

*Minerals* – All land which has not previously been withdrawn from mineral entry will be so withdrawn.

*Transportation* – Except in the event of a natural catastrophe in which the decision has been made that roads are necessary, there will be no construction of new roads. If roads must be constructed, they will be obliterated as soon as the need is past.

The trail will be relocated from about Dan's Creek to the downstream boundary of the wild river area to bring it closer to the river. The trail will be as inconspicuous as possible as seen from the river.

Any portion of the trail which is relocated or otherwise requires reconstruction will be constructed to a hiker trail standard.

All trails will be maintained to a hiker trail standard, and will be closed to motorized vehicles.

The road at Marial will not be improved to more than the minimum safe single-lane standard for the types and levels of traffic which it currently receives. It will not be extended past its present location.

Heliports and helispots will be established only as needed for emergency administration of the river. They will be located out of view of the river, trail, and developed recreation sites.

Termination of the use of existing private airstrips will be encouraged.

*Structures* – In order to retain the wild river area in its essentially primitive state, no new structures other than those needed in public camps will be permitted.

When repairs are needed on existing structures, they will result in a structure which is essentially the same as it was before the repair was done.

There will be no expansion of docks or other mooring structures.

There will be no additional Forest Service administrative structures located within this area.

Owners of private structures will be encouraged to maintain them in a condition which is most compatible and in harmony with the character of the surroundings.

Acquisition of fee title, through voluntary negotiations, will be attempted for all undeveloped parcels of land and all parcels of land with summer homes on them.

Salmon boards will not be permitted.

New structures which are part of public recreation sites will be so designed and located that they are inconspicuous as seen from the river.

If minor structures are required for such purposes as improvement of fish and game habitat, protection from fire, insects or disease, rehabilitation or stabilization of damaged resources, stabilization and drainage of trails, bridging streams, etc., they will be permitted provided they harmonize with the environment or are inconspicuous.

Directional or other signs along trails will be of a rustic design and no larger than necessary.

*Utilities* – There will be no utility system constructed which is visible from the river.

There will be no commercial utility lines which either parallel or cross the river.

## PUBLIC RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

There are presently no developed recreation sites in the wild river area.

Past recreation plans have inventoried two sites which are suitable for recreation development. At this time there have been two other sites identified which are also suitable. The sites are as follows:

<u>Plan Designation</u>	<u>Name</u>
W 1	Brushy Bar
W 2	Flora Dell Creek
W 3	Blossom Bar
W 4	Hicks Creek

Maps 3 and 4 appended to this plan indicate the locations of these sites. Brushy Bar is an excellent site, with about 40 acres of flat land. It is close to the river, and has good drinking water on the site. There is good visual screen from the river and lots of good vegetative cover.

Flora Dell is the poorest of the four sites. It has good water, but there is no flat ground except a rocky ledge which is adjacent to the river. There is no screen from the river and no cover. It has been used quite a bit in the past because there are no better sites in the lower wild river area on public land. This site will probably not be developed and future use will be directed to other developed sites.

Blossom Bar is another very good site. It is not as large as Brushy Bar and the drinking water is a little farther away, but it is close to the river, it is flat, and it has good screen and cover.

The site at Hicks Creek has two drawbacks. It is higher above the river than any of the others and it is currently in private ownership. It does have good screen from the river, however, and quite a bit of flat land. It is clearly the best site on the lower end of the wild river area and the property should be acquired as soon as possible.

Presently, the wild river area gets two types of camping pressure — hikers and raft or inflatable boat floaters. The hikers usually travel in small groups and need only a limited space and drinking water to make camp. The floaters, however, travel in groups of 50 people or more at times and need a much larger site.

A determination will be made as to how many people, both hikers and boaters, can use the area without reducing the quality of the near-primitive recreation experience. Facilities will be provided to accommodate only that number of people.

Camps will be designed so they are as close to the river as possible without being conspicuous. Toilets will be located well back from the water so they do not create a pollution problem. Short spur trails will lead from the main trail to the camps. If possible, camps will be designed so hikers can be isolated from the large groups, but can use the same toilets and drinking water.

As mentioned previously in this plan, there is a low-standard road that almost reaches the river at Marial. This receives use as a trailhead and some of the driftboaters take their boats out in this area. No additional trailhead capacity will be provided at this location.

## SCENIC RIVER AREA

### CLASS DEFINITION

A scenic river area is free of impoundments, with shoreline or watershed still largely primitive, and shoreline largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Public roads open to use by motor vehicles may not parallel the river in close proximity. Substantial amounts of use by power boats may be permitted.

### RIVER DESCRIPTION

One section of the river has been classified as a scenic river area. It extends from the creek in Section 36, Township 35 South, Range 13 West, upstream to Blue Jay Creek in Section 11, Township 35 South, Range 12 West, a distance of 7½ miles.

The river in this section is a wider, quieter, and less exciting river to boat than is the wild river area. There are some small riffles, but generally the water is flat. Large gravel bars are present in much of the area. The adjacent land generally slopes away from the river at an angle that is not too steep. An exception to this is in Copper Canyon where the river narrows down and the canyon walls rise abruptly from the river and can be seen unbroken for about 800 vertical feet. Vegetation in the scenic river area is generally dense and extends to the high water mark essentially unbroken.

There is a higher percentage of private land in this section than in the wild river area; 936 acres, or 38 percent, of the 2,523 acres are privately owned. Only five structures can be seen from the river, however. In one place a powerline crosses the river but it is almost unnoticeable. There is road access to the river's edge in two locations. One is on private land and is not now used by the public. The other, at Tom East Creek, is so rough that it is even difficult for four-wheel drive vehicles to use it. The Gold Beach-Agness Road can barely be seen in one spot. There is one location where a number of years ago the timber was clearcut to the water's edge for a frontal distance of several hundred yards. It is now completely revegetated with no raw soil exposed. In another 10 years it should be almost unnoticeable.

Scenic view in a tranquil section of the river.





Another activity which has considerable, but temporary, impact on the area is the regularly scheduled run of excursion jet boats which make daily trips through this section. These boats are a special design approved by the Coast Guard for use on the Rogue River because they have proved themselves safe through many years of operation. The large boats carry 49 passengers. These trips provide the opportunity for approximately 40,000 people annually to experience the river and its scenery.

While there are a number of intrusions of man's activities in this section, the shoreline is largely undeveloped, the river still offers high quality natural scenery, and the character of the area remains largely primitive.

## MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The scenic river area will be managed to (1) maintain or enhance the condition of the high quality scenery and the largely undeveloped character of its shoreline, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, (4) provide opportunities for river oriented recreation which is consistent with its largely undeveloped nature and dependent on its free-flowing condition, and (5) utilize other resources and permit other activities which maintain or enhance the quality of the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions, or recreation values.

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

The following specific directions apply to the scenic river area only and are in addition to the General Management Directions found in the General section.

*Recreation* – See *Public Recreation Developments* below for recreation sites to be developed within the scenic river area.

Public recreation facilities will be provided as needed and as topography permits.

Developed facilities will be for the use of boaters and hikers, since there are no roads planned in this area. They will be primarily aimed at protection of the site and user safety, but may include facilities which offer more convenience and comfort than those in the wild river area. Facilities developed will be consistent with recreation experience levels 2 or 3, as described in the Recreation Development Program section.

Commercial public service facilities will not be provided in this area. Some additional expansion of recreational residence facilities will be allowed.

Size of boats on the river will be no larger than the design of 49-passenger jet boats which is currently approved by the Coast Guard. Inconspicuous facilities will be provided for mooring of boats where boat access campgrounds are located.

Channel maintenance activities may include such things as clearing the channel of any new boulders which create a condition hazardous to navigation, and propwash or similar operations which deepen channels during periods of low flow in sections of the river where the bed is composed of gravel.

*Timber* – The objective is to maintain or restore a natural appearing timber stand throughout the area.

Generally, there will be no timber harvest within this area.

In locations where the effects of timber harvest are not noticeable from the river, trails, roads, or recreation sites, timber which has been killed by fire, windthrow, insects, disease, etc., may be removed.

*Transportation* – Except as needed for temporary access for fire control purposes or removal of trees killed by fire, windthrow, insects, and disease as specified under Timber, there will be no construction of new roads.

The existing trail will be reconstructed or relocated as needed to provide a trail throughout the length of the scenic river area which is as close to the river as feasible.

The trail will be constructed and maintained to an all-purpose trail standard but will be closed to motorized vehicles.

The existing road at Tom East Creek will be obliterated.

Heliports or helispots will be allowed only as needed for the administration of the river. They will be located out of view of the river, trail, and developed recreation sites.

*Structures* – Structures which will be permitted within the scenic river area are only those needed for the following developments: campgrounds and single family dwellings. Structures permitted include the main building plus accessory outbuildings or structures customarily required as part of the above-mentioned development.

These developments will be allowed in such locations that no new structures can be readily seen from the river.

Where they cannot be seen from the river, developments will be allowed on the basis of a minimum lot size of five acres each with each lot having a minimum dimension of 200 feet.

Where there are lots which existed prior to October 2, 1968, and they are less than five acres, the owner may construct a single family dwelling on the same basis as if the lot was five acres or more.

Developments will be approved on a first-come first-served basis.

No recreation residence permits will be issued on National Forest land.

Signs or other public information structures will be of a rustic design and unobtrusive.

Other structures will be permitted which are necessary for the administration of the river, or are essential for the accomplishment of other activities which have been allowed in this area.

## **PUBLIC RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS**

There are currently no developed recreation sites in the scenic river area.

Past plans have inventoried seven sites which are suitable for development. In addition, two other sites have been identified which are also suitable. The sites are as follows:

<u>Plan Designation</u>	<u>Name</u>
S 1	Wakeup Rilea
S 2	Twin Creek
S 3	Prairie
S 4	Nailkeg Creek
S 5	Boiler Riffle
S 6	Painted Rock Creek
S 7	Morris Rodgers Creek
S 8	Tom East Creek
S 9	Schoolhouse Creek

Map 2, appended to this plan, indicates the locations of these sites.

These sites are all very small and do not have the potential for sizeable developments. This is not too critical, however, since the large group float trips usually end at Agness and do not get into this river area.

Rogue River mail boat and other river users near Agness.



## RECREATIONAL RIVER AREA

### CLASS DEFINITION

A section of river which is readily accessible by public roads or other provision for motorized access, has visible public roads which parallel the river, has habitations and other developments within close proximity to the river, and has undergone substantial modification to the scenery by man.

It also possesses high potential for development of recreation occupancy sites near the river as well as sites for launching and mooring boats.

### RIVER DESCRIPTION

There are two separate sections of the river which have been classified as recreational river areas.

- (a) Lower recreational river area – from Lobster Creek Bridge upstream to the creek in Section 36, Township 35 South, Range 13 West, a distance of 7 miles.
- (b) Upper recreational river area – from Blue Jay Creek in Section 11, Township 35 South, Range 12 West, upstream to Watson Creek in Section 17, Township 34 South, Range 11 West, a distance of 10 miles.

The scenery along the river's edge is similar in both areas; that is, fairly dense vegetation (where not disturbed) on hills which slope fairly gently back from the water's edge. The river itself, however, is distinctly different in the two areas. The upper area down to Agness has numerous stretches of riffles which present some exciting white water action. The lower area is very similar to the river in the scenic river area, only it is flatter and wider. To operate a boat on this stretch of river does not require the experience and skill which it takes to operate above Agness and as a result many boats of all types are found in this section. The 49-passenger excursion jet boats make daily trips through the lower section and dock at resorts in the upper area.

There are a number of potential recreation development sites which have been identified in both areas. Some of the sites are presently in private ownership and should be acquired. There are also a number of places where there is vehicle access to the river's edge. With improvement, these areas can be developed into satisfactory boat launching and mooring sites.

Man has created considerable impact to the scenery in these areas. Both segments of river have paralleling roads which are visible in many places. The upper area has a visible road on both sides of the river in two places. In some cases, the road fills extend down into the river. In others, permanent earthwork scars resulting from road construction are visible. There are visible powerlines which parallel and cross the river in a number of places in both recreation river areas. Also, there are two highway bridges which dominate the scenes in which they appear. One spans the Rogue River itself and the other crosses the Illinois River right at its confluence with the Rogue.

There are 501 acres, or 28 percent, of the total 1,764 acres of land in the lower recreational river area which are privately owned. In this area, there are only a few dwellings which are visible from the river. There is, however, a privately owned and operated trailer park which can be seen.

There are 1,579 acres of land in the upper recreational river area which are privately owned. This is 63 percent of the total 2,519 acres, which is the highest percentage of private land along the river. There are numerous homes visible from the river, smoke and noise from a small sawmill are obvious, and there are many areas visible where the timber has been clearcut close to the river.

Agness is the logical place to develop a center for services and supplies for both local residents and the river-using public. To perform this function, it will be necessary to allow a greater variety of uses and a higher density of development in Agness and the immediate vicinity than any place else

on the river. This must be done in a way which conforms with the purposes and intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. To this end, the Forest Service will attempt to coordinate with Curry County in the development of a plan and zoning ordinance to cover the private land in this area which falls within the wild and scenic river boundaries.

At such time that a valid zoning ordinance is duly adopted by Curry County which the Forest Service feels meets the purposes of the Act, such zoning ordinance will become a part of this plan and will be substituted for all provisions covering private land inside the boundaries in the Agness area, provided that the Forest Service retains the right to approve any variance or any amendment to the zoning ordinance before it can become effective.

Until such time that said zoning ordinance is duly adopted, the area within and adjacent to the community of Agness will be administered according to the management directions for the rest of the recreational river area.

If Curry County fails to adopt a satisfactory zoning ordinance, the Forest Service will prepare a plan and management directions for the private land inside the wild and scenic river boundaries for this area. This plan will be the basis for the development of the Agness area so the above stated objectives are met.

### **MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

The recreational river areas will be managed to (1) provide opportunities for a wide range of recreation activities which are oriented to the river and enhanced by its free-flowing condition, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, (4) maintain or enhance the quality of the scenery, and (5) utilize other resources and permit other activities to the extent that they do not lower the quality of the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions, or recreation value.

### **MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS**

The following specific directions apply to the recreational river areas and are in addition to the General Management Directions found in the General section.

*Recreation* – See *Public Recreation Developments*, below, for recreation sites to be developed within the recreational river areas.

Recreation facilities will be developed to provide a wide range of opportunities for river oriented recreation. Some sites will be only for trail or boat users. The majority of the sites, however, will be fairly highly developed and will be served by surfaced roads. Facilities will be designed to offer considerable comfort and convenience to the user. These facilities will be consistent with recreation experience levels 2 through 5 as described in the Recreation Development Program section.

Because there is so little land along the river which is topographically suitable for recreation development, it will probably be impossible to satisfy all the future demand. However, recreation facilities will be provided to meet demand until such time as topography limits further development.

Commercial public service facilities will be provided where demand dictates. Owners of private land will be encouraged to develop such facilities.

Facilities will be provided for the launching and mooring of boats.

Size of boats on the river will be no larger than the design of 49-passenger jet boats which are currently approved by the Coast Guard.

The 49-passenger jet boats will be permitted to go upstream as far as Snout Creek.

Channel maintenance activities which may be permitted include such things as clearing the channel of any new material which creates a condition hazardous to navigation, propwash, or similar operations which deepen channels during periods of low flow in sections of the river where the bed is composed of gravel, and bulldozer work where necessary to widen, deepen, or otherwise temporarily alter the stream bed during periods of low flow in sections of the river where the bed is composed of gravel.

*Timber* – The objective is to maintain or restore a natural-appearing timber stand wherever it can be seen from the river, trails, roads, or recreation sites, and a healthy stand where it cannot be seen.

In locations where the effects of timber harvest are not noticeable, partial harvest of live stands will be permitted provided silvicultural systems are used which maintain a general forest cover.

*Range* – Domestic swine which have escaped and become established as wild hogs, will be eliminated.

*Transportation* – Heliports or helispots will be permitted as needed for administration of the river and other uses which do not adversely affect the recreation experience. They will be located out of view of the river, trail, and developed recreation sites.

If there is any other suitable nearby place to park, parking will not be permitted on the gravel bars in view of the river. Where there is no suitable alternative, cars will be parked where they are least conspicuous.

The trails which are required below will be constructed and maintained to an all-purpose trail standard but will be closed to motor vehicles except between Agness and Illahe where the road serves as the trail.

*Upper Recreational River Area* – The existing trail will be relocated from the upstream boundary of the area to Illahe Campground to bring it closer to the river.

Between Illahe Campground and Agness, where the road is so close to the river that it is not feasible to build a trail, the road will serve as the trail.

Below Agness, the old trail will be reconstructed or relocated as needed from the end of the road at Agness to the downstream boundary of the area. It should be as close to the river as feasible.

In spots where it is needed, the road on the north side of the river between Agness and Illahe should be reconstructed to an adequate standard. Standards should reflect that hikers will be using it.

Access across the Rogue River at Agness may be provided either by a ferry system or a foot bridge.

*Lower Recreational River Area* – The road on the north side of the river will not be extended past recreation development site number LR 4 in Section 35, Township 35 South, Range 13 West.

The old trail will be reconstructed or relocated as needed from the upstream boundary of the area to recreation development site number LR 4. It should be as close to the river as feasible.

*Structures* – Structures which will be permitted within the recreational river areas are those needed for the following developments: single family dwellings, agriculture, overnight lodges, and public recreation which is based on the river or forest environment. Structures permitted include the main building plus accessory outbuildings or structures customarily required as part of the above-mentioned developments.

These developments will be allowed in such locations that no more than four structures on each side of the river will be readily visible in any one mile of river frontage, with no structure of one development closer than 200 feet to a structure of another development. Where they cannot be seen from the river, developments will be allowed on the basis of a minimum lot size of one acre each, provided sewage disposal can be adequately accomplished. Lots will have a minimum dimension of 100 feet. Within these limitations, cluster-type developments may be permitted.

Where there are lots which existed prior to October 2, 1968, and they are less than one acre, the owner may construct a single family dwelling on the same basis as if the lot was one acre or more.

Developments will be approved on a first-come first-served basis. Existing developments are counted as part of the quota.

Other structures will be permitted which are necessary for the administration of the river or are essential for the accomplishment of other activities which have been allowed in this area.

No recreation residence permits will be issued on National Forest land.

Signs or other VIS structures will be appropriate in design to the surrounding environment.

Construction of salmon boards and shelters will be allowed under permit from the Forest Service. They will be of an attractive design and will not extend into the river channel to a point where they obstruct navigation. They will be removed each year by June 15 and stored out of sight.

*Visitor Information Service* – A manned visitor information station will be needed near the confluence of the Illinois River with the Rogue River to provide information and interpretation to the many people who will pass that point.

## **PUBLIC RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS**

### *Upper Recreational River Area*

There is currently one developed recreation site in this area. Illahe Campground is near the upper end of the area and has 46 camping units and provisions for group picnic and family picnic. It has piped water and flush toilets. It was opened to the public in June 1969.

Five other sites have been identified which are also suitable for recreation development. The sites are as follows:

<u>Plan Designation</u>	<u>Name</u>
UR 1	Illahe Campground
UR 2	Crooked Riffle
UR 3	Big Bend
UR 4	Falling Star
UR 5	Hog Eddy
UR 6	Orchard Flat

Map 3, appended to this plan, indicates the locations of these sites.

A preliminary design has been prepared for Crooked Riffle Campground. It provides for 18 camp units.

The other four sites are all located at least partially on private land. The Big Bend and Orchard Flat sites are currently involved in land exchange negotiations. The other two should be acquired as soon as possible.

Big Bend and Orchard Flat have the potential for large, intensively developed recreation sites. These will be the two main developments in the upper recreational river area and will probably be designed to provide camp and picnic facilities at an experience level of 4 or 5. In addition, Big Bend has potential for boat launching.

Hog Eddy is the best location for boat launching in this area. It can also be used for picnic ground.

Falling Star is a potential picnic or campground site.

#### *Lower Recreational River Area*

There are currently no developed recreation sites on public land in this area.

There is one privately owned and operated trailer park located near the mouth of Quosatana Creek. It is only partially developed and has potential for considerable expansion.

Six other sites have been identified in this area which are suitable for recreation development. The sites are as follows:

<u>Plan Designation</u>	<u>Name</u>
LR 1	Lobster Creek
LR 2	Quosatana
LR 3	Silver
LR 4	Little Silver
LR 5	Grass Valley

Map 1, appended to this plan, indicates the locations of these sites.

A preliminary design has been prepared for Lobster Creek. The site is divided by the Lobster Creek Road and part of it is out of the designated wild and scenic river area. It will have such a marked effect on the river, though, that it is included in this plan. It provides for 22 picnic units as well as boat launching and parking for cars and trailers.

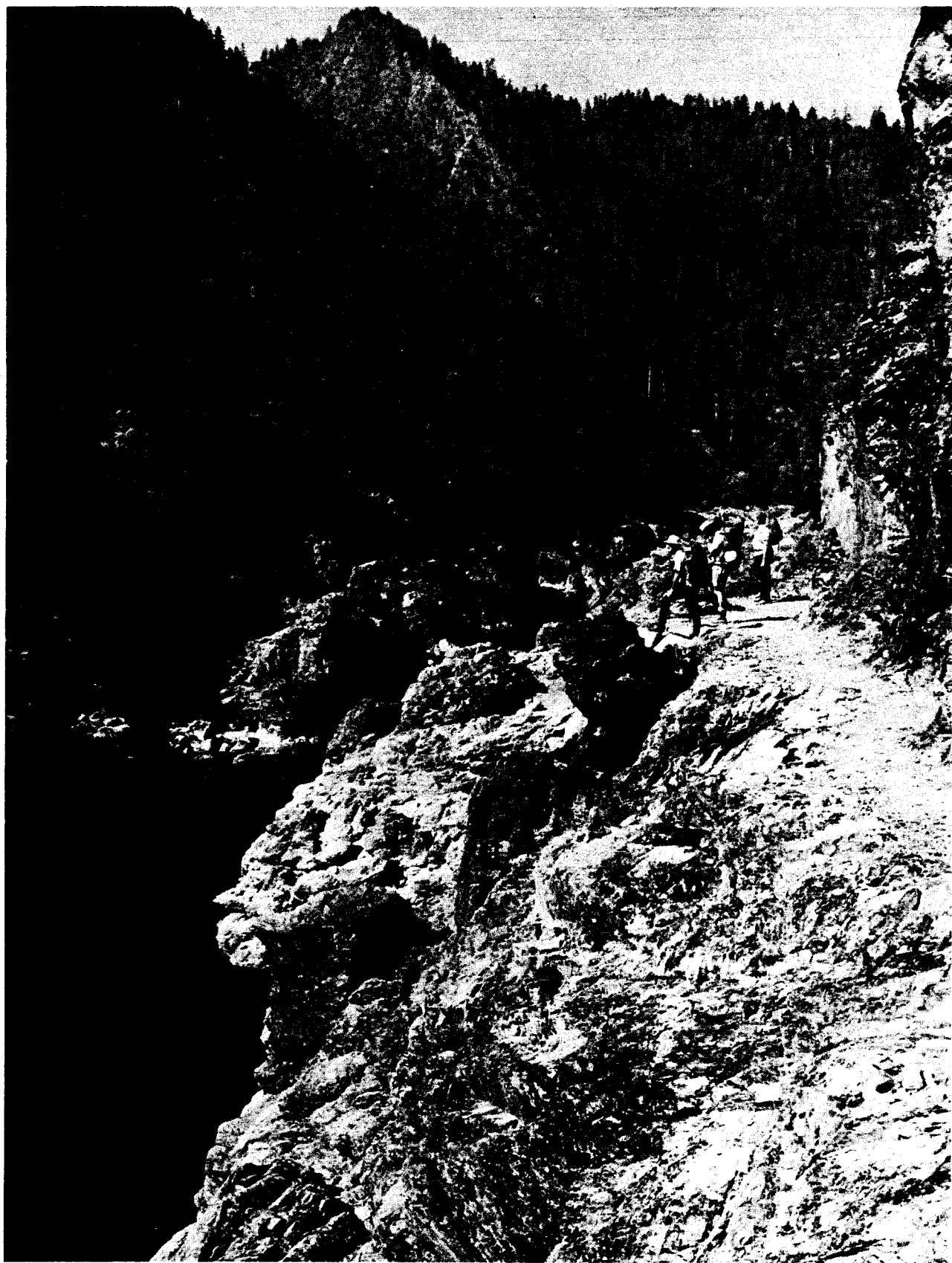
Quosatana is adjacent to the private trailer park mentioned earlier. Acquisition of this adjacent private land is needed to make it a logical unit for recreation development.

Silver and Little Silver both have high potential as development sites. However, direct access to the river is blocked in both cases by private land. Acquisition or easements will be needed before these sites can be developed.

Grass Valley is a small site which is partially on private land. If the private land can be acquired, the site will be developed for trail and boat access camping.



Hikers along Rogue River Trail.



# RECREATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

## GENERAL

This section of the plan is a summary of the Public Recreation Development sections and also presents a general Development Schedule.

In the wild river area, demand for use will probably be greater than the area can accommodate and still retain a primitive character. Therefore, capacity will be limited to that which is consistent with the management objectives of the area. No more facilities will be provided than are necessary to accommodate the established capacity, even though there is more usable land available.

On the other hand, the recreational and scenic river areas are limited in the amount of usable land which is available for development. Because of this, demand will probably be greater than it is physically possible to provide facilities for.

Because it seems probable that there will be an overall greater demand for use of the river than the river can handle, it will be necessary to make a detailed study of the capacity of the river and its segments relative to maintaining its wild, scenic, and recreational qualities. Some limitations on levels of use will undoubtedly be necessary in the future.


In the wild river area, public camping spots will be developed which are of a primitive nature, are accessible only by trail or boat, and provide simple comfort and convenience facilities as well as facilities for the protection of the site and environment, or the safety of the user. In the scenic river area, sites will provide for some user comfort along with site protection and safety. Sites in the recreational river areas will provide a wide range of recreation opportunities consistent with the objectives for these river areas. Some will be accessible only by trail or boat and provide facilities primarily for site protection, while others will be accessible by paved roads and provide for considerable user comfort and convenience. Campgrounds, picnic grounds, boat ramps, and facilities for public information and interpretation will all be provided in the recreational river areas.

The following schedule is general and tentative. A detailed study will be made of the whole river. As more information is gained concerning the demands and pressures which are likely to occur on this National Wild and Scenic River, the development plan and development schedule will be revised to reflect the new information.

## DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

SITE NAME	RIVER AREA & MAP DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	ACQUISITION NEEDS
<b>PHASE I 1970-1975</b>			
Illaha Campground	Upper Recreational - UR1	Campground and picnic are existing - roads and spurs must be surfaced	None
Lobster Creek	Lower Recreational - LR1	Group and family picnic; boat launching	None
Brushy Bar	Wild - W1	Boat and trail access camping	None
Blossom Bar	Wild - W3	Boat and trail access camping	None
Reconstruction of trail downstream from Agness			Rights-of-way
Painted Rock Creek	Scenic - S6	Boat and trail access camping	None
Relocation of trail from Hicks Creek to Illaha Campground			Right-of-way
<b>PHASE II 1975-1980</b>			
Silver	Lower Recreational - LR3	Camping	Fee Simple
Hicks Creek	Wild - W4	Boat and trail access camping	Fee Simple
Hog Eddy	Upper Recreational - UR5	Picnic and boat launching	Fee Simple
Big Bend	Upper Recreational - UR3	Camping, picnicking and boat launching	Fee Simple
Visitor Information Center at Agness			Fee Simple
Tom East Creek	Scenic - S8	Boat and trail access camping	None
Falling Star	Upper Recreational - UR4	Camping and picnicking	Fee Simple
Quosatana	Lower Recreational - LR2	Camping, picnicking and boat launching	Fee Simple
Nailkeg Creek	Scenic - S4	Boat and trail access camping	None
Wakeup Rilea Creek	Scenic - S1	Boat and trail access camping	None
<b>PHASE III 1980-2000</b>			
Orchard Flat	Upper Recreational - UR6	Camping and picnicking	Fee Simple
Twin Creek	Scenic - S2	Boat and trail access camping	None
Little Silver	Lower Recreational - LR4	Camping and picnicking	Fee Simple
Schoolhouse Creek	Scenic - S9	Boat and trail access camping	Fee Simple
Grass Valley	Lower Recreational - LR5	Boat and trail access camping	Fee Simple
Morris Rodgers Creek	Scenic - S7	Boat and trail access camping	Fee Simple
Prairie	Scenic - S3	Boat and trail access camping	None
Boiler Riffle	Scenic - S5	Boat and trail access camping	None
Crooked Riffle	Upper Recreational - UR2	Boat Access Camping	Fee Simple

## RECREATION EXPERIENCE LEVELS

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION 
PRIMITIVE	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic-needs to the maximum degree. A maximum degree of outdoor skills required. Unmodified natural environment and an absence of man-made developments and comfort or convenience facilities dominates. Feelings of adventure, challenge, and physical achievement, in the absence of obvious controls, important to the user.
1	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic-needs to a near maximum degree. High degree of outdoor skills involved. Little modified natural environment is dominant consideration. Modifications for comfort and convenience are minimal. Feeling of physical achievement at reaching opportunities without mechanized access is important to the user. Adventure and challenge afforded through minimum controls.
2	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic-needs to near maximum degree except as tempered by motorized access. Little modified natural environment is dominant consideration. Modifications for comfort and convenience are few. Some feeling of achievement for reaching the opportunity through challenging motorized access is important. Minimum controls evident to the user.
3	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic-needs to an intermediate degree. Moderate degrees of outdoor skills are involved. Natural environment dominates but some modifications for comfort and convenience are also important to the user. Controls and regimentation afford sense of security although some taste of adventure is still important to the user.
4	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic-needs to only a moderate degree. Moderate degree of activity skills suffice. Natural environment important but modifications for comfort and convenience are more important. Sense of security afforded the user. Regimentation and fairly obvious controls important to the user.
5	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic-needs to a modest degree. Skills required for outdoor activities are minimal. Natural environment is important but dominated by man-made modifications. Feeling of security is very important to the user. Learning or beginning skills suffice when supplemented by administrative controls.



# APPENDIX

## DESCRIPTION OF ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

The Rogue River National Wild and Scenic River shall include all the parcels of land described below:  
(Willamette Meridian)

### T. 33 S., R. 10 W.

- Section 9: Lots 5 & 6 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 16: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 17: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 18: Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 19: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 20: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 21: Lot 4  
Section 30: Lots 1 & 2 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

### T. 33 S., R. 11 W.

- Section 24: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 25: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 34: Lots 1 & 2 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 35: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 36: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

### T. 34 S., R. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

- Section 6: Lot 3

### T. 34 S., R. 11 W.

- Section 1: Lots 1, 2, 3 & 4  
Section 2: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 3: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 4: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 7: E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 8: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 9: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9, 10 & 11 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 10: Lots 1, 3, 4 & 5 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 16: Lot 1 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 17: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 18: Lots 5, 6 & 7 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 19: Lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 30: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10  
Section 31: Lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 & 14 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

LAND INCLUDED WITHIN BOUNDARIES (Continued)

T. 35 S., R. 11 W.

Section 5: Lot 7  
Section 6: Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 7: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 & 10 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 8: Lot 1  
Section 18: Lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 & 14 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 35 S., R. 12 W.

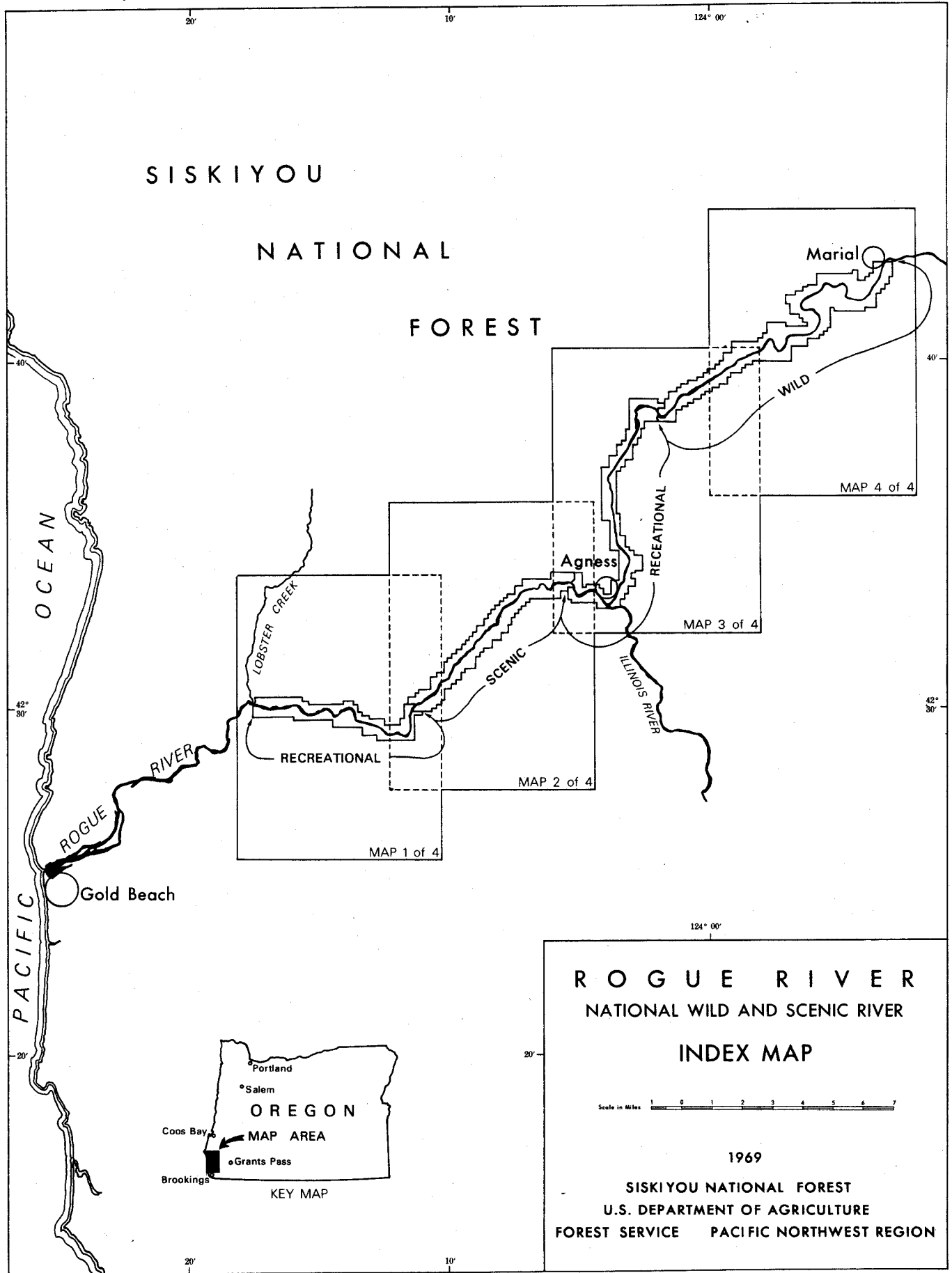
Section 10: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 16 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 11: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18 & 19 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 12: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 13: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6  
Section 14: E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 15: Lots 1, 2 & 3 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 16: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 20: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 21: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 10 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 29: Lots 1, 2 & 3 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 30: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 31: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 35 S., R. 13 W.

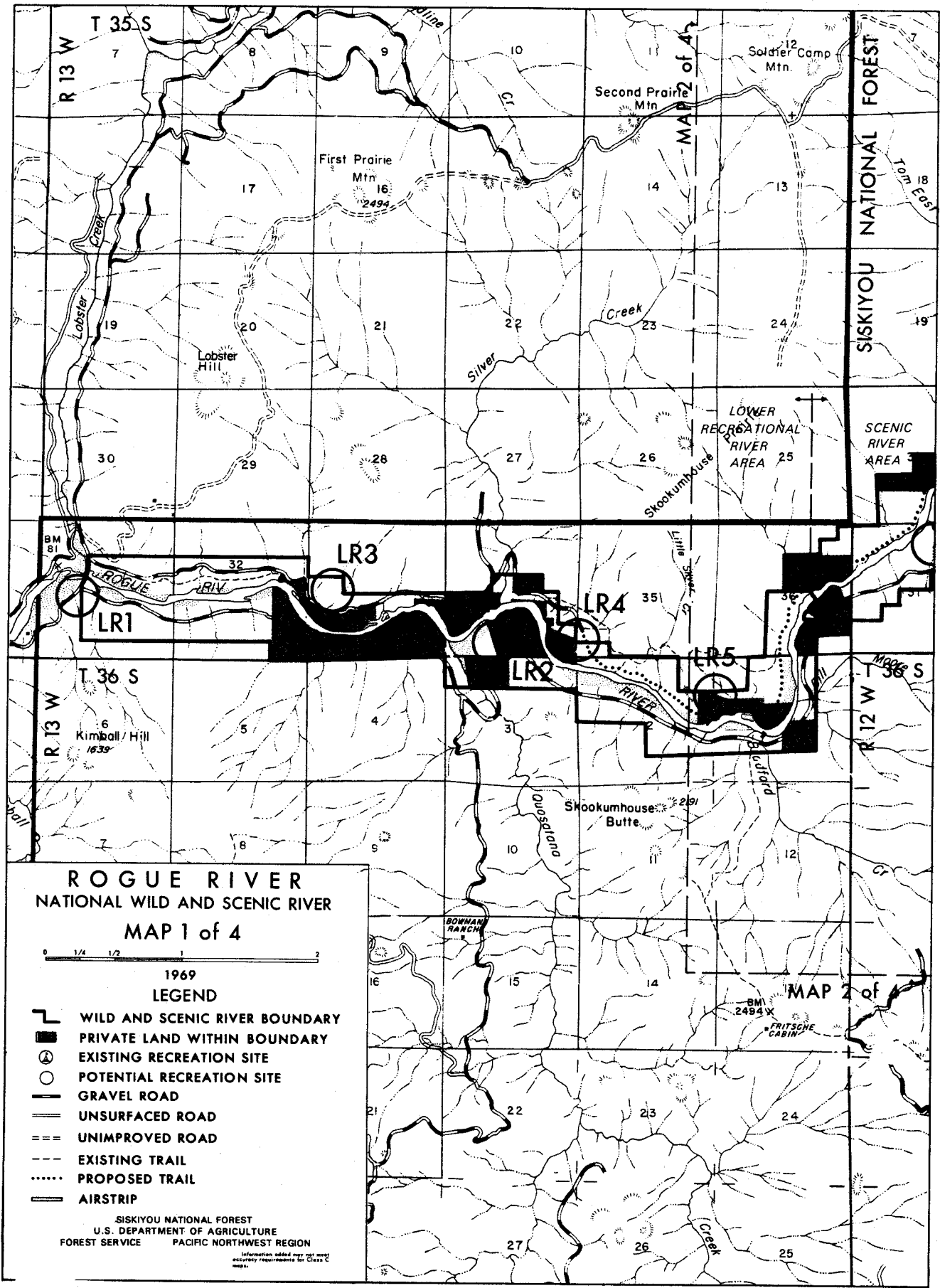
Section 31: Lots 4, 5, 6 & 7 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and that portion of Lot 3 east of the Lobster Creek Road; and that portion of Lot 8 east of a line running due south from the intersection of the centerline of the Lobster Creek Bridge with the south end of the bridge; and that portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  east of a line running due south from the intersection of the centerline of the Lobster Creek Bridge with the south end of the bridge.  
Section 32: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 33: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 34: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 35: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 36: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 36 S., R. 13 W.

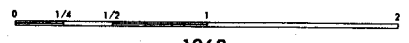
Section 1: Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
Section 2: Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14  
Section 3: Lots 1, 2, 3, 16 & 17







**ROGUE RIVER  
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER  
MAP 1 of 4**

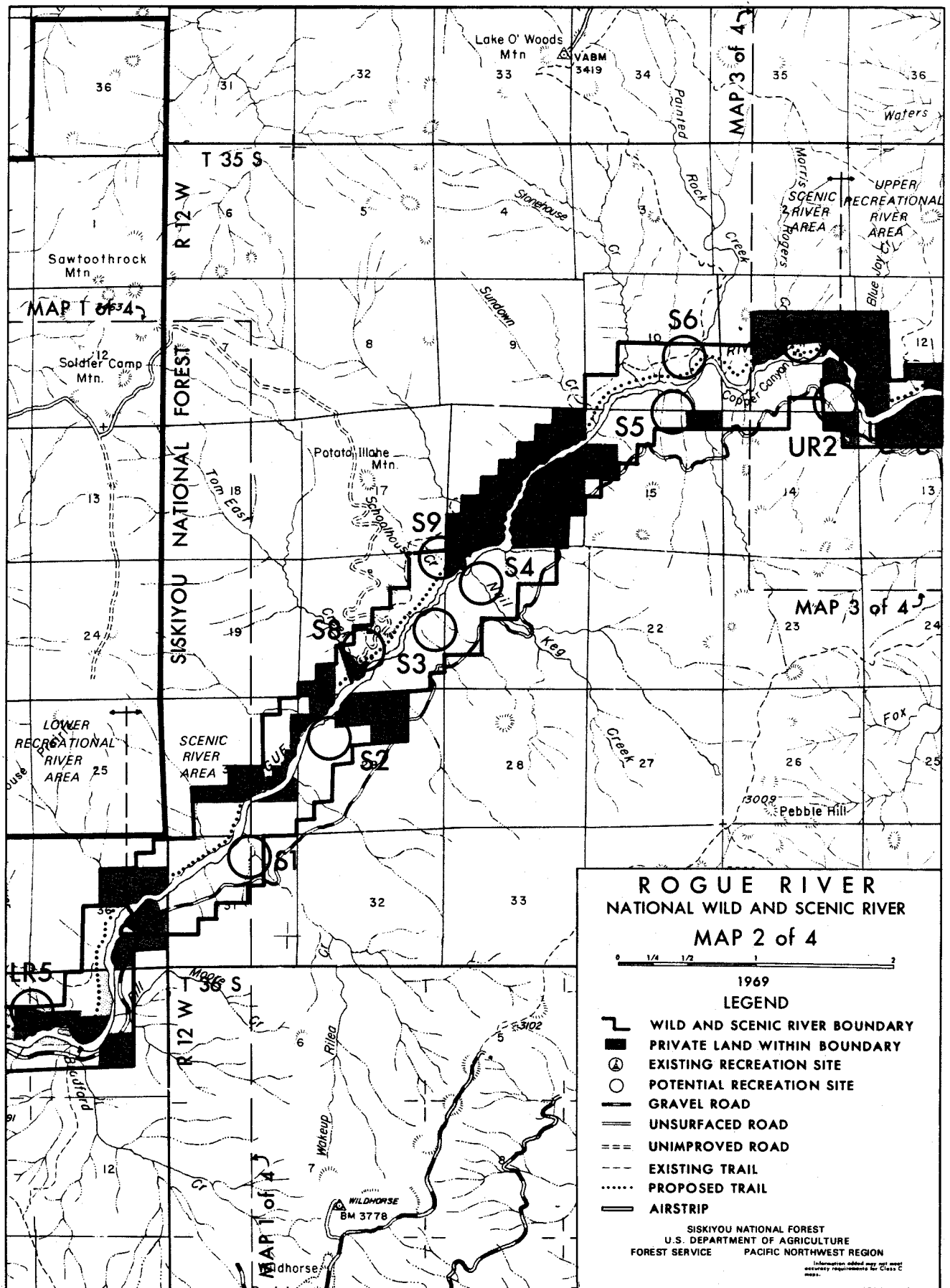


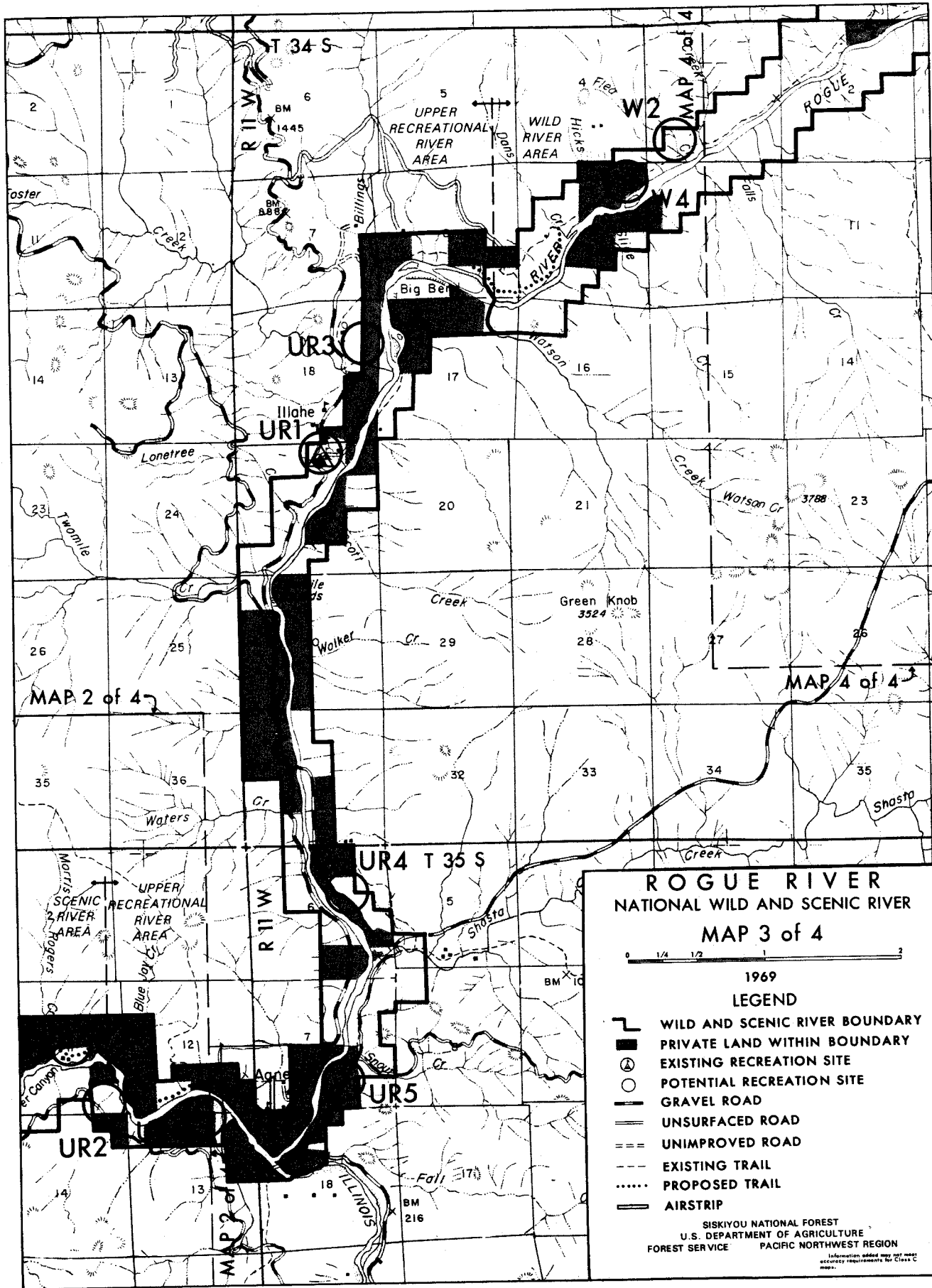
1969  
LEGEND

- WILD AND SCENIC RIVER BOUNDARY
- PRIVATE LAND WITHIN BOUNDARY
- EXISTING RECREATION SITE
- POTENTIAL RECREATION SITE
- GRAVEL ROAD
- UNSURFACED ROAD
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- EXISTING TRAIL
- PROPOSED TRAIL
- AIRSTRIP

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE      PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

Information added may not meet accuracy requirements for Class C maps.





**ROGUE RIVER  
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER  
MAP 3 of 4**

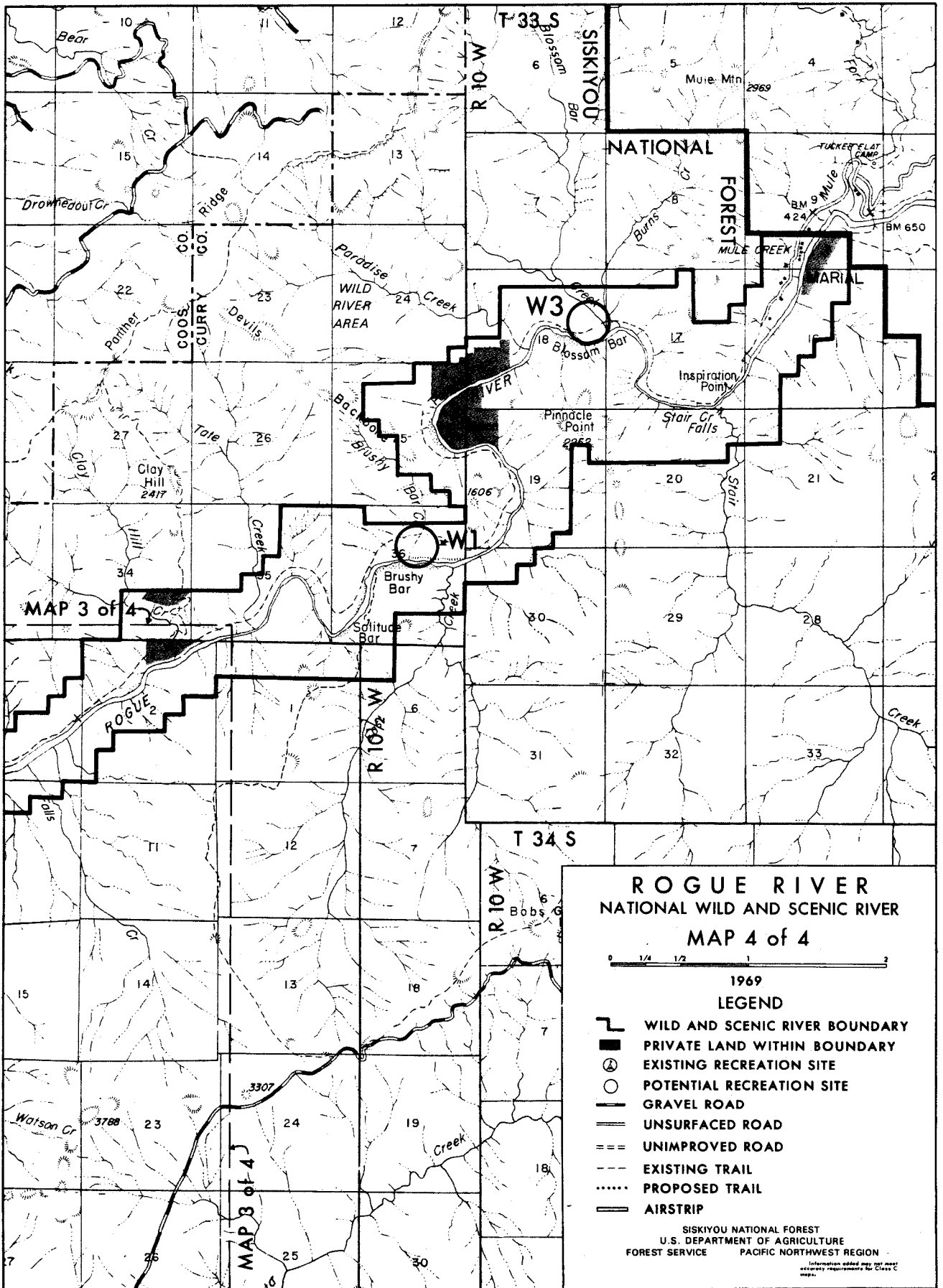
0 1/4 1/2 1 3

1969  
**LEGEND**

- WILD AND SCENIC RIVER BOUNDARY
- PRIVATE LAND WITHIN BOUNDARY
- EXISTING RECREATION SITE
- POTENTIAL RECREATION SITE
- GRAVEL ROAD
- UNSURFACED ROAD
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- EXISTING TRAIL
- PROPOSED TRAIL
- AIRSTRIP

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE      PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

Information added may not meet accuracy requirements for Class C maps.







## An Act

To provide for a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) this Act may be cited as the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act".

Wild and Scenic  
Rivers Act.

(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, recreational, 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.

(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.

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 without expense to the United States, 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.

National wild  
and scenic  
rivers system.

82 STAT. 906  
82 STAT. 907

(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:

Eligibility  
for inclusion.

(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

National wild  
and scenic  
rivers.

development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

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; 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.

82 STAT. 907

82 STAT. 908.

(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.

(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, 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.

Publication in  
Federal Register.

82 STAT. 908

82 STAT. 909

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 from time to time submit to the President and the Congress proposals for the 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; which, in his or their judgment, fall within one or more of the classes set out in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act; and which are proposed to be administered, wholly or partially, by an agency of the United States. 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 proposal shall be accompanied by a report, including maps and illustrations, showing among other things the area included within the proposal; the characteristics which make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of landownership 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 be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that 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 as a component of the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document.

Report, maps,  
etc.

(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. No river or portion of any river shall be added to the national wild and scenic rivers system subsequent to enactment of this Act until the close of the next full session of the State legislature, or legislatures in case more than one

Printing as  
Senate or  
House document.



State is involved, which begins following the submission of any recommendation to the President with respect to such addition as herein provided.

(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.

Publication in  
Federal Register.

Potential  
additions.  
Designation.

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 East 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.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture shall proceed as expeditiously as possible to study each of the rivers named in subsection (a) of this section in order to determine whether it should be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Such studies shall be completed and reports made thereon to the President and the Congress, as provided in section 4 of this Act, within ten years from the date of this Act: *Provided, however*, That with respect to the Suwannee River, Georgia and Florida, and the Upper Iowa River, Iowa, such study shall be completed and reports made thereon to the President and the Congress, as provided in section 4 of this Act, within two years from the date of enactment of this Act. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render them unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Studies.

(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.

Land acquisition.

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 jurisdic-

tion 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 purposes 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, 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.

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

Right of use  
and occupancy.

"Improved  
property."

Water resources  
projects.  
Restrictions.

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 five-year period following enactment of this Act unless, prior to the expiration of said period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, conclude that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and publish notice to that effect in the Federal Register, and

(ii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river which is recommended to the President and the Congress for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, 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.

49 Stat. 863.  
16 USC 791a.

Publication  
in Federal  
Register.

(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.).

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.

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—

Mining and  
mineral leas-  
ing laws.

(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 or 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.

Administration.

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.

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.

16 USC 1131  
note.

Cooperative  
agreements with  
State or local  
governments.

Assistance in  
financing State  
and local proj-  
ects.

16 USC 4601-4  
note.

16 USC 4601-  
4601-3.

(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.

SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and heads of other Federal agencies shall review administrative and management policies, regulations, contracts, and plans affecting lands under their respective jurisdictions which include, border upon, or are adjacent to the rivers listed in subsection (a) of section 5 of this Act in order to determine what actions should be taken to protect such rivers during the period they are being considered for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system. Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act.

Administration and management policies. Review.

(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.

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 waters 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.

Fish and wildlife. Jurisdiction under State and Federal laws.

(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.

Compensation for water rights.

(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.

82 STAT. 917

(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 rivers system.

82 STAT. 918

(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.



October 2, 1968

Easements and  
rights-of-way.

(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.

Claim and allow-  
ance as chari-  
table contri-  
bution or gift.  
76 Stat. 1034.  
68A Stat. 410.

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.

Definitions.

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 rivers system.

(c) "Scenic easement" means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement.

Appropriations.

Sec. 16. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$17,000,000, for the acquisition of lands and interests in land under the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 2, 1968.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1623 accompanying H. R. 18260 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1917 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 491 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

#### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 113 (1967): Aug. 8, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 114 (1968): July 15, Sept. 12, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 18260.

Sept. 25, House agreed to conference report.  
Sept. 26, Senate agreed to conference report.

# **federal register**

**FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1972  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**Volume 37 ■ Number 131**

**PART II**



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**DEPARTMENT OF  
THE INTERIOR**  
**Bureau of Land Management**

■  
**ROGUE NATIONAL  
WILD AND SCENIC  
RIVER, OREGON**

**Notice of revised development and  
management plans**

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Bureau of Land Management ROGUE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, OREG.

### Notice of Revised Development and Management Plans

The following is a proposed combined plan for development, operation and management of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (FS) in accordance with Public Law 90-542. That portion of the Rogue River under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management extends from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream approximately 47 miles to the Siskiyou National Forest boundary near Marial. The Forest Service has administrative responsibilities for that portion of the Rogue River from the Siskiyou National Forest boundary downstream approximately 37 miles to the Lobster Creek Bridge.

This single plan revises and combines the BLM and the FS Master Plans for the Rogue River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 24 and October 7, 1969, and as "House Document No. 91-175" and "House Document No. 91-170" respectively.

Although the original BLM and FS Master Plans were closely coordinated, there was some difference in language which caused public confusion. Therefore, the BLM and FS cooperatively developed this combined Rogue River Plan. This plan will guide both agencies in their development and management of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River.

The boundaries of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River and areas of responsibility for BLM and FS remain unaltered. Appendices and supplemental information remain unchanged. The only substantial revision pertains to expansion of existing lodges on the stretch of river classified as Wild River. Under the original BLM Master Plan, lodge expansion was permitted provided approval of construction and site plans was obtained from BLM. The original FS Plan did not allow expansion of lodges. The new combined plan prohibits lodge expansion.

The plan is available for public review and comment at the following BLM and FS offices:

Bureau of Land Management, Division of Recreation, Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Forest Service, Division of Recreation, Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office, 729 Northeast Oregon Street, Portland, OR 97208.

Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 319 Southwest Pine Street, Portland, OR 97208.

Bureau of Land Management, Medford District Office, Federal Building—U.S. Courthouse, Medford, Oregon. 97501.

Forest Service, Forest Supervisor's Office, Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, Oreg. 97526.

The plan shall take effect 90 days from the date of publication of this notice.

Sincerely yours,

BURTON W. SILCOCK,  
Director,

Bureau of Land Management.

EDWARD P. CLIFF,  
Chief, U.S. Forest Service.

JUNE 28, 1972.

#### ROGUE RIVER PLAN

#### A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

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#### INTRODUCTION

Public Law 90-542, October 2, 1968, the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" hereinafter referred to as "The Act", designates certain selected rivers of the Nation possessing outstanding scenic recreational, natural, and other similar values and characteristics to be preserved and protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The portion of the Rogue River designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System extends from the mouth of the Applegate River (about 8 miles downstream from Grants Pass) downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge (about 11 miles upstream from its mouth), a total distance of 84 miles.

The river is to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of

both Departments. The portion of the river from the mouth of the Applegate downstream to Marial, a distance of approximately 47 miles, will be administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The lower 37 miles are located within the boundaries of the Siskiyou National Forest and will be administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USFS). The term "The Agencies," as used hereafter, refers to the USFS and BLM, or to either one when used singularly.

Classification of this portion of river into the three classes presented in the Act has been proposed together with supporting management objectives and directives.

The Act charges that "Each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System will 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 aesthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. \* \* \*

Each agency charged with the administration of an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System must, within 1 year of the date of the Act, establish detailed boundaries, classify the river or its various segments as wild, scenic, or recreational in nature, and prepare a river plan in accordance with the classification.

Development of a rationale for protecting and preserving the outstanding scenic, recreational, historic, cultural, and other values of the designated rivers and their immediate environments for the benefit of present and future generations is implicit within the Act. It is the objective of this river plan to present such a rationale.

Separate but coordinated river plans for the management of the Rogue River were prepared by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in September and October, 1969. In the development of these plans, public participation was obtained through and ad hoc steering committee, public meetings, and consultation with individuals and groups. Subsequent to the acceptance and publishing of the two river plans in the FEDERAL REGISTER, October 24, 1969, the decision was made by the agencies that the plans should be combined into one. Uniformity of administration and management could more easily be demonstrated if both agencies referred to one plan.

Emphasis is on the development of sound management objectives for the river and adjacent lands together with the necessary directions for reaching these objectives. In this sense, then, the river plan can be considered policy which establishes the framework to guide detailed implementation plans for recreation, wildlife, and fisheries habitat, timber management, etc. These detailed plans will be prepared with the respective resource staff specialists of the agencies as a part of the regular planning procedures. The implementation plans will be coordinated with those of the state and local agencies. The assistance and cooperation of private landowners will be encouraged.

Information concerning the river and detailed plans may be obtained by writing or visiting the BLM Oregon State Office in Portland, the Medford District Office, the USFS Region 6 Office in Portland, or the Siskiyou National Forest Office in Grants Pass.

#### RIVER BOUNDARIES AND OWNERSHIP

##### RIVER BOUNDARIES

Several factors influenced the location of the river boundaries. The Act limits the

area within the boundaries to not more than an average of 320 acres per mile. With a length of 84 river miles to be included within the boundaries, a maximum area of 26,880 acres is possible.

Of primary importance was the nature and condition of the land area seen from the river or river bank. Protection of this primary view area is one of the principal management objectives.

Boundaries are on legal subdivision and property lines where possible. On the basis of the above consideration, the river boundaries contained a total of 25,999 acres—an average of 310 acres per river mile.

#### OWNERSHIP

Refer to the Appendix for the legal description of lands within the boundary.

#### RIVER CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

##### ENTIRE RIVER

**Classification.** The Act provides three classifications which may be applied to a river or portion thereof which has been selected for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These are wild, scenic and recreational. A particular river may have one, two, or all three classes.

The Rogue River has five distinct areas. Three have been classified as recreational, one as scenic, and one as a wild river area.

**Description.** From its source in the high Cascade Mountains in southwestern Oregon near Crater Lake National Park, the Rogue, the third largest river in Oregon, tumbles and flows over 200 miles entering the Pacific Ocean.

The Rogue River Basin contains approximately 5,060 square miles of which 97 percent is in Oregon and 3 percent in California. Included within the basin is nearly all of Jackson and Josephine Counties, a large part of Curry County, lesser portions of Klamath and Douglas Counties, and a very small portion of Coos County, all in Oregon. It also includes very small segments of Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties in northwest California.

The River descends from the Applegate River to Lobster Creek in a series of steps. There is a difference of elevation of 834 feet in these 84 miles. Below Grave Creek, large rapids, submerged boulders, and shallow water tax the most skilled boatman. Rainie Falls, with a vertical drop of some 10 feet, is the only spot where it is necessary to portage or rope boats around the rapids. The steepest portion is in Howard Creek Chute and Mule Creek Canyon, with an average gradient of about 25 feet per mile. Below Agness to Lobster Creek the average gradient further flattens to about 5 feet per mile.

#### RIVER CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

##### WILD

**Class definition.** A wild river area is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. It represents a vestige of primitive America.

Wild river areas may include an occasional inconspicuous road, airstrip, habitation, or other kind of improvement already established, provided the effects are limited to the immediate vicinity.

**Description.** The river classified as a wild river area extends from Grave Creek to Watson Creek, a distance of 33 miles.

This section of river flows through a natural-like environment with many areas of outstanding natural beauty. In Mule Creek Canyon, the river winds its way through a very tight channel bounded on both sides

by vertical rock faces rising 40-50 feet above the water. The water appears unsure of its course as it churns through the canyon which is less than 20 feet wide in places. An eerie, isolated feeling grips the traveler because the noise of the rushing water blots out all other sounds. The canyon walls in this area are so sheer that they can be seen unbroken from the water's edge to the ridge-top, a distance of 2,000 vertical feet at one point. Blossom Bar rapids and the Devil's Stairs rapids provide "picture-taking" scenery of white water conditions. Clay Hill still-water, above Flea Creek, is a welcome change of pace after leaving the exciting white water conditions of the narrow canyon. This area is more open with a mixture of boulders covered with light-green colored moss, grass covered slopes, small caves, and live oak trees.

Roads following the river above the mouth of Grave Creek leave the river at that point. Except for four primitive jeep roads and an unimproved road leading into Marial from the north, there is no vehicular access from Grave Creek to Watson Creek segment of the river. The wild river area is not without some man-made improvements. There is a small settlement at Marial. The Marial road extends to within several hundred feet of the high-water line, but is not visible from the river.

There is also a Forest Service station that houses a trail crew and a fire prevention guard. The Forest Service station is not visible from the river.

##### SCENIC

**Class definition.** A scenic river area is free of impoundments, with shoreline or watershed still largely primitive, and shoreline largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Long stretches of conspicuous or well-traveled roads may not parallel the river in close proximity.

**Description.** One section of the river has been classified as a scenic river area. It extends from the creek in sec. 36, T. 35, S., R. 13, W., upstream to Blue Jay Creek in sec. 11, T. 35, S., R. 12, W., a distance of 7½ miles.

The river in this area is wider and quieter than is the wild river area. There are some small riffles, but generally the water is calm. Large gravel bars are present in much of the area. The adjacent land generally slopes away from the river at an angle that is not too steep. An exception to this is in Copper Canyon where the river narrows and the canyon walls rising abruptly from the river can be seen unbroken for about 800 vertical feet. Vegetation in the scenic river area is generally dense and extends essentially unbroken to the high water mark.

Only five structures can be seen from the river. In one place a power line crosses the river, but it is almost unnoticeable. There is road access to the river's edge in two locations: one is on private land and is not now used by the public; the other, at Tom East Creek, is so rough that it is even difficult for four-wheel-drive vehicle use. While there are a number of intrusions by man in this section, the shoreline is largely undeveloped, the river still offers high-quality natural scenery, and the character of the area remains essentially primitive.

##### RECREATIONAL

**Class definition.** A section of river which is readily accessible by road or railroad and may have some development along the shoreline. The river may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

It also possesses high potential for recreation development sites near the river as well as sites for launching and mooring boats.

**Description.** There are three separate sec-

tions of the river which have been classified as recreational river areas. They are (a) Hellgate, (b) Agness, and (c) Skookumhouse:

##### (a) Hellgate—

Hellgate Recreational River Area extends from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream 26.4 river miles to Grave Creek Bridge. It exhibits two distinctly different characters, with Hellgate Canyon as the division point.

In the upper portion, the river traverses a wide alluvial valley upon which may be seen evidence of previous meander courses. Primarily agricultural in nature, this section has a long history of farming and grazing.

A number of subdivisions occupy the river bank and overlooking hills. Proximity to the city of Grants Pass, coupled with the attraction of the river, has made residential use an ever increasing land use in this portion.

Below Hellgate, the river becomes confined in a canyon no longer subject to periodic changes in course. The few alluvial flats and bars have long been used and occupied. Some of these are undergoing subdivision to homesites or vacation retreats. Access is easy and convenient via a modern rural highway along the southwest shore.

There is a gradual downstream transition from a rural residential-agricultural character to a preview of the adjoining wild river area.

Intermittent stands of timber are seen along the shoreline and on the bluffs overlooking the upper river area.

The river becomes more entrenched with a corresponding increase in the amount of adjacent timber on nonagricultural land.

Within the Hellgate Recreation River Area man has exerted his influence on the land in many ways. Agriculture and mining have been practiced for over a century. Timber harvest and gravel removal have been undertaken in more recent times.

Recreational use centers on water-oriented activities, including fishing, boating, and swimming. Sightseeing, rockhounding, and camping are also popular.

At present, all facilities and developments for public recreational use are provided by Josephine County. There are 11 facilities in the area, ranging from simple boat ramps to a full complex at Indian Mary Park that includes sewer and water hookups for trailers.

Much of the land in this area is in private ownership.

##### (b) Agness—

The Agness Recreational River Area extends from the mouth of Watson Creek downstream to the mouth of Blue Jay Creek, a distance of about 10 miles. It connects with the Wild River Area on the upper end and the Scenic River Area on the downstream end.

The general character of this area is open canyon with sides neither very steep nor high. There are several places where the banks rise sharply and then level off to create a large flat bench. Most of these locations have been converted to pasture. Although there are still some places where the old-growth timber has not been harvested, most of it has been removed. The existing vegetative pattern is a combination of old-growth Douglas-fir, young second-growth Douglas-fir, hardwoods and grassy fields.

Conspicuous roads parallel the river closely through most of this area. Many of the cut and fill slopes have not yet revegetated and in some cases the fills extend down into the river. Two large concrete bridges, one across the Rogue River and one across the Illinots River, are visible from a large portion of this section.

Other man-made developments are readily evident in this area. They include utility lines that both parallel and cross the river, private homes, farms, trailer houses, and commercial structures. The small community of Agness is located in this area. While evidence of past mining activity can be found, there is none taking place now.

Occupancy uses include recreation residences, resorts in Agness and Illahe and a 45-unit campground near Illahe.

#### (c) Skookumhouse—

The Skookumhouse Recreational River Area extends from the Lobster Creek Bridge upstream to the creek in sec. 36, T. 35 S., R. 13, W. where it connects with the Scenic River Area. This is a distance of about 7 miles.

The general character of this river area is similar to the Agness Recreational River Area; that is, a canyon which allows the river to meander. The riverbed is quite broad here with gravel bars alternating from one side of the river to the other for its entire length. Although there are several flats along the river, there are only a few places where pasture has been developed. The banks are heavily forested with large old-growth Douglas-fir trees.

The Agness Road is conspicuous on the south side of the river for much of the length of this area. Many of the construction scars have still not revegetated and in some places the fill extends down into the river.

There are a small number of homes visible from the river and utility lines cross the river in a few places. Except for the Agness Road, man's impact is not heavily felt in this area.

Motorboating is popular because this section of river is easy to navigate. Almost all the boating originates outside of the area, however, because there are few suitable places to launch boats along this section of river. Commercial passenger-jet boats pass through this area on their way upstream. It is necessary to deepen a channel through some of the gravel bars annually to permit passage of the large commercial boats. This is all done in gravel areas, so no permanent alteration to the riverbed occurs.

#### COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The following sections outline some of the administrative responsibilities of the State, other Federal and local governments.

#### STATE OF OREGON

The Oregon State Scenic Waterways Act, effective December 3, 1970, declared that portion of the Rogue River described in this master plan as a Scenic Waterway. Since the Rogue was an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic River and a State Scenic Waterway, the administering agencies will cooperate with the State Highway Commission, the State Engineer and the other State agencies concerned with the administration of the river area.

Legislative limitation has been placed on the construction of dams or structures on the Rogue River which would interfere with the free passage of fish. (O.R.S. 542.210)

Other legislation dealing with the Rogue River includes O.R.S. 536.300 which establishes a minimum flow of 735 c.f.s. at the mouth of the river. This was enacted for the express purpose of maintaining a minimum perennial stream flow to support aquatic life and minimize pollution.

To further protect the fisheries of the river, the State Legislature had previously established the Rogue River Coordination Board to provide a means for coordinating placer mining and fishing interests for the mutual benefit of both. The Board is composed of a fishing representative, a mining representative, and a neutral party.

Maintenance of water quality and implementation of water quality standards on the Rogue River is under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Water quality and waste treatment standards for the river were adopted by that Department on July 24, 1969, and should be instrumental in restoring the river to an unpolluted condition.

The Oregon State Game Commission manages the fish and wildlife resources of the State. The Commission has developed a Master Plan for Angler Access and Associated Recreational Uses for the Rogue River Basin. Completed in 1967, it lists suggestions for future boat launching facilities, river access sites, and campgrounds. Twenty-three such sites are listed between Lobster Creek on the Lower Rogue and the mouth of the Applegate River on the Upper Rogue. Fifteen of these are in the part of the Rogue administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Several coincide with sites proposed for development by the Agencies and listed in the Appendix.

Jurisdiction for boating and boat use rests with the State Marine Board and Game Commission. Recent action includes designation of the upper 2½ miles of the Hellgate Recreational River area as a testing site for motorboats.

The State Board of Forestry administers State lands suitable for timber production. This includes two parcels within the River boundary.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has investigated 36 reservoir sites in the Rogue River Basin. Of these, Lost Creek, Elk Creek, and Applegate were determined feasible and economically justified.

The Lost Creek site received construction authorization from the Flood Control Act of 1962 (87th Congress). It is located on the Rogue at river mile 158 (outside the river boundary) and has a planned capacity of 465,000 acre-feet.

Elk Creek and Applegate sites are on tributary streams of the Rogue River. Both sites were authorized for construction at the same time as Lost Creek and planning is well underway. Designed storage capacity would be 101,000 acre-feet and 72,000 acre-feet, respectively.

The three part program of the Corps of Engineers planned and justified a portion of the storage capacity on the basis of fishery protection and pollution abatement. Controlled release, from multilevel outlets, would assure minimum flows of 1,200 c.f.s. at Grants Pass. Gauging stations near Medford and Gold Beach would determine release requirements.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Reclamation projects authorized in the basin include the Rogue River Basin Project-Talent Division and Agate Dam and Reservoir. The Talent Division has been constructed. Proposed projects include the Merlin Division authorized for construction by Public Law 91.270 and Illinois Valley Division.

The Bureau of Reclamation would also operate the irrigation features of the Corps of Engineers' Elk, Lost, and Applegate Reservoirs. Construction of these projects would irrigate most of the economically irrigable lands in the basin.

#### COUNTIES

The Board of County Commissioners and County Planning Commissions in Curry and Josephine Counties have made continuing contributions to development of this river plan.

The largest part of the BLM-administered section of the river lies within Josephine County, with a small stretch at the lower end within Curry County. All of the USFS portion of the river is in Curry County.

In April, 1971, the Josephine County Planning Commission adopted a comprehensive plan for Josephine County. The plan, required by law, is a blueprint for a zoning ordinance which is now in final form. Included within the ordinance is a Wild River Zone which follows closely the Oregon State Scenic Waterways boundary.

The Josephine County Parks Department has developed and operates a group of park facilities in the upper portion of the study area. Their 1967 Park and Recreation Plan outlines proposed additions to these facilities. Proposals for development of the Hellgate Recreational River Area contained in this plan are those portrayed in Josephine County's plan.

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

##### PHYSIOGRAPHY

*General.* The Rogue River is one of three which originate in the interior Cascade Range and flows westerly to the ocean. In places, the river churns through solid rock gorges with near-vertical walls. Flat or gentle topography is very limited. Small benches occur occasionally, but often there is a steep, high bank that separates them from the river. Much of the easily accessible land with gentle topography is in the form of river-level bars or islands and, in some parts of the river, even these are scarce and are subject to high water almost annually.

As it crosses the central portion of the basin, the Rogue River is a placid stream meandering through agricultural and rural residential developments. In this stretch, the observable landscape extends for several miles on each side of the river. Gravel bars and islands occur here and there.

Below Robertson Bridge, some 15 miles downstream from Grants Pass, the water-front lands take on a canyon-like characteristic.

Natural features, including towering cliffs and large moss covered boulders, in some of the canyons and chutes are spellbinding. Outstanding in an area where each succeeding vista is noteworthy are sights in Hellgate Canyon, Howard Creek Chute, Kelsey Canyon, and Mule Creek Canyon. In the latter two areas, the river winds its way through narrow canyons which rise abruptly from the water.

*Vegetation.* Concentrated along the river-front and adjacent slopes is perhaps the greatest cross section of the plant kingdom to be found on the Pacific coast. This region is the northern limit of the range of many species common to California and the southern limit of many northern species. Douglas-fir is the predominate conifer species, associated with ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir and incense cedar. Western red cedar, Fort Orford cedar and Pacific yew, noble fir and Shasta red fir also occur. Botanical rarities such as Brewer spruce and Lawson cypress are found in widely scattered, isolated locations.

Important hardwoods include Oregon white oak, California black oak, Pacific madrone, Oregon ash, black cottonwood, red alder, golden chinquapin, tanoak, Oregon myrtle and big leaf maple.

Understory shrubs include rhododendron, azalea, blue blossom, salal, dogwood, vine maple, Oregon grape, various ferns, huckleberry, and salmon berry. Chaparral, including manzanita, ceonothus, poison oak, and canyon live oak and various grasses occurs on the hot, drier sites.

Vegetation along the river's edge ranges from moss, lichen, and grasses to wild flowers, shrubs, and trees.

**Fish and Wildlife.** Wildlife resources contribute greatly to the recreational values of the Rogue River. In addition to their harvest value, these animals are easily viewed in their natural habitat and have substantial aesthetic value.

The Rogue River Basin provides habitat for several large herds of black-tailed deer. These animals are commonly seen along the river. Deer harvest in the Rogue Basin averages 10,000 per year in approximately 100,000 hunter days use. Elk are seen occasionally along the river banks.

Large numbers of black bear live along the river and are occasionally seen during certain seasons. Bears are now protected from hunting in the area between Grave Creek and Lobster Creek.

It has been stated that the Rogue River is an anadromous fish highway. There is no time during the year when there are not mature fish in the river making their way upstream to spawn, or young fish working their way to the ocean to grow and mature. Anadromous fish include two races of steelhead, sea-run cutthroat, trout, chinook and coho salmon, two species of sturgeon and shad. Resident fish include four species of trout and six species of warm-water game fish.

Small animal species natural to the area include fur bearers and grey squirrels. Upland game species which may be observed along the river include Chinese pheasants, California and mountain quail, blue and ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeons, and mourning doves. Hunting of these species within the river boundary is light.

Large numbers of American mergansers and lesser numbers of mallards and wood ducks nest along the river. Because the Rogue is not on a major migratory flyway, wintering use and harvest is light. Other bird species which inhabit the area are Kingfisher, Water Ouzel, the Great Blue Heron and numerous song-bird species.

Two birds listed as rare or endangered by the BSWF in the publication Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon Special Report No. 278, found along the Rogue are the osprey and the bald eagle. The rugged canyons of the lower Rogue provide the isolated nesting sites these species need.

**Climate.** The climate along the river is diversified. Near the coast, cool and humid weather prevails throughout the year. Farther upstream, the effects of the fog belt climate are less pronounced and the weather is often hot and dry during the summer. The average precipitation increases from about 90 inches at the mouth of the Rogue River to over 100 inches annually at Marial. About 80 percent of this precipitation occurs between October 15 and May 15.

Within the western section of the Rogue River Basin, average temperatures range from 32° to 75° Fahrenheit in the mountains and 40° to 67° along the coast. The range is broader within the central valley section where temperature averages range from winter lows of 32° to summer highs of 92° in the valleys, and -32° to 75° in the mountains.

**River Flow.** The Rogue River has an average annual discharge into the Pacific Ocean of 5,661,000 acre-feet.

Stream flow patterns are typified by moderate to heavy runoff in late winter and early spring with low flows during the summer and fall. Many of the small tributary streams become completely dry during the latter period.

Stream flow records have been maintained at Gold Ray Dam near Medford since 1905. Over that period, the average annual runoff has been 2,113,000 acre-feet. Maximum and

minimum annual runoffs have been 3,570,000 and 839,000 acre-feet, respectively.

Flooding has always been a problem within the Rogue River Basin. Observable channel change has been extensive over portions of the central valley section. Below Hellgate Canyon, channel change is minimal due to the gorge which confines the stream. Narrow benches and occupied flats are generally inundated by each flood.

The largest flood of historical record occurred in 1861 and the second largest in 1890. The most recent large flood occurred in 1964.

**Water Quality.** Man has affected the quality of the Rogue River water. Analysis of river water near Grants Pass indicates that at certain periods during minimum flow, the bacteria count exceeds by as much as three times the allowable maximum for domestic consumption. Reports indicate a detergent foam problem in some isolated stretches of the river during late summer. Flushing effects by controlled release from proposed upstream impoundments during these times would be of benefit.

The recent adoption of Water Quality and Waste Treatment Standards for the Rogue River Basin by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality will be beneficial to recreational use of the river. The new sewage treatment plants for the Medford and Grants Pass areas are scheduled for completion in 1971 and 1972, respectively. Both plants are designed to meet or exceed DEQ standards. When they are in operation, the water quality of the entire Wild and Scenic River should be within acceptable limits.

#### CULTURAL FACTORS

**History.** The Rogue River region has an exciting history. Explorations, fur trapping, settlement by immigrants, a gold rush, Indian wars, irrigation and lumbering have all helped shape the area into what it is today. Most of these activities have taken place within the past 125 years. Gold was discovered on the Rogue in 1849, and in the ensuing years every area along the river with gold in sufficient concentrations was mined. Most of the mining scars have now healed. Although mining activity on the river is at a standstill, the trails which the miners built provided access to the area and speeded its development. In 1931, Zane Gray patented a mining claim at Winkle Bar. One of his cabins still remains as a memento of his world, and the glory of the past.

**Transportation and access.** Access to the region is available by automobile, train, bus and air. Interstate Highway 5 parallels the river from the city of Gold Hill to Grants Pass. The Redwood Highway, U.S. 199, provides the major link between Grants Pass and the coastal areas. Highway 101, paralleling the Pacific Ocean, crosses the river at Gold Beach.

Access to the river within the boundaries of the Wild and Scenic River is via road systems which were constructed primarily to haul timber from the nearby forests. A low-standard, dead-end road reaches the river at Marial. A direct route between Grants Pass and Gold Beach has recently been constructed which parallels the river from Gold Beach to Agness and Hellgate to Galice. County roads parallel most of the Hellgate Recreational section. There is also a road reaching the river upstream from Agness through Powers from the north. The Wild section of the river from above Illahe to Grave Creek is roadless with the exception of the Marial Road. This roadless section is served by a foot trail.

The Bureau of Land Management maintains 24 miles of foot trail from Grave Creek to Marial. Closed to motorized vehicles, horses, and pack animals, this trail is well constructed, safe and has moderate grades

making hiking comparatively easy for all age groups.

The Forest Service maintains the Rogue River trail from Marial to Illahe. Between Illahe and the mouth of the river, hikers may follow roads and a section of the old trail not presently maintained. Thus, there exists a 68-mile reach of the river where it is possible to hike in conditions ranging from intensively developed to relatively primitive.

Drift boats have access to the entire area throughout the year, but motorized boats cannot go all the way upstream during periods of low flow.

**Population.** Population centers within the basin include Ashland, Medford, and Grants Pass, Ore. Gold Beach is at the mouth of the river.

Although data on where users come from is sketchy, surveys indicate that more than half of the recreationists visiting the river come from out of State.

As might be expected, California contributes the majority of out-of-State visitors. With the direct high-speed highways and freeways linking the major population centers with the Rogue River region, visitors 500 and more miles away can reach the area in a day.

An estimated 13 million people live within a 12-hour driving radius of the Rogue River (1970 census). Such population centers as Portland, Seattle, Sacramento, and San Francisco are included.

**Economy.** The present economy of the Rogue River Basin is dependent upon the use of its abundant natural resources. Timber, minerals, land, and water are the principal resources.

Timber operations are the major industry in the basin, with recreation and agriculture competing for second place. Initially, the economy of the basin was based upon gold mining. As mining activity declined, agriculture gained importance and was the most important activity until 1940 when the timber industry became the principal economic activity.

Today approximately 2,500,000 acres of land within the basin are timbered, with about 95 percent of this area capable of producing marketable timber.

In 1953, total recreation visits within the basin were estimated to be 1,725,000 with a total value of \$14 million. This rose to be an estimated 3,280,000 visits with an estimated value of \$27,800,000 in 1963. More recent figures have not been compiled but, because of the rapid growth of outdoor recreation, present expenditures undoubtedly exceed the above figures.

The major agricultural enterprises are located on irrigated lands in Jackson and Josephine Counties. Livestock, dairy products, poultry, fruit, specialty crops, field crops, and vegetable truck gardens are the principal products.

#### RIVER USES

**Boating.** The Rogue was first traveled downstream from Grants Pass to the ocean in 1915. The first trip upstream from the ocean to Grants Pass was made in 1947. Since that time, improvements in boats and motors have allowed use to increase to the point where future regulations of boat use can now be foreseen.

There are three main types of boat use on the river. The unique jet boats that make daily trips from the coast to Agness or Paradise Bar and back carry about 40,000 people annually. An additional 10,000 people annually enjoy a jet boat trip from Grants Pass to Hellgate and return.

Commercially guided float trips beginning in the Grants Pass area carry an additional 2,000 persons. White-water boating, the ulti-



mate experience for many river users, is available in a 55-mile stretch from Finley Bend to Agness. There is a new challenge around every bend in this stretch. Float trips in rubber rafts or kayaks are fast becoming popular.

An unknown, but substantial, number of people use private boats for fishing, sightseeing, or just pleasure boating. There are several boat-launching sites available to the public.

Below Paradise Bar, the commercial operators transport people and supplies upstream from Gold Beach with power boats. This practice is established and is publicly accepted in this locale. Another source of power boat use in this section of the river is sport fishing, both with and without guides.

**Fishing.** The Rogue River is internationally renowned for its outstanding salmon and steelhead trout fisheries. It is a "big fish" river which produces salmon upward of 40 pounds and steelhead exceeding 15 pounds. In excess of 100,000 salmon and steelhead spawn in the Rogue River Basin annually. The character of the Rogue River, its setting and the characteristic of the anadromous salmon and steelhead provide the fisherman with a diverse fishing opportunity. Anglers use bait, hardware, or flies and fish from the shore or by wading, trolling, or floating.

**Camping.** Camping and picnicking facilities are located at numerous sites along the river. Most are located between Grants Pass and Marial. Of those, 14 are maintained and operated by the Josephine County Park Department and seven are operated by the BLM in conjunction with the hiking trail. The Forest Service maintains two campgrounds on the lower stretch of the river. All sites are also shown in the Appendix, Tables 1 and 2.

Presently, the wild river area gets two types of camping pressure—hikers and raft or inflatable boat floaters. The hikers usually travel in small groups and need only a limited space and drinking water to make camp. The floaters, however, travel in groups of 50 people or more at a time and need a much larger site.

There are several private lodges between Grants Pass and Gold Beach. Most of these operate wholly to meet the necessities of downriver, guided float trips originating in the Grants Pass area.

#### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

##### ENTIRE RIVER

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 aesthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Other resources may be utilized and other activities permitted to the extent that they do not have a direct and adverse effect on the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions or recreational value. 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.

Special efforts will be made to (1) maintain or improve the quality of water which empties in the river, (2) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, and (3) maintain its free-flowing condition.

##### WILD AREA

The wild area will be managed to (1) provide river-oriented recreation opportunities in a primitive setting, and (2) preserve the

river and its immediate environment in a natural, wild, and primitive condition essentially unaltered by the effects of man.

##### SCENIC AREA

The scenic river area will be managed to (1) maintain or enhance the condition of the high-quality scenery and the largely undeveloped character of the shoreline, (2) provide opportunities for river-oriented recreation which is consistent with its largely undeveloped nature, and (3) utilize other resources and permit other activities which maintain or enhance the quality of the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attraction or recreational values.

##### RECREATIONAL AREA

The recreational river area will be managed to provide or restore a wide range of public outdoor recreation opportunities and water-oriented recreational facilities.

##### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Management direction statements explain how the management objectives for the river will be met. The directions for each subject begin with statements of a general nature and apply to the entire river. Additional or modifying directions specific to an individual river area are contained in that portion of the statement specifically identified by a river area designation.

To understand the total impact of the directions under which an individual river area will be managed, both the general and specific statements must be considered.

Unless otherwise specified, the management directions apply to both private and Federal lands.

Other legislation, regulations, plans, recommendations, and policies have been developed regarding the Rogue River and its bordering lands. The agencies will cooperate and coordinate with other Federal, State and local governments in appropriate activities and programs within the river boundaries.

##### SOIL AND WATERSHED

**Entire area.** Water and soil are the two basic elements which make a river and its banks. The condition of both is important in that they effect all the other uses and activities in the area.

The following management direction is aimed at maintaining or improving the condition of the soil, water, and watershed.

Make soil studies to guide planning and location of future improvements, operations, and developments.

Scenic easements on critical soil areas of privately-owned lands will be acquired to protect those areas exhibiting clear and present potential for deterioration if disturbed or where serious deterioration is presently occurring.

Stabilize or revegetate all areas of exposed soils caused naturally or by man's activities. Place special emphasis on preventing and controlling soil erosion near the water's edge.

Alteration of the stream bed will be limited to that necessary to maintain current levels of navigability. Permission must be obtained from the agency having jurisdiction before alteration is allowed. Modification of bedrock will not be permitted.

Allow no surface dumping of garbage or other potential pollutants. Waste material must be disposed of in a manner that does not contaminate ground or surface water.

Sewage disposal systems must meet or exceed the State and county sanitation requirements.

Cooperate with the Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality to achieve compliance with the Rogue River Water Quality and Waste Treatment standards.

Coordinate with the Army Corps of Engineers concerning releases from upstream

reservoir facilities to benefit fishery resources and recreational use.

##### FISH AND WILDLIFE

**Entire area.** Prepare habitat management plans for fish and wildlife:

(1) Provide management guidelines that emphasize protection of species considered to be rare or endangered.

(2) Direct management toward providing the maximum number of wildlife sightings along the river and trail consistent with good management practices.

Manage other resources along the river so that the fishery is enhanced, not diminished by siltation or an increase in water temperature.

Cooperate with Oregon State Game Commission in all matters relating to fish and wildlife management.

##### MINERALS

**Entire area.** Subject to future regulations, all prospecting, mining operation, or other activity relating to mineral exploration or production on valid mining claims will be administered under the criteria established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Determine the validity of all mining claims. Access routes to mining claims will be judged on the basis of minimum adverse affect on values of the river area.

Mining or associated operations contributing amounts of noise, smoke, dust, or other elements detrimental to the river environment may be required to limit operations during peak recreation use periods each year.

Removal of mineral materials known as "common varieties" for commercial purposes from the riverbed or adjacent bars will not be allowed subject to valid existing rights. Before any gravel is disturbed, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting recreational values on the river, purchase of the mining rights on these sites will be sought as rapidly as possible. Early acquisition of scenic easements on remaining undeveloped deposits will also be pursued.

The agencies will cooperate with the Oregon State Land Board in meeting the objectives of the Act, where State-owned lands are involved.

The agencies will cooperate with the Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality to control water pollution caused by mining activities, including those beyond the river boundaries.

##### PROTECTION

**Entire area.** Due to the roadless character along segments of the river and the need to maintain this character, special protection requirements are established. The unique and irreplaceable values involved demand the employment of all necessary means to insure prompt control of wild fires. Criteria for protection are as follows:

Plans will be developed for prevention, detection, and suppression of wild fire and disease or insect infestations. These plans should emphasize:

(a) Speed in which the above factors can be accomplished.

(b) Methods of accomplishing the above factors which would create the least amount of impact to the environment.

Take restoration action to reduce the impact and return the damaged area to its original condition.

Cooperate with other governmental and private organizations in planning and implementing the protection program.

#### RECREATION

**Entire area.** One of the key reasons for including the Rogue River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was to protect and enhance the recreational values which the river possesses. These values are realized in a great variety of activities. They range from an individual pitting only his knowledge and skill against the sometimes hostile forces of nature to recreation uses where the facilities and equipment are so sophisticated that the river can be enjoyed with no special knowledge or skill.

Consistent with the objectives of the individual river areas, sufficient recreation facilities, on both private and Federal land, will be developed to meet the needs of the recreationists. Care will be taken that use levels do not reach the point where the quality of recreation experience or quality of the stream environment deteriorates. Recreationists using the river in groups of larger than 10 people may be required to camp in developed camping sites.

Since boating, fishing, and sightseeing are the main recreational uses on the river, top priority for recreation development will be given to improving the quality of these activities.

A recreation plan will be prepared for the river area. The plan will make a detailed analysis of future recreation needs within the framework of the policies and objectives outlined in this plan. It will be closely coordinated with, and incorporate the plans and proposals of, other governmental agencies and private individuals insofar as they are compatible with the purposes of the Act. The plan will include recommendations concerning the relative roles each might play in meeting the needs of recreationists using the river. It will delineate activity management zones which will be managed under the constraints presented in this plan. As necessary, it will provide the basis for long range development proposals.

Although current levels of all types of boating activity create few problems, uncontrolled future use would probably result in safety hazards and a lowering of the quality of the recreation experience. When the need warrants, this will be prevented by the establishment of regulations limiting size, number, type, speed, etc., to provide optimum boat use. These regulations will be developed in cooperation with the State and other agencies.

Future technological advances may result in new types of equipment that could be used on the river. Only such new types of equipment compatible with management objectives will be permitted.

**Wild area.** Recreation developments will be of a primitive nature and will include only those facilities necessary for sanitation, safety, fire, and site protection and administrative purposes. Recreation use of the Wild River Area will require a maximum degree of outdoor skills. The absence of man-made developments and the unmodified natural environment will dominate.

Boating regulations to achieve the Wild River objectives will be encouraged. The regulations should:

(1) Favor nonmotorized use. Motorboat use from Watson Creek to Blossom Bar will be held to the use level consistent with that of 1968, the year of the Wild and Scenic River Act.

(2) Allow no regularly scheduled commercial motorized boat trips upstream from the Blossom Bar Rapids.

Recreationists using the area at any given time will be limited to levels consistent with

the Wild River management objectives. No more facilities than are necessary to meet these levels will be provided.

**Scenic area.** Proposed recreation facilities will be for the use of boaters and hikers since there are no roads in this area. Facilities may offer more convenience and comfort than those in the Wild River Area; however, the natural environment will still dominate. Development will not intrude upon the natural scenic quality that presently exists.

The maximum size of boats using this area of the river will be limited to the 49-passenger jet boat currently approved by the Coast Guard.

**Recreational area.** Recreation facilities may be developed to provide a wide range of opportunities for river-oriented recreation consistent with management objectives and protection of the river environment.

Private enterprise will be encouraged to develop recreational facilities on lands outside the river boundaries.

Boat size in the Agness and Skookumhouse areas will be limited to the 49-passenger jet boat. The 49-passenger boat will not be permitted above Snout Creek.

No action to regulate boat use will be initiated unless public safety or the recreation experience is threatened. Launching and mooring facilities may be provided within this area.

Agness is the logical place to develop a center for services and supplies for both local residents and the river-using public. Therefore, it will be necessary to allow a greater variety of uses and a higher density of development in Agness and the immediate vicinity than any other place on the river. This must be done in a way which conforms with the purpose and intent of the Act.

#### ACQUISITION

**Entire area.** On land that remains in private ownership, compliance with the management directions will be accomplished through acquisition of scenic easements. As used herein, the term scenic easement means purchase of the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river. Such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement.

Scenic easements will be sought to protect the natural environment or setting. Easements will consider protection of the view from the river or its environs as well as protection of critical resources.

Scenic easements will be written so that improvement or alteration of the property or change in land use that may impair the scenic quality or basic resource will require review and approval by the agency having jurisdiction before such activity may begin. Conforming and nonconforming uses of land are covered in this plan in a general way. Specific application of these guides will necessarily be determined on the grounds of a case-by-case basis. An acquisition plan showing justification, needs and purpose of scenic easements will be developed to guide the acquisition program.

Where a scenic easement for a parcel of private land is needed, an attempt will be made to negotiate an easement for all the parcel within the river boundary.

Acquisition of fee title will be considered on any parcel of land that becomes available if it is in the public interest to do so.

Where there is a need and the terrain is suitable, an easement for public access along the banks of the river will be acquired.

**Wild and scenic areas.** Fee title will be acquired when there is a need for public development or to convert an incompatible use or it is in the public interest to do so.

#### ACQUISITION

**Recreational area.** Fee acquisition will not be considered essential, but may be desirable in some instances.

Scenic easements will recognize the existence of more man-made modifications. Easements will be sought if there is a need to control uses that conflict with the basic resource.

In the Agness area, coordination will be sought with Curry County in the development of a plan and zoning ordinance to cover private land within the boundaries.

At such time a zoning ordinance that meets the provisions of the Act is adopted by Curry County, the ordinance will become a part of this plan and will be substituted for all provisions covering private land inside the boundaries in the Agness area. The Forest Service would retain the right to approve any variance or any amendment to the zoning ordinance before it could become effective.

Until the zoning ordinance is adopted, the area within and adjacent to the community of Agness will be administered under the management directions for the rest of the recreational river area.

If Curry County does not adopt a satisfactory zoning ordinance, the Forest Service will prepare a plan and management direction for the private land inside the river boundaries for this area. This plan would be the basis for the development of the Agness area to meet the objectives stated above.

#### TIMBER

**Entire area.** The most important value of the timber within the boundaries is in the makeup of the landscape. Timber management, therefore, will be directed toward maintaining or restoring an aesthetically pleasing timber stand.

Removal of timber is not precluded within the boundaries. When timber is to be removed, it will be done in a manner which has the least possible adverse effect on the landscape. Some cutting will be necessary in construction of approved improvements and recreation facilities or to remove hazards. Selective cutting may be allowed in some instances if the operation, including roads, is not visible from the river. There are few areas within the boundaries where this is feasible.

Timber may be removed in cases of a natural catastrophe, such as fire or windthrow with its resultant buildup of insects or natural occurrences of insects or diseases which could become epidemics. If failure to remove affected trees creates an unacceptable fire hazard or threatens to destroy large numbers of trees within the river area or adjacent land, a thorough study will be made to determine the impact of leaving the trees or removing them. The decision on whether to remove the timber will be made after considering all factors and will be based on what will be least destructive to the river area values.

Protection of timber visible from the river or its environs within the river boundaries will be accomplished through scenic easement purchase of the timber on privately-owned lands, or on nonprivate lands through cooperative agreements. Such easements and agreements will not necessarily preclude all cutting of timber but will require prior approval of the agency having jurisdiction. This will be stipulated in the easements and agreements. Each situation will require individual analysis and judgment.

**Wild area.** Timber cutting will not be allowed within this area except that which is incidental to construction or maintenance of improvements, to eliminate hazards, or in case of a natural catastrophe.

**Scenic area.** Generally, there will be no timber harvest within this area that is noticeable from the river or its environs. Where the effects of timber harvest are not notice-



able from the river, trails, roads, or recreation sites, timber killed by fire, windthrow, insects, disease, etc., may be removed.

**Recreational area.** Selective harvest of timber stands within the boundaries may be permitted provided the effects are not apparent to users of the river and the cutting does not affect recreational or aesthetic qualities.

#### IMPROVEMENTS

**Entire area.** There are places along the river where new developments or resource improvements may be desirable to meet public needs.

Structures that can be seen from the river, trail, or developed recreation sites will (1) be of an attractive design, (2) have sufficient topography or vegetative screening to make them as inconspicuous as possible, (3) be designed so that little or no soil is left exposed when construction is complete, and (4) contain no direct or indirect design features which are obtrusive or incompatible with the scenic qualities of the area. (A direct design feature is one which is a physical part of the development. Examples of incompatible direct design features are shiny metal siding or roofing, large areas of bright colors, large or lighted signs, etc. An indirect design feature is one resulting from the development. Examples of incompatible indirect design features are noise, smoke, odor, etc.) Structures that cannot be seen from the river will contain no indirect design features obtrusive or incompatible with the scenic qualities of the area and will be designed so that little or no soil is left exposed when construction is complete.

Improvements on private land will be controlled through purchase of scenic easements. Additional recreation residences will not be permitted on public lands.

No new developments except trails, boat ramps, and mooring facilities, including service roads, will be allowed below the high-water line of December 1964, except where the land was covered with slack water and is not visible from the river.

No signs will be erected without written approval of the agency having jurisdiction.

**Wild area.** In order to keep the river and adjacent lands in an essentially primitive condition, no new structures, except those needed for public recreation or for resource protection, and no new lodges or expansion of existing lodges or commercial public service facilities will be permitted. Any improvements permitted must meet the following criteria:

(1) Public Recreation Developments and Resource Improvements: Design and locate improvements so they are as inconspicuous as possible and in harmony with the environment.

(2) Public Information and Orientation: Assure that signs are rustic, minimum in size and number, and not visible from the river.

Owners of existing structures will be encouraged to maintain them in a condition compatible with the primitive character of the area. Repair or replacement of an existing building will be allowed providing the building remains relatively the same in appearance or is an improvement in making the structure inconspicuous or in harmony with the environment.

New boat docks, moorings, or salmon boards will not be permitted.

Summer home permits in the Marial area will not be renewed and will expire in 1979.

**Scenic area.** Commercial public service facilities will not be permitted in this area. Residential structures will be permitted providing the stipulations in the entire river section (improvements) are met.

Development will be allowed only where new structures cannot readily be seen from the river.

Single-family structures that are visible and meet the requirements stated under the entire river (improvements) will be limited to a total of two structures on each side of the river in any 1 mile of river frontage. One structure will be allowed on the minimum lot size of 5 acres. A minimum side dimension of 200 feet will be allowed per lot. Developments will be approved on a first-come-first-serve basis. Existing developments will be included in the quota.

No structure shall exceed 30 feet in height from natural grade on the side facing the river.

**Recreational area.** Structures permitted within the recreational area of the river, provided they are in harmony with their surroundings, are: residential buildings, farmsteads and appurtenant facilities, and lodges or public recreation facilities needed to serve the river user.

There may be instances where it is necessary to locate commercial public service facilities such as gasoline stations, roadside restaurants, and motels within the recreational river boundaries. With the exception of boat-servicing marina operations, developments adjacent to the river will be discouraged. Where other developments are necessary within the boundaries, they will be designed and placed so as to be as unobtrusive as possible. Vegetative screening and topography will be used to keep them from direct view of the river.

Developments will be limited so that no more than four structures on each side of the river will be readily visible in any 1 mile of river frontage, with no structure of one development closer than 200 feet to a structure of another development. Where developments cannot be seen from the river, they will be allowed on the basis of a minimum lot size of 1 acre each, provided sewage disposal can be adequately accomplished. Lots will have a minimum side dimension of 100 feet. Within these limitations, cluster-type developments may be permitted. Existing developments are part of the quota.

On lots of less than 1 acre which existed prior to October 2, 1968, the owner may construct a single-family dwelling on the same basis as if the lot was 1 acre or more.

Other structures will be permitted where necessary for the administration of the river or essential to accomplish other activities allowed in this area.

Construction and placement of salmon boards on private lands where they have not been used before will be regulated through scenic easement purchase. To be permitted, they must be of attractive design and must not obstruct navigation. They should not become so numerous as to affect other recreational uses of the river. Their use on public lands may be allowed under permit from the administering agency. They will be removed each year by June 15 and stored out of sight.

#### TRANSPORTATION

**Entire area.** Existing roads and bridges affect the quality of the landscape along the river.

Great care will be taken in the location and design of any future roads to assure they are not visible in a way that would detract from the river environment.

Construction of roads, trails, or tramways will be controlled on private land through scenic easements. Approval of construction will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

No additional airstrips or railroads will be permitted.

Helispots may be located only in locations out of view of the river, trail, or recreation sites and where they do not adversely affect the recreation experience.

There will be no additional bridges or cable crossings across the Rogue River with the

possible exception of a foot bridge or ferry at Agness.

Public use of the trail system, existing and proposed, will be restricted to hikers only.

Roads and trails will be constructed to the minimum safe standard consistent with the intended use. Public roads will be treated to eliminate dust when deemed necessary by the administering agency.

Transportation plans will be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect the management objectives for the Wild and Scenic River.

**Wild area.** Except in the event of a natural catastrophe in which the decision may be made that roads are necessary, there will be no construction of new roads. If roads must be built, they will be closed and obliterated as soon as the need is past.

The road at Marial will not be improved to more than the minimum safe single-lane standard for the types and levels of traffic which it currently receives. It will not be extended past its present location. No additional trailhead capacity will be provided.

Relocating the Rogue River Trail from approximately Dans Creek to the downstream boundary of the Wild Area should be considered in the transportation plan.

A proposal shall be considered to replace foot bridges washed out on five tributary streams during the 1964 flood.

Heliports and helispots will be established only as needed for emergency administration.

Termination of the use of existing airstrips will be encouraged.

**Scenic area.** There will be no construction of new roads except as needed for temporary access for fire control purposes or removal of trees killed by fire, windthrow, insects, and disease, as specified under Timber.

The existing Tom East Creek Road will be obliterated.

The existing trail will be reconstructed or relocated as needed to provide a trail the length of the Scenic River Area. This trail shall connect with the existing trail at both ends. Location of the trail within the Scenic Area will be aimed at providing the user a wide variety of experience and to take advantage of scenic view points.

Helispots will be allowed as needed for administration.

**Recreational area.** New roads needed for developments will be permitted providing the design, location and standards are such that the least impact on the environment is assured. Additional through roads paralleling the river will not be permitted.

USFS will not extend the road on the north side of the river past the west boundary of sec. 35, T. 35 S., R. 13 W., Willamette Meridian.

The Rogue River Trail downstream from the Wild River Area shall be reconstructed or relocated as necessary.

Parking areas will be located out of sight of the river or recreation sites. Screening will be provided if necessary. If there is any other suitable nearby place to park, parking will not be permitted on the gravel bars in view of the river. Where there is no suitable alternative, vehicles will be parked where they are least conspicuous.

#### UTILITIES

**Entire area.** With a few exceptions along the recreational river areas, existing utility development along the river has had little adverse affect on recreational and scenic values. However, construction of additional developments and expansion of existing ones will increase the need for additional utilities. Construction of new utilities will be done in such a way that the scenic and recreational values are not degraded.

Try to locate all new utility lines out of view of the river or its environs. Where this

is not possible, the visual impact will be reduced by use of screening, color, non-reflective hardware and conductors and treatment of the new utility corridor. Reduction of visual impact of existing lines should be encouraged.

Where feasible, utility lines will be buried.

Power-generating equipment will be located and designed so that it cannot be seen or heard from the river.

If possible, existing and proposed utility lines will be grouped so the number of right-of-way corridors and aerial crossings of the river are reduced. The possibility of attaching new utility lines to bridges should be investigated.

Where necessary for protection of the scenic quality of the river front, scenic easement purchase of the right to construct utilities visible or audible from the river will be undertaken. This includes power generating equipment.

**Wild area.** No additional above-ground utility lines will be permitted.

**Scenic area.** No utilities that can be seen from the river or its environs will be allowed.

#### VISITOR INFORMATION

**Entire area.** The Rogue River is rich in history and natural features. There is a tremendous opportunity to identify these features and interpret them for the education and enjoyment of the public.

To accomplish this, a study will be undertaken to identify and interpret significant features along the river. This study will form the basis of an effective program of information and interpretation for recreation users of the river. Manned visitor information stations will be needed in the Hellgate Recreation area and at the confluence of the Illinois and Rogue River.

#### GRAZING

**Entire area.** Presently, there is very little grazing land within the river boundaries. Private land now in pasture is compatible with the scenic qualities of the river and may continue to be used for that purpose.

#### BORDERING LANDS

The area within view of the river extends beyond the river boundaries in many places. Preservation of the scenery within this area is an established management objective. The administering agencies will manage the resources to protect the aesthetic and recreational qualities of the area visible from the river or trail. There will be intensive coordination and analysis of resources before any activity is authorized within the bordering lands.

Although timber cutting is restricted, it is allowed if done in accordance with the management objective and does not pollute the Rogue or its tributaries.

#### APPENDIX B

##### LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN RECREATIONAL RIVER BOUNDARIES

###### Willamette Meridian

- T. 34 S., R. 7 W.,  
 Sec. 6, lots 4, 5, 6, and 7;  
 Sec. 18, lot 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 30, lot 1 including a portion of M. S. No. 734, Robert Dean Placer Claim;  
 Sec. 31, lot 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 34 S., R. 8 W.,  
 Sec. 1, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 11, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

- Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , M. S. No. 796 Grubstake, portions of M. S. No. 389 Holy Terror, M. S. No. 433 Goss, M. S. No. 511 Mattison Placer;  
 Sec. 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 24, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8, portions of M. S. No. 511 Mattison Placer, portion of M. S. No. 389 Holy Terror, portions of M. S. No. 433 Goss, M. S. No. 404 El Rio Ore and Magnolia;  
 Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , portion of M. S. No. 734 Robert Dean Placer claim;  
 Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , portion of M. S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer.

##### T. 35 S., R. 7 W.,

- Sec. 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 4, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 5, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 7, that portion of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  lying north and east of the Merlin-Galice Road.  
 Sec. 8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 9, lots 1 and 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 10, lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, all those portions of land in lots 2, 3, and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 11, lots 2 and 3, that portion of lot 1 lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, that portion of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  lying west of the Merlin-Galice Road;  
 Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , that portion of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road;  
 Sec. 15, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 23, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7, that portion of lot 5 lying north and east of Paradise Gardens Road, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; that portion of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  lying north of Paradise Gardens Road and east of the Pickett Creek Road;  
 Sec. 24, lots 1, 2, and 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , that portion of lot 5 and DLC No. 37 lying south of the Lower River Road;  
 Sec. 26, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, that portion of lot 4 lying east of the Riverbank Market Road and the Pickett Creek Road, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, those portions of lots 6, 7, 8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , lying south and east of the Riverbank Market Road, an island lying in portions of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 36, lots 1 and 2, those portions of DLC No. 37 and DLC No. 38 lying west of the Lower River Road.

##### T. 35 S., R. 8 W.,

- Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 including M. S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 36 S., R. 6 W.,  
 Sec. 18, lots 5 and 6, DLC No. 40;  
 Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , unnumbered lot NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 20, lots 4 and 5.

##### T. 36 S., R. 7 W.,

- Sec. 1, lot 1;  
 Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , unnumbered lot NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , that portion of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  lying east of Rogue River Loop Highway;  
 Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, and 3, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 13, lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , that portion of DLC No. 37 lying south of a line beginning at the east quarter corner of Section 13 and running northwesterly to the southeast corner of C.S. Survey 44-56 thence 856.5' west and thence 590' north and thence 620' west to the northwest corner of DLC No. 37;  
 Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , that portion of DLC No. 38 lying north of the Rogue River Loop Highway also named Riverbank Road;  
 Sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

#### APPENDIX B

##### LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN WILD RIVER BOUNDARIES

###### Willamette Meridian

- T. 33 S., R. 7 W.,  
 Sec. 31, lot 4;  
 T. 33 S., R. 8 W.,  
 Sec. 31, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 32, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 33, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 34, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , M. S. No. 553 Gold Ring;  
 Sec. 35, lots 9 and 10, M. S. No. 553 Gold Ring, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 36, lot 5 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 33 S., R. 9 W.,  
 Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 16, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 17, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 18, lots 1, 2, 3 including Winkle Bar and Winkle Bar Extension M. S. No. 844, 4 including Winkle Bar and Winkle Bar Extension M. S. No. 844, 5 including Winkle Bar and Winkle Bar Extension M. S. No. 844, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 21, lots 1, 2, and 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 22, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 23, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 26, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3 including St. Charles Placer M. S. No. 862, 4, 5, 6 including Boston Placer and St. Charles Placer M. S. No. 862, 7 including Boston Placer M. S. No. 862, 8, 9 and 10, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## NOTICES

## T. 33 S., R. 10 W.,

Sec. 9, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and  
13, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9,  
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$   
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 12, lots 1 and 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$   
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, and 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## T. 34 S., R. 8 W.,

Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , an island in the  
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  (lots 5 and 6);

Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , an island in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  (lots 7  
and 8);

Sec. 3, lot 1;

Sec. 5, lots 3, 4, and 5, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and  
12, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$   
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## T. 34 S., R. 9 W.,

Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,  
N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, and 3;

[FR Doc.72-10099 Filed 7-6-72;8:45 am]

(NOTE: Legal descriptions of lands within the Forest Service portion of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River were omitted as the printing of this brochure was done at BLM expense.)

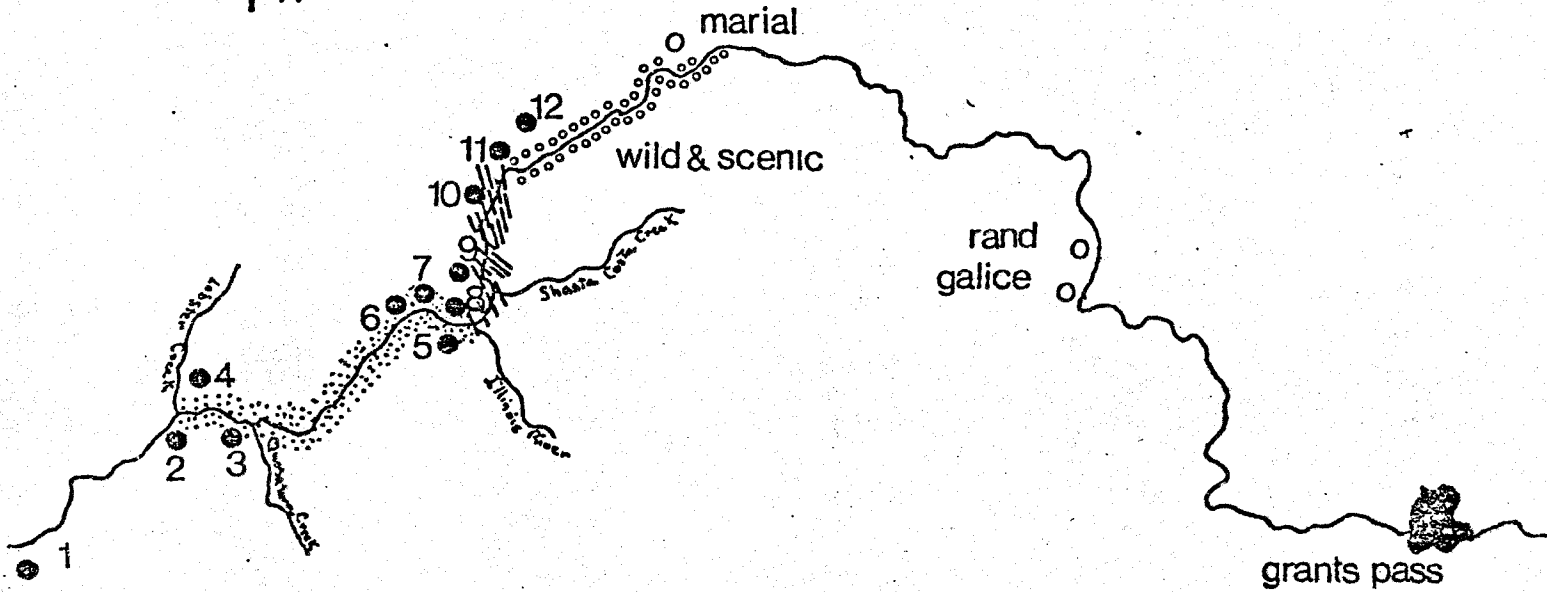
AN OVERVIEW OF MANAGEMENT ON THE  
ROGUE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER  
SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

By

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SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

YN



ROGUE RIVER RECREATIONAL  
USE STUDY AREAS



SITE OF COLLECTION

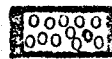
- 1 Gold Beach
- 2 Lobster Creek Campground
- 3 Quosatana Campground
- 4 Silver Creek Trailhead
- 5 Cougar Lane
- 6 Lucas Lodge
- 7 Agness Boat Launch Area
- 8 Singing Springs Lodge
- 9 Agness Trailhead (Lower River Trail)
- 10 Illahe Campground
- 11 Foster Bar Campground and Boat Launch
- 12 Foster Bar Trailhead (Upper River Trail)



LOWER RIVER



MIDDLE RIVER



UPPER RIVER

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report is written as part of the USFS Professional Development for Recreation Management short course which I attended in the spring of 1982 at Utah State University.

I wish to acknowledge the work completed by Alexander and Weber Research, Inc. Their study of use patterns and management of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River provided the basis for the management conclusions reached in this report.

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6. Selected Excerpts from the Alexander-Weber Report.

## ABSTRACT

The current management system for Rogue Wild and Scenic River was examined to determine if use levels on the Recreation and Scenic sections established in the 1972 Plan are being met and are still valid. To determine this, the results of early studies were examined and a contract to establish use levels and user attitudes was initiated and completed on National Forest Recreation and Scenic sections of the Wild and Scenic River. This information was supplemented by Forest use counts, user interviews, and public meetings to determine if existing regulations and management will meet needs through 1987, which is the end of the planning period.

## OTHERS WHO MIGHT FIND THIS REPORT USEFUL:

Recreation Staff Officers.

District Rangers with responsibilities for managing special areas such as Wild and Scenic Rivers.



## INTRODUCTION

Background. Until 1968, the Rogue River was used predominantly by persons living in close proximity to the River and by commercial guides. The River was famous for quality salmon and steelhead fishing.

In 1968, part of the Rogue River became one of the initial components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System through designation in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL 90-542). Since that time, the recreation use of the River has steadily increased.

In 1972, the U.S.D.A. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management jointly published a "Notice of Revised Development and Management Plans for the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River." This Plan was published in accordance with Public Law 90-542 and among other things, established the management objectives and direction for the designated sections of the River (Appendix 1).

Since various agencies in the State of Oregon had some overlapping management responsibilities with the two Federal agencies, some method was needed to focus and coordinate these management responsibilities. To accomplish this, an agreement was negotiated between the four agencies with management responsibilities on the Rogue Wild and Scenic River. These agencies were the Oregon State Marine Board, River Programs Section of Oregon State Parks, U.S. Dept. of Interior-Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service. The agreement was expanded in 1982 to include county representation, thus creating a 5-Agency Management Group.

Of increasing concern to the four managing agencies was the escalating use of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River and its effect upon the management objectives and direction for the River. To help determine public opinion, identify issues and areas of conflict, two major studies were initiated. The first was called "The Wild and Scenic Rogue: How Many People Are Too Many?" This inquiry was circulated by the BLM and requested public input by September 15, 1974 (Appendix 2). The second study was a report prepared December 1976 by Oregon State Marine Board and Water Resources Research Institute, Oregon State University, titled "Motorboat Use On The Rogue River: An Investigation of Use Between Watson Creek and Blossom Bar" (Appendix 3).

One of the first major tasks of the 4-Agency Management Group was to help develop a proposal for regulation of use on the Wild Section of the River. The group felt that additional regulation was needed to achieve the management objectives and direction stated in the 1972 Management Plan published in the Federal Register. In 1976 the four agencies jointly proposed new regulations for the 1977 recreation season and invited public comment (Appendix 4).

After analyzing the public input, the four agencies developed proposed regulations to be implemented in 1978 which would initiate a private downriver permit system, commercial passenger/boatmen quotas, commercial powerboat passenger/operator usage on the lower River, and agency powerboat downriver use. These regulations only affected the Wild Section of the River from the Friday preceding Memorial Day through Labor Day. This time period was called the "regulated season." In order to conform to Oregon policy and law, formal hearings were held prior to implementation of the proposed regulations (Appendix 5).

The use regulations implemented in 1978 are still in force with little change. The only section of the River under regulation is the Wild Section, and the regulated season is generally the same.

Some of the commercial guides and outfitters who use the Wild Section of the River are now calling for additional regulation. They are concerned about the fall fishing season. Following the end of the regulated season the downriver floating use increases from 120 people per day to approximately 500 per weekend day, for a 2-3 week period. This means that the established capacity is exceeded on approximately 7-9 days.

The Forest Service was concerned over increased use of the River from Marial to Lobster Creek and initiated a contract study to determine how much use the River is receiving, and to sample user attitudes. The study was initiated in the fall of 1980 and was completed on January 31, 1982. The study was contracted by the firm of Alexander and Weber Research. This report is too lengthy to include in the appendix of this report; however, portions will be extracted as the basis of analysis and conclusions discussed later.

This study, together with those discussed previously, indicate that River users are generally satisfied with the management of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River. They do not wish to have additional regulation and do not feel any is needed. Recent observations and interviews are beginning to point out some areas of conflict and are identifying issues that may lead to future problems as the use of the River continues to increase.

## OBJECTIVE

The objective of this report is to document an overview of the existing management situation on the Forest Service administered Recreation and Scenic sections of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River. This overview will attempt to determine if current use levels are consistent with limits implied in the 1972 Management Plan direction.

Basically, this direction is as follows:

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

#### ENTIRE RIVER

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 aesthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Other resources may be utilized and other activities permitted to the extent that they do not have a direct and adverse effect on the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions or recreational value. 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.

Special efforts will be made to (1) maintain or improve the quality of water which empties in the river, (2) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, and (3) maintain its free-flowing condition.

#### SCENIC AREA

The scenic river area will be managed to (1) maintain or enhance the condition of the high-quality scenery and the largely undeveloped character of the shoreline, (2) provide opportunities for river-oriented recreation which is consistent with its largely undeveloped nature, and (3) utilize other resources and permit other activities which maintain or enhance the quality of the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attraction or recreational values.

#### RECREATIONAL AREA

The recreational river area will be managed to provide or restore a wide range of public outdoor recreation opportunities and water-oriented recreational facilities.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Management direction statements explain how the management objectives for the river will be met. The directions for each subject begin with statements of a general nature and apply to the entire river. Additional or modifying directions specific to an individual river area are contained in that portion of the statement specifically identified by a river area designation.

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (Continued)

To understand the total impact of the directions under which an individual river area will be managed, both the general and specific statements must be considered.

Unless otherwise specified, the management directions apply to both private and Federal lands.

Other legislation, regulations, plans, recommendations, and policies have been developed regarding the Rogue River and its bordering lands. The agencies will cooperate and coordinate with other Federal, State and local governments in appropriate activities and programs within the river boundaries.

## RECREATION

Entire area. One of the key reasons for including the Rogue River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was to protect and enhance the recreational values which the river possesses. These values are realized in a great variety of activities. They range from an individual pitting only his knowledge and skill against the sometimes hostile forces of nature to recreation uses where the facilities and equipment are so sophisticated that the river can be enjoyed with no special knowledge or skill.

Consistent with the objectives of the individual river area, sufficient recreation facilities, on both private and Federal land, will be developed to meet the needs of the recreationists. Care will be taken that use

levels do not reach the point where the quality of recreation experience or quality of the stream environment deteriorates. Recreationists using the river in groups of larger than 10 people may be required to camp in developed camping sites.

Since boating, fishing, and sightseeing are the main recreational uses on the river, top priority for recreation development will be given to improving the quality of these activities.

A recreation plan will be prepared for the river area. The plan will make a detailed analysis of future recreation needs within the framework of the policies and objectives outlined in this plan. It will be closely coordinated with, and incorporate the plans and proposals of, other governmental agencies and private individuals insofar as they are compatible with the purposes of the Act. The plan will include recommendations concerning the relative roles each might plan in meeting the needs of recreationists using the river. It will delineate activity management zones which will be managed under the constraints presented in this plan. As necessary, it will provide the basis for long range development proposals.

Although current levels of all types of boating activity create few problems, uncontrolled future use would probably result in safety hazards and a lowering of the quality of the recreation experience. When the need warrants, this will be prevented by the establishment of regulations limiting size, number, type, speed, etc., to provide optimum boat use. These regulations will be developed in cooperation with the State and other agencies.

Future technological advances may result in new types of equipment that could be used on the river. Only such new types of equipment compatible with management objectives will be permitted.

Scenic area. Proposed recreation facilities will be for the use of boaters and hikers since there are no roads in this area. Facilities may offer more convenience and comfort than those in the Wild River Area; however, the natural environment will still dominate. Development will not intrude upon the natural scenic quality that presently exists.

The maximum size of boats using this area of the river will be limited to the 49-passenger jet boat currently approved by the Coast Guard.

Recreational area. Recreation facilities may be developed to provide a wide range of opportunities for river-oriented recreation consistent with management objectives and protection of the river environment.

Private enterprise will be encouraged to develop recreational facilities on lands outside the river boundaries.

Boat size in the Agness and Skookumhouse areas will be limited to the 49-passenger jet boat. The 49-passenger boat will not be permitted above Snout Creek.

No action to regulate boat use will be initiated unless public safety or the recreation experience is threatened. Launching and mooring facilities may be provided within this area.



Agness is the logical place to develop a center for services and supplies for both local residents and the river-using public. Therefore, it will be necessary to allow a greater variety of uses and a higher density of development in Agness and the immediate vicinity than any other place on the river. This must be done in a way which conforms with the purpose and intent of the Act.

#### 1972 MANDATED USE LEVELS - SCENIC AND RECREATION SECTIONS

The 1972 Management Plan established the following criteria in regard to use levels:

- a. Care will be taken that use levels do not reach the point where:
  1. The quality of the recreation experience deteriorates.
  2. The quality of the stream environment deteriorates.

Since the only criteria for regulation of use relates to "quality" of either the recreation experience or stream environment, any management decisions or actions should show how these two elements are affected.

APPROACH

Until now, the primary concern has been for the Wild Section of the Rogue River. This report will attempt to compare the current situation with that which existed in 1972 and evaluate the need to establish use limits for the Recreation and Scenic sections. The primary tool used to accomplish this was a Forest Service contract study report prepared by Alexander and Weber in 1972. In addition, I relied upon input from other Forest Service specialists and from the general public.

ANALYSIS

I. Counts - The first step was to determine what is the current level of recreation use on the Recreation and Scenic Sections of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River. The Alexander and Weber study establishes baseline information from which we can develop future trends. This information allowed the following direct comparison:

1. 1972 Commercial Jet Boat Service to Agness . . . . . 40,000 people  
1981 Commercial Jet Boat Service to Agness . . . . . 45,301 people
  
2. 1972 Commercial Float Trips Blossom Bar to Foster Bar . 2,000 people  
1981 Commercial Float Trips Blossom Bar to Foster Bar . 3,180 people

Following is a summary of the counts contained in the Alexander and Weber Report:

10

TABLE 1

Total Count of River users, all types by River Section  
(Major Holidays Not Included)

TYPE OF USER	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER
Commercial Jet Boats	45,301 passengers	45,301	12,025
Motorized Boats	3729 passengers	1980	429 crafts**
Nonmotorized Boats	3352 passengers	2530	2818
Commercial Nonmotorized Boats	1053 passengers	2729	3180
Bank Fishermen	2941 people	4385	2338
Campers-developed areas *	10,338 people	695	4320
Campers-undeveloped areas (Agness and Roadside)	-	810	-
Trail Hikers	82 people	109	522
Picnickers	2327 people	1275 people	-
Road Use	38,257 vehicles	38,257 vehicles	-

\* does not include Cougar Lane

\*\* Craft count is given because the passenger count was too erratic.

### Weekday, week end use patterns

Most campgrounds, boat launches and fishing holes were more crowded on week ends. The exception was commercial fishing trips during the fall season: more people participated during the weekdays. The commercial jet boat trips, bank fishermen at Agness and floaters at Foster Bar had consistent use patterns on week end or weekday.

The amount of difference in week end vs. weekday use was modified in August and September. The summer vacationers and the good weather increased the weekday use pattern.

### Major Holiday Patterns

Counts were conducted for Labor Day week end 1980, Memorial Day week end 1981 and Fourth of July week end 1981. Spot checks were done for Labor Day week end 1981 to verify if use was as great as the previous year.

River use was the heaviest on Labor Day week end 1980. The campgrounds were filled and many people camped on gravel bars and by the side of the road. Memorial Day week end 1981 use was very light possibly due to the bad weather. Fourth of July week end 1981 use was moderate with a large component of commercial jet boat passengers. Still, with the excellent weather, use was not as heavy as would be expected. Labor Day week end 1981 use overall, was not as great as Labor Day week end 1980.

Heaviest areas of use on Major Holidays were Lobster Creek gravel bar, Quosatana campground and Foster Bar campground and boat launch area. On Labor Day week end 1980 when all the loops

were open at Illahe campground, it was full. Commercial jet boat traffic was also heavy on the Major Holidays. (See Appendix C)

TABLE 2				
Selected User Groups by Section and Major Holidays				
User Group	Labor Day 80	Labor Day 81	Memorial Day 81	Fourth of July 81
Campers-Lobster Creek gravel bar	210 people	196 people	36 people	35 people
Campers-Quosatana	105	187	22	80
Campers-Illahe	105	82	0	10
Campers-Foster Bar	110	125	25	40
Bank Fishing Lower River	234	60 *	16	10
Bank Fishing Middle River	278	15 *	19	30
Bank Fishing Upper River	106	11 *	35	20
Motorized Boats Lower River	37 crafts	not counted	14 crafts	25 crafts
Motorized Boats Middle River	32 crafts	not counted	11 crafts	3 crafts

\* Count was conducted at the same time the following year. There was a large difference in the count. We could not find any reason for this difference.

Fall season counts were started on Labor Day weekend in 1980. River use, along all sections of the River, was noticeably greater during September 1980 than spring and summer of 1981. The high use was due in part to unusually warm weather as fishing was not outstanding.

River use in spring of 1981 was below average. (Forest Service Fish and Wildlife personnel reports.) Rainy weather and bad fishing conditions may have contributed to the lack of people on the River. The only exception was the commercial jet boat trips out of Gold Beach who reported the number of passengers had increased over the previous year. Lower River campgrounds averaged 2-3 recreational vehicles per night. Agness boat launch area showed consistent use because residents meet there almost daily to visit and fish. Illahe Campground was closed. Foster Bar had the usual 8-10 trailers parked in the camping area but was otherwise quiet. In late April there was a warm spell and rafting activity on the Upper River picked up before the start of permit season.

Please see Appendix C for a detailed breakdown by weekday, weekend, holiday season, section of the River, and user group.

II. Compare the Quality of the Current Recreation Experience with that Existing in 1972. The Alexander and Weber Report provides baseline information which can be used to determine how the existing user group visualizes the quality of their experience. This information was obtained through the analysis of all response variables contained in a mail-out questionnaire designed for the Alexander and Weber Study.

Unfortunately, we have very little information available for comparison with the 1972 situation. We do have access to a summary of findings used in a report prepared by the Oregon State Marine Board titled "Motorboat Use on the Wild Rogue River" (Appendix 3), completed in 1976. Some of the questions asked in this report were similar to the Alexander and Weber questionnaire and can, therefore, be compared.

The following comparison between the two can be made:

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
1. Too much traffic on the river.	No problem	No problem
2. Conflict between drift boats & power boats	Yes	Yes
3. Too much commercial boat use.	No problem	No problem
4. Water is polluted.	No problem	No problem
5. Not enough sanitary facilities.	No problem	Slight problem
6. Not enough boat access.	Slight problem	Slight problem
7. Overcrowding.	No problem	No problem
8. Law enforcement.	No problem	No problem

These comparisons and further analysis of the situation leads me to the conclusion that the recreation experience on the Recreation and Scenic sections of the river is still high for most users. I do not have enough data to determine if the "quality" of the experience has deteriorated since 1972.

III. Compare the Current and 1972 "Quality" of the Stream Environment Along the Recreation and Scenic Sections of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River.

We have no data which can measure a change in the quality of the stream environment. The Alexander/Weber Study will provide baseline data which may allow this determination to be made in the future.

Key stream environmental factors identified in the 1972 Management Plan are:

1. Wildlife Habitat - Associated quality factors which can be estimated are diversity of wildlife species, frequency of wildlife sightings, and condition of the habitat.
2. River Fishery - Associated quality factors which could be estimated are number of fish harvested, average size of fish harvested, and individual success ratios.
3. Scenic Attractions - Associated quality factors which could be estimated are the status of visual classifications in the River Corridor, development scale, cleanup of debris, and condition of campsites.



Baseline data is not readily available for all of the quality factors listed above, however, some comparisons can be made. One such comparison is the Rogue River steelhead harvests which has been as follows:

<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
15,431	12,307	23,036	21,487	14,572	11,280	18,547	21,608	11,996	14,564

This comparison indicates a normal cyclic pattern which is not related to increasing recreation use on the River.

We know that sightings of certain species of animals such as bears and deer are increasing.

The visual classifications have not changed since 1972 and all projects are planned to maintain or enhance that condition.

#### IV. Study Results

Basically, the primary analysis which can be made on the Recreation and Scenic sections of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River is related to the Alexander/Weber Report and general observations of various specialists. The results are not conclusive enough to answer the two key questions, i.e.:

1. Has the quality of the recreation experience deteriorated since 1972?
2. Has the quality of the stream environment deteriorated since 1972?

As stated previously, the conclusion reached in both the Alexander/Weber Report and the 1976 Marine Board Report indicate, generally, that most user groups are satisfied with both the quality of the recreation experience and the quality of the stream environment. This conclusion does not, however, fulfill our management obligation.

## DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Observations and analysis of existing data indicates that demand for most types of recreation on the Rogue Wild and Scenic River is increasing. Table ~~20~~<sup>21</sup> shows that the average increase in use of the available capacity for the Wild Section during the regulated season is increasing an average of 12.3% per year since the available capacity is established at 120 people per day. Due to no-shows and technical reasons in the permit system, the total available capacity will seldom be allocated, however, this gap is rapidly narrowing and soon, further increases will not be possible. Some displacement and substitution is already evident as witnessed by the increase of use from 120 per day during the regulated season to 500 people per day after the regulation is lifted.

TABLE 21  
ROGUE RIVER ACTUAL USE

Year	Noncommercial	Commercial	Total
1973	1002	3340	4342
1974	1736	2908	4644
1975	2520	3091	5611
1976	3854	3814	7668
1977	3197	3278	6475
1978	3889	4414	8303
1979	4646	4565	9211
1980	4931	4640	9571
1981	5919	5255	11174
1982	5941	4593	10534

The counts shown in the Alexander and Weber report are the first accurate counts made on the Scenic and Recreation Sections of the River. We will not have sound trend data to project until these counts are repeated in approximately 2 years. The Gold Beach Ranger District does make annual use estimates based upon observation. These estimates indicate a steadily increasing use pattern.

### PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

During 1982 I interviewed approximately 20 noncommercial users and 5 commercial river guides. In addition I discussed the management of the Wild and Scenic with State agencies, County, and BLM and introduced the topic at 2 public meetings. As a result of this input I was able to validate most of the conclusions in the Alexander and Weber report and focus on the following issues and concerns:

1. Some commercial guides feel that there is a conflict between fall guided fishing trips and recreational rafters. The sharp increase in use from 120 people per day in the Wild Section to 500 people per day is intolerable and is reducing both the quality of their guests recreation experience and the quality of the fishery. They say the catches are down.

2. Many users feel that the increasing motorized use in the lower part of the Wild section and in the Scenic section is a problem. The nonmotorized floaters and the fishermen both feel that this is a problem. Tour boat use is controlled at a set level, however, private motor boats are able to obtain unlimited permits.

3. There is a major concern for additional regulation. Most people interviewed do not want further regulation.

## MANAGEMENT CONCLUSIONS

As a result of this overview it is my conclusion that the U.S. Forest Service cannot fulfill one of the primary directives of the 1972 Management Plan which stated that the quality of the recreation experience and the stream environment could not deteriorate due to our management. The primary reasons for this conclusion are:

1. The quality of the recreation experience and the environment were never defined in a way that changes could be measured.
2. Insufficient data has been accumulated to identify trends.

Recommendations for the future are:

1. Utilizing existing data, establishing baseline conditions for the Recreation and Scenic sections of the river. Some of the items to be described in the baseline are:
  - a. Current use levels.
  - b. Types of recreation activities.
  - c. Wildlife populations - key species.
  - d. Wildlife habitat conditions.

2. Initiate studies that will analyze use patterns, trends, demand projections and management needs for the entire Wild and Scenic River. This should be a joint study between the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service. The studies should be initiated by 1985, if funding is available.

3. By 1987 examine current management practices to determine if change is needed, and rewrite management plans for the Rogue Wild and Scenic River if needed. To accomplish this, task studies completed in 1985 and 1986 will be used to identify issues, concerns and management alternatives. If a revision is needed it will be initiated through the Forest Planning Process.

There are several major issues and concerns over management of the Wild Section of the River which have surfaced. The only two issues which had any significance on the Recreation and Scenic sections were (1) control of motor boat use, and (2) conflict between fall fishing use and river rafters. My recommendations for these two issues are:

a. Bring motorboat use under control. The form this control takes may become highly controversial. My recommendation is to initiate management prescriptions to be considered in the 1987 update of the Forest Plan. During the interim, additional studies will be required to identify the scope of the problem, if any, and recommend solutions.

b. Conflict resolution between fall fishing and river rafters. This may require some modification to the existing regulated season. Additional data is needed before any recommendation can be made.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 6

SELECTED EXCERPTS FROM THE ALEXANDER AND WEBER REPORT  
CONCERNING EVALUATION OF USER RESPONSE TO A QUESTIONNAIRE



## User Response Rate and Characteristics

User response varied according to season. In the fall season, 1980, 477 questionnaires were sent and 263 usable forms returned: a 55.1% return rate. In spring, 1981, 138 forms were sent and 85 usable forms returned: return rate of 63%. In summer, 1981, 346 forms were mailed and 227 completed forms returned: 65.6% response rate. The overall usable questionnaire return rate was 61.2%. Hikers (names obtained at trailhead registry) responded with a 58.6% return, and landowners with a 19.4% return. The latter two groups, per their own spontaneous comments, found the questionnaire inappropriate to their River experience, not easily adapted to describe hiking or landowning.

The survey yielded an interesting representative sample of River users. The demographic data elicited by the questionnaire was limited to education, whether the respondent was a student or retired, occupation, age, as well as residence. Demographic characteristics of respondents are shown in table 3.

User characteristics: N = 607	
Question and variable number	Percent (Adjusted Frequency)
Question 16 Highest grade completed in school? (V. 181)	
1 through 8.....	2.9
9 through 12.....	38.0
13 through 16.....	33.4
17+.....	25.7

TABLE 3 CONTINUED  
USER CHARACTERISTICS

Question 17 Are you a student? (v. 182)

No.....92.0  
Yes.....8.0

Question 18 Are you retired? (v. 183)

No.....74.7  
Yes.....25.3

Question 19 Occupation? (v. 184)

Professional.....24.5  
Salaried Manager.....11.1  
Self employed Manager.....4.6  
Sales.....6.0  
Clerical.....4.6  
Salaried Craftsman.....11.5  
Operative.....2.6  
Transport.....3.4  
Wood Products.....12.5  
Farmer.....1.2  
Farm Laborer.....0.7  
Other Laborer.....4.6  
Services.....7.2  
Private Household.....4.3  
River Guide.....1.2

Question 20 Age in Years? (v. 185)

12-24.....6.6%  
25-34.....22.9%  
35-44.....19.6%  
45-54.....14.3%  
55-64.....19.8%  
65+.....16.8%

User Response and Frequencies

The mail out questionnaire contains 215 codes variables. The sample group responded by assigning values or judgements to 133 of these variable items. Several kinds of basic issues are addressed with relevance for management decisions. For example, user perceptions of conflicts on the River, user perceptions of management issues, and user reasons for recreation on the River were covered by the questionnaire. Tables 4 through 7 reflect the overall sample response to pertinent variables. Appendix E offers additional information.

TABLE 4

Frequency of Response to Question 6: Naturalness, facilities:  
Mean Value of Each Variable. 1=not a problem 2=slight  
 problem 4=serious problem 5=very serious problem N=607

Ranked from not a problem to very serious problem: 10 lowest  
 and 10 highest means.

	Variable	Mean Response
< NOT A PROBLEM >	76 too many horseback riders.....	1.019
	82 overdevelopment along river.....	1.022
	62 too many bridges.....	1.027
	81 inconsiderate people in camp.....	1.030
	59 too many signs along river.....	1.031
	49 trees and branches overhanging river.....	1.031
	75 too many hikers.....	1.039
	72 nuisance wildlife.....	1.045
	64 livestock.....	1.045
	65 someone in group received an injury.....	1.051
< VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM >	73 unskilled people using river.....	1.460
	27 litter on river.....	1.462
	35 water pollution.....	1.467
	25 too few garbage cans.....	1.573
	54 too few toilet facilities.....	1.582
	53 inadequate toilet facilities.....	1.599
	40 too many people on river.....	1.609
	28 litter on banks.....	1.667
	31 too few drinking water sources.....	1.753
	43 motorized boats on river.....	1.880

TABLE 5

Frequency of Response to Question 12: Regimentation, Willingness to pay, facility concerns. Mean Value of Each Variable. 1=strongly oppose 2=oppose 3=neither support nor oppose 4=strongly support N=607

Ranked from strong opposition to strongly support.

	Variable	Mean Response
STRONGLY OPPOSE	106 prohibit wood fires altogether.....	1.792
	114 prohibit camping along river.....	1.878
	115 restrict number of users at a given time.....	2.473
	101 prohibit motorized watercraft.....	2.510
	118 limit number of people per group on river.....	2.520
	98 provide more points of access.....	2.524
	117 prohibit use of disposable containers.....	2.527
	119 assign time to begin trip.....	2.564
	107 provide more patrols to assist users.....	2.819
	100 provide more campsites between points.....	3.006
STRONGLY SUPPORT	122 provide more distance markers.....	3.029
	103 provide more parking at access points.....	3.059
	104 provide firewood.....	3.132
	121 provide more information on facilities.....	3.161
	120 improve loading area at access points.....	3.196
	110 improve existing access roads.....	3.206
	102 post signs warning of hazards.....	3.235
	111 more enforcement of safety rules.....	3.250
	113 require approved first aid equipment.....	3.268
	116 provide campsites at access points.....	3.335
108 develop short hiking trails.....	3.384	
109 prohibit off road vehicles near river.....	3.505	
105 allow wood fires only at designated spots.....	3.592	
99 require people to carry out own trash.....	4.063	

TABLE 6

Frequency of Response to Question 13: Conflicts, Satisfaction, Displacement. Mean value of each variable. 1=strongly disagree 2=disagree 3=neither agree nor disagree 4=agree 5=strongly agree N=607

Ranked from strong disagreement to strong agreement.

	Variable	Mean Response
STRONGLY DISAGREE	133 do not want to run anymore rivers.....	1.776
	127 other people on the river bothered me.....	2.388
	134 was disappointed with some aspects of trip.....	2.556

TABLE 6 CONTINUED

Variable	Mean Response	
STRONGLY DISAGREE	124 did not see enough wildlife.....2.826	
	129 cannot imagine a better river trip.....3.229	
	126 number of people on the river about right...3.314	
	130 wish there had more rapids.....3.338	
	128 river went through some wild country.....3.413	
	135 river went through true wilderness.....3.593	
	125 pleases by job done by river managers.....3.652	
	137 people on the river did not bother me.....3.744	
	STRONGLY AGREE	131 river trip was worth the money spent.....3.892
	136 river and surroundings in good shape.....3.971	
138 want to run that part of the river again....3.984		
132 was pleased by the scenery.....4.248		
123 thoroughly enjoyed the trip.....4.419		

SELECTED CONFLICTS PERCEIVED

Variable	Percent (adjusted)	Yes	No
87 perceived conflicts between groups		21.1%	78.9%
89 controls needed to prevent conflict		16.8%	83.2%
88 motorboats vs bank fishermen		6.1%	93.9%
89 commercial jet boats vs bank fishermen		3.9%	96.1%
90 motorboats vs nonmotor boats		3.9%	96.1%

TABLE 7

Frequency of Response to Question 14: Expectations, Reasons for River Trip. Solitude. Mean value of each variable. 1=strongly disagree 2=disagree 3=neither agree nor disagree 4=agree 5=strongly agree N=607

Ranked from strongly disagree to strongly agree: 10 lowest and 10 highest means.

Variable	Mean Response
STRONGLY DISAGREE	173 to show others I can do it.....2.628
	171 to take chances in danger.....2.718
	165 to be alone.....2.732
	164 to visit archeological sites.....2.906
	141 to test and use my equipment.....2.968
	145 to be my own boss.....2.991
	140 to be part of a group.....3.002

TABLE 7 CONTINUED

Variable		Mean Response
STRONGLY AGREE	144	talk to new and varied people.....3.074
	146	to do some hiking.....3.093
	151	to strengthen feelings of self worth.....3.119
	158	to learn more about nature.....3.755
	156	to do some camping.....3.800
	162	to be with friends.....3.809
	170	to experience new things.....3.870
	149	to get away from usual demands.....4.012
	154	to experience peace and calm.....4.040
	142	to be close to nature.....4.040
	139	to view the scenery.....4.179
	157	to change daily routine.....4.208

Regional Differences

The survey sample includes people from many areas. Home addresses given to the interviewer were used to ascertain the origin of the recreational user. There are twelve categories of residence or geographic origin shown on Table 8, with the adjusted percent distribution of survey respondents. The "local" category is defined as those Oregonians residing within a two hour drive of the study area. For example, residents from Grants Pass, Gold Beach, Coos Bay etc. "Oregon not local" refers to all other Oregon residences. Please see Appendix E for more detailed breakdowns.

TABLE 8

Residence of Rogue River users (variable 5)

1. landowner.....	2.3% (adjusted)
2. local.....	31.5% (adjusted)
3. Oregon not local.....	30.0% (adjusted)
4. California.....	24.8% (adjusted)
5. Idaho.....	0.2% (adjusted)
6. Washington.....	6.4% (adjusted)
7. southwest.....	1.3% (adjusted)
8. Rocky Mountain area.....	0.7% (adjusted)
9. midwest.....	0.8% (adjusted)
10. east.....	1.2% (adjusted)
11. south.....	0.7% (adjusted)
12. foreign.....	0.2% (adjusted)

Selected variables statistically associated with the geographic residence of the respondent are given in Table 9. Idaho, the southwest, Rocky Mountain areas, midwest, east, southern and foreign locations are grouped as "out of region".

TABLE 9

Preferences According to Residence:  
landowners, local, Oregon not local,  
Washington, California, out of region.  
(Variable 5). N=607

++ = strongly affirm, agree, support  
+ = affirm, agree, support  
- = deny, disagree, oppose  
-- = strongly deny, disagree, oppose

X Variable		LANDOWNER	LOCAL	OREGON NOT LOCAL	WASHINGTON	CALIFORNIA	OUT OF REGION
22	more people than expected on River			+	+		
28	bank litter is a problem	+				-	
38	people being inconsiderate	+		-	-	-	
40	too many people on the River	+			-		
48	too many rules and regulations	+	+				
78	campsites occupied by others		+	+			
97	controls needed protect environment	+					+
98	provide more points of access		+				+
100	more campsites between points		+				
101	prohibit motorized watercraft	-		+	+		
105	restrict wood fires		-	-			
108	develop short hiking trails	+					
109	prohibit off-road vehicles		-				-
110	improve existing roads	-	+				
111	more enforcement of safety rules		-				
112	camp only at designated locations	-	-	-	+	+	+
115	restrict number of users given time	+	-				
118	restrict number per group	+	-				
120	improve loading areas		+	+			



TABLE 9 CONTINUED

Preferences According to Residence:

X Variable	LANDOWNER	LOCAL	OREGON NOT LOCAL	WASHINGTON	CALIFORNIA	OUT OF REGION
121 more information on facilities					+	
122 provide distance markers	-					
125 pleased with job done by managers	-					
134 disappointed with some aspects						+
140 came to be part of a group						
145 came to be own boss		+	+			
147 came to develop skills/abilities		+	+			
151 came to strengthen feelings of self worth						-
152 came to get away from other people		+	+		-	

## User Social Group Differences

People congregate on the Rogue River in various kinds of groups or come alone. The mailed questionnaire identified five social formations: by myself, with family, with friends, with people previously not known, or with an organization. Table 10 shows the distribution of the sample among these groups.

1. by myself.....	3.2% (adjusted) *
2. with family.....	56.5% (adjusted)
3. with friends.....	32.2% (adjusted)
4. with people not known.....	3.8% (adjusted)
5. with organization.....	4.3% (adjusted)

(\* in all cases, "adjusted" refers to the frequency of response adjusted for missing responses.)

Whether the user comes to the River alone or in a particular group is associated with some expressed preference and attitude patterns. Selected statistically significant examples are shown in Table 11. Appendix F contains the detailed Crosstabulations for the cases appearing in Table 11. All other (nonsignificant) Crosstabulations are contained in the Report Supplement.

TABLE 11

Preferences According to type of Social Group: myself, family, friends, people not known, organization. (Variable 14)  
N=607

++ = strongly affirm, agree, support  
+ = affirm, agree, support  
- = deny, disagree, oppose  
-- = strongly deny, disagree, oppose

X Variable		MYSELF	FAMILY	FRIENDS	PEOPLE NOT KNOWN	ORGANIZATION
15	decided to go less than 24 hours	+				
40	too many people on River	+				
43	motorized boats a peoblem	+	-		-	
97	need controls protect environment	+				+
105	allow wood fires only at spots			-		
108	develope short hiking trails		+	-		
115	restrict number of users at a given time		-	+		
118	limit number per group on River		-	+		
144	came to talk to new varied people	+				
151	came to strengthen feelings of self worth	+				
160	came to do something with family					
169	came to be away from crowds		+	+		

User Age Group Differences

Dividing the sample into a roughly "older" and "younger" group reveals some patterned preferences. (Activity and seasonal differences between age groups are discussed later on). Table 12 shows

the results of the dichotomy. (the distribution of the sample by age is shown on table 3, page 17, User Characteristics.)

TABLE 12

Preferences According to User Age: Older (45-65+) and Younger (25-44).  
(Variable 185) N=607

++ = strongly affirm, agree, support + = affirm, agree, support - = deny, disagree, oppose -- = strongly deny, disagree, oppose
--

X Variable	OLDER	YOUNGER (ALL)	YOUNGER (25-34)	YOUNGER (35-44)
40 too many people on the River	+			
43 motorized boats a problem		+		
78 campsites occupied by others		+		
97 controls needed protect environment		+		
98 more access points	+	-		
101 prohibit motorized watercraft	-	+		
108 develop short hiking trails	+			
111 enforce safety rules	+		-	
115 restrict the number of users at a given time		+		
121 more information on facilities			-	-
129 cannot imagine a better River trip	+	-		
134 disappointed with some aspects			+	+
152 came to get away from other people	-	+		
160 came to do something with family				+
169 came to be away from crowds		+		
171 came to take chances in danger	-	+		

## User Activity Differences

Respondents may participate in many different recreational activities during their visit to the Rogue River. For statistical analysis purposes, we categorized each respondent according to their main activity and reason for being at the River. For example: if they were identified as bank fishermen, even though camping was a part of the total River experience, they were classified as bank fishermen. For a comparison of the eight user groups see Table 13. A separate analysis was made whereby a respondent could be included in several user groups. If they camped and fished and hiked on their River trip, the respondent was included in each of those groups. For a detailed breakdown of each user group see the Report Supplement.

When the group labeled "Campers", included rafters, bank fishermen, and hikers, the group was more bothered by other people and more anti-social than the group that camped as their main activity. The larger groups preferences were:

- V38 inconsiderate people are a problem
- V40 too many people on the River a problem
- V87 perceived more conflicts between groups
- V137 were more bothered by people on the River
- V152 came to the River to get away from other people
- V165 came to be alone
- V169 came to be away from crowds
- V172 came to be away from noise

The camping user group was the area that major preference differences were shown when comparing the two analysis.

TABLE 13

Preferences According to User Group:  
 Commercial Jet Boat Passengers, Motorized  
 Watercraft Users, NonMotorized Watercraft  
 Users, Bank Fishermen, Hikers, Campers,  
 Picnickers, Landowners. N=607

++ = strongly affirm, agree, support  
 + = affirm, agree, support  
 - = deny, disagree, oppose  
 -- = strongly deny, disagree, oppose

X VARIABLE	COMMERCIAL JET BOAT	MOTORIZED BOATS	NONMOTORIZED BOATS	BANK FISHERMEN	HIKERS	CAMPERS	PICNICKERS	LANDOWNERS
15 decided to go less than 24 hrs.					+		+	
18 See fewer people on the River			+	-	-	-		
28 Litter on banks a problem			+					+
38 People being inconsiderate	-							+
40 Too many people on the River	-							+
43 Motorized boats a problem			+	+	+			
54 Too few toilet facilities				+				+
78 Campsites occupied by others			+		+		+	
87 Perceive conflicts between groups	-		+					+
97 Controls needed to protect environment		-			+			+
98 Provide more points of access	-		-	+	-	+		-
99 Require people to carry out their own trash	+		+	-	+	-		+
100 Provide more campsites between points	-	-	-			+	+	
101 Prohibit motorized watercraft	-	-	+	-		-		-
103 Provide more parking at access points			-	+	-	+	+	-
104 Provide firewood						++		-
110 Improve access roads				+				-
111 Enforce safety rules	+			+			-	

TABLE 13 CONTINUED

Preferences According to User Group:

X VARIABLE		User Group							
		COMMERCIAL JET BOAT	MOTORIZED BOATS	NONMOTORIZED BOATS	BANK FISHERMEN	HIKERS	CAMPERS	PICNICKERS	LANDOWNERS
112	Allow camping only at designated spots	+	-	-	-				
115	Restrict numbers of users at a given time		-	+	-	+	-		+
117	Prohibit disposable containers	+		-	-				
118	Limit number of people per group		-	-	-	+			+
120	Improve landing areas				+				
122	Provide distance markers				+				
137	People on the River did not bother me	+	+					-	-
140	Came to be a part of a group	-	-	+			+		
146	Came to hike	-			+		+		
148	Came to think about personal values	-		+		+	+		
152	Came to get away from other people	-		+	+	+		+	+
165	Came to be alone	-	-			+			
166	Came to keep physically fit	-		+		+			
169	Came to be away from crowds	-		+		+			
171	Came to take chances in danger	-		+		-	-		+

Watercraft Differences

Users were asked whether they were using a watercraft, and if yes,

whether or not it was motorized. Table 15 reflects responses from the total sample divided into three craft groups.

TABLE 14	
Sample Distribution: no craft (0). no (motor on craft) (1), yes (craft has motor)(2): Variable 7. N = 607	
no craft.....	43.3% (adjusted)
no (motor on craft).....	21.9% (adjusted)
yes (craft has motor)...	34.7% (adjusted)

Fairly definite user profiles emerge for the motorized and nonmotorized craft groups. Preferences expressed by the three groups are shown below.

TABLE 15		Preferences According to Watercraft: No Craft, Craft No Motor, Craft has Motor. (Variable 7) N=607.		
		NO CRAFT	CRAFT, NO MOTOR	CRAFT, HAS MOTOR
++ = strongly affirm, agree, support + = affirm, agree, support - = deny, disagree, oppose -- = strongly deny, disagree, oppose				
X VARIABLE				
18	See fewer people on the River	-		
28	Bank litter a problem	+	+	
38	Inconsiderate people a problem	+	+	
40	Too many people on the River			+



TABLE 15 CONTINUED

Preferences According to Watercraft:

X VARIABLE			
	NO CRAFT	CRAFT, NO MOTOR	CRAFT, HAS MOTOR
43 Motorized boats are a problem		+	-
73 Unskilled people using River a problem		+	
78 Campsites occupied by others		+	
84 Too many people on the River		+	-
87 Perceive conflicts between groups		+	-
97 Need controls to protect environment		+	
98 More points of access	+		
99 Require people to carry out own trash	-	+	
100 Provide more campsites between points	+		-
101 Prohibit motorized watercraft		+	-
103 Provide more parking at access points	+		
104 Provide firewood	+		
108 Develop short hiking trails	+		
110 Improve existing access roads		-	
111 Enforce safety rules		-	
112 Allow camping only at designated spots		-	+
115 Restrict number of users at given time		+	
120 Improve loading areas at access points		-	
122 Provide distance markers	+	-	
128 River went through wild country			-
129 Cannot imagine a better River trip		+	
140 Came to be a part of a group			+

TABLE 15 CONTINUED

Preferences According to Watercraft:

X VARIABLE		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">NO CRAFT</td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">CRAFT, NO MOTOR</td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">CRAFT, HAS MOTOR</td> </tr> </table>			NO CRAFT	CRAFT, NO MOTOR	CRAFT, HAS MOTOR
		NO CRAFT	CRAFT, NO MOTOR	CRAFT, HAS MOTOR			
141	Came to test and use equipment			-			
150	Came to do some fishing	+		-			
152	Came to get away from other people			-			
167	Came to release tension/anxieties	+		-			
169	Came to be away from crowds			-			
171	Came to take chances in danger	-	+				

Number of Times on a Particular Section of the River

The number of times a user has visited the River, or a particular section of the river, associates with some preferences.

TABLE 16	
Number of times on this Section. Variable 16 N = 607	
First time.....	41.5% (adjusted)
2-3 times.....	16.0% (adjusted)
4-10 times.....	21.0% (adjusted)
10+ times.....	21.5% (adjusted)

First time users are compared to repeat users on Table 17.

Repeaters are classified as "all", meaning anyone who has come to the River more than once. Then the breakdown for number of repeats is given.

TABLE 17

Preferences of First Time vs Repeat  
Rogue River Users: (Variable 16) N = 607

++ = strongly affirm, agree, support
+ = affirm, agree, support
- = deny, disagree, oppose
-- = strongly deny, disagree, oppose

X Variable	FIRST TIME	REPEATERS (all)	REPEATERS 2-3	REPEATERS 4-10	REPEATERS 10+
28 Bank litter is a problem		+			
31 Too few drinking water sources		+			
38 People being inconsiderate		+			
43 Motorized boats are a problem					+
53 Inadequate toilet facilities					+
87 Perceive conflicts between groups					+
97 Controls needed to protect environment					+
98 Provide more points of access	-	+			
101 Prohibit motorized watercraft			+		-
105 Allow wood fires only at designated spots	+	-			
112 Allow camping only at designated spots	+		+	-	-
113 Require first aid equipment	+				-
115 Restrict number of users	+				-
116 Provide more campsites at access points					-
117 Prohibit disposable containers	+	-			
118 Limit number of people per group		--			

TABLE 17 CONTINUED

Preferences of First Time vs Repeat  
Rogue River Users:

X Variable	FIRST TIME	REPEATERS (all)	REPEATERS 2-3	REPEATERS 4-10	REPEATERS 10+
125 Pleased with job done by the River Managers	+				-
140 Came to be part of a group				+	
141 Came to test and use equipment	-				+
146 Came to do some hiking	-				
151 Came to strengthen feelings of self-worth	-				
152 Came to get away from other people	-				+
160 Came to do something with family	+				
166 Came to keep physically fit	-			+	+
167 Came to release tension/anxieties	-				

Site of Collection

There were variations in user perceptions depending on where they visited on the Rogue River. The overall distribution of the sample by site is below.

TABLE 18

Distribution of sample by site on River.  
(Variable 4) N=607

Gold Beach (jet boat passengers, commercial).....	23.8%	(adjusted)
Lower River (Lobster Creek to Agness).....	42.6%	(adjusted)
Middle River (Agness to Foster Bar).....	11.7%	(adjusted)
Upper River (Foster Bar to Watson Creek).....	21.7%	(adjusted)

The recreational users at Foster Bar appeared to be distinctive with respect to the other sites of collection. The Foster Bar users include two primary groups: floaters and nonfloaters. Because of the respective concerns of these two groups, separate crosstabulations were made.

The different responses for lower, middle, upper (nonfloaters) and upper (floaters) River users are shown on Table 19.

Table 19

Preferences According to River Site:  
(Variable 4) N = 607

++ = strongly affirm, agree or support  
+ = affirm, agree, support  
- = deny, disagree, oppose  
-- = strongly deny, disagree or oppose

X VARIABLE	LOWER RIVER	MIDDLE RIVER	UPPER RIVER, NONFLOATERS	UPPER RIVER, FLOATERS
15 Decided to go less than 24 hrs.	+			-
18 See more people on the River	+			
20 See fewer people while camping				+
28 Litter on Banks	-			
33 Too many homes along River				+

TABLE 19 CONTINUED

Preferences According to River Site:

X VARIABLE	River Site			
	LOWER RIVER	MIDDLE RIVER	NONFLOATERS	FLOATERS, UPPER
40 Too many people on River				+
43 Motorized boats a problem				+
53 Too few toilets a problem		+	+	
78 Campsites occupied by others			+	+
86 Feelings about too many people camping on the River			+	+
97 Controls needed to protect environment			+	+
98 Provide more points of access				-
99 Require people to carry out their own trash				+
101 Prohibit motorized watercraft				+
108 Provide short hiking trails	+			
111 Enforce safety rules				-
115 Restrict the number of users at a given time	-	-		+
118 Limit number per group	-	-		+
121 Provide more information on facilities	+			-
122 Provide distance markers			+	-
171 Take chances in danger	-			+

Other Results

The tabulations above were selected to give a general picture or overview of user responses. These selected data

reflect only a small portion of the study findings, albeit those most statistically significant. A few additional associations of interest are given below, pertinent to season, day of the week, site of collection, and other variables. The reader is referred to Appendices E and F for a complete indexing of available computer tabulations contained in the Appendices. All others are in the Report Supplement.

1) Seasonal differences

In the fall, respondents report:

Too many people on the River (V1 x V40 + V 84)  
Motorized boats are a problem (V1 x V43)  
Too many people camping (V1 x V86)  
Prohibit motorized watercraft (V1 x V101)

The fall sample includes more rafters than other seasons.

In the spring:

Frequent users of the River are more prevalent (V1 x V16)  
Higher proportion of older people (V1 x V185)  
Crowds of people are less often seen (V1 x V18)  
Bad weather is a problem (V1 x V32)

In the summer:

Less fishing (V1 x V13)  
Higher proportion of families (V1 x V14)  
More first time users (V1 x V16)

2) Days of week and Holidays

On Holiday week ends:

High number of locals (V3 x V5)  
Less fishing occurs on Holidays (V3 x V13)  
Higher proportion of families (V3 x V14)

On week ends:

More Oregonians come to the River (V3 x V5)  
Highest proportion of nonmotorized craft (V3 x V7)

On weekdays:

More Californians and out of region people (V3 x V5)  
Greater percentage of retired people (V3 x V183)  
Greater percentage of older people (V3 x V185)

### 3) Site of Collection

Oregonians go to Foster Bar in greater numbers, while Californians go on commercial jet boats (V4 x V5); most people at Lobster Bar and Agness go there to fish (V4 x V13); established campgrounds are more often frequented by families (V4 x V14); Lobster Bar and Quosatana are where the most people are seen on the River (V4 x V18); there is a high percentage of retired folks on private jet boats at Foster Bar (V4 x V183); Foster Bar users are younger, in the 25-35 age group (V4 x V185).

### 4) Residence Issues

Local people and Oregonians most often come to fish the River (V5 x V13); locals see fewer people while camping (V5 x V20); out of region people are more often repeat river trippers (V5 x V175); out of state people are better educated (V5 x V181); out of state people are more often retired (V5 x V183).

### 5) Educational Differences



Post college people:

See fewer people on the River (V181 x V18)  
More often support restrictions on the number of users (V181 x V115)  
Support restricting the number per group on the River (V181 x V118)

People with some college education:

More often support controls to protect the environment (V118 x V97)  
Prohibit motorized watercraft (V118 x V101)  
Oppose more parking at access points (V118 x 103)

People with less education:

More often support first aid equipment (V118 x V113)  
Come to talk to new and varied people (V181 x V144)  
Come to see historical sites (V181 x V153)

### Kinds of Conflicts Perceived

Question 8 asks users if they perceived conflicts between groups and, if yes, which groups and what conflicts. The most frequently reported groups in conflict, and the percent of the sample are shown in Table 20. The kinds of conflicts perceived are reflected in User Comments, below.

VARIABLE NUMBER AND KIND	%(UNADJUSTED)
V88 motorboats vs bank fishermen.....	5.9%
V89 commercial jet boats vs bank fishermen.....	5.8%
V90 motor vs nonmotorized boats.....	3.8%
V193 All boats us bank fishermen.....	2.1%
V209 commercial jet boats us nonmotorized.....	1.6%
V195 motorboats vs swimmers.....	1.3%
V211 guided vs unguided parties.....	1.2%
V194 all boats vs kayaks.....	0.3%
V196 bank fishermen vs swimmers.....	0.3%

## User Comments

Users were asked for their comments at the end of the questionnaire. This open-ended invitation yielded a great variety of responses. Because the comments were ideosyncratic, they were not readily categorized. Listed below are selected representative examples of positive and negative (complimentary and critical) user comments.

### 1) Fall 1980 Comments

"It was encouraging to see cooperation between fishermen and boat parties which have had considerable problems in other river systems". -from commercial jet boat passenger

"Loved Illahe, no problems. Thank you for leaving it open even though there was no water".

"I feel the River is being managed fairly well but could be better-permit system is a good deal-should be extended to mid October. Limit groups to 15 people. 'Wilderness trip with all the comforts of having everyone you ever know along'. Ban jet boats during float season". -from a rafter.

"This is a beautiful River. All in all the Forest Service is doing a very good job. Please keep the forests, animals and greenery for future generations. I'm not against boats. I'm just asking for some consideration for we who enjoy the feel of water around our waders when fishing".

"People walking along the River or fishing must dash for higher ground when these boats come by".

"Too many fishermen and power boats". -from commercial jet boat passenger

"Rafters do not like the noise and gas smell from the power boats".

"I guess you folks (Forest Service) are doing the best you can. You can't fight overpopulation and commercialism. Me and my family have been on the River before Blossom Bar was dynamited and we are looking for a new river".

"Wakes from the tour boats are dangerous and erode the banks".

"The bank fishermen tried to hook our boat as we went by". -from a boater

"Kayakers think they own the whole River". -from a driftboater

"Some boats don't respect fishing lines".

"Provide adequate camping sites (with waste disposal) for the damned and ugly RV's, so they don't, won't, can't park in groups with out proper care for the river frontage."

"Limit the horse power of boats to 50 horse".

"Less regulation, particularly new regulations, and fewer improvements' will keep the river area as close to present conditions as possible".

"Post signs warning people about getting stuck on the rock bars".

"Large raft or rubber kayak groups most annoying". -from a driftboater

"Please let us continue to camp on gravel bars. We always use our holding tanks, and take our garbage out".

"All Citizens have a right to enjoy the River. Please do not turn this into an area to be enjoyed by a select few". -from a commercial jet boat passenger

"Prevent people from taking guns on the river, too much drinking on the river and a pistol can turn a minor dispute over a campsite into a very serious one".

"Too many Californians and Sierra Club Members".

"On the lower river-restrict boats to one trip per day and make them leave after 10 am. We need a balance of user groups".

"We have too many controls as it is".

"I don't know about now, but some consideration should be given to restrict power boats from fishing on the entire Rogue River".

"River started to go downhill with the Wild and Scenic Act".

2) Spring User Comments

"Commercial trips are a racket and should be outlawed".

"Do not discriminate for or against any group. Groups can learn to share".

"Enforce dog leash law".

"Please, no more restrictions as to the use of motor boats".

"The Rogue River has not been a wild river for many years and it was a mistake to make it one".

"Rules and regulations are a nuisance. The river belongs to Mother Nature".

"Fishing on the Rogue River should be a primary concern to future management".

"We need more dump sites for holding tanks".

"There is some conflict between all groups. Each group wants the River for their own use".

"The drifters and rafters feel others should not be allowed".

"The people staying on the gravel bars take all the good fishing spots".

### 3) Summer User Comments

"Several things have improved in ten years. One being powerboats have become much more concerned for rafters and campers. The river seems clean and campers seem concerned for the environment".

"Camped at Lobster Creek and the campsite was exceptionally clean and well managed. There were plenty of garbage cans, clean bathrooms and complete bar-be-que facilities".

"In this increasingly over-crowded society, we are going to have to learn to be tolerant of other people, including the mode of travel they choose because of preference or necessity".

"Until the era of the inflatable raft there were no problems of over-crowding. Maybe they should be prohibited".

"What happened to Illahe?? It should be reopened. I dislike private camping areas with city atmosphere".

"The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have no business controlling the Rogue River".

"Please set aside a separate area for fly fishing".

"Commercial rafter monopolized campsites".

"Not enough good drinking water available at campsites".

4) Comments from Landowners

"Parking cars on rock bars is an insult to the environment".

"Rafters think they own the whole damn River!"

"The great numbers of people during the summer months are destroying the intent of the wild and scenic river act which was to preserve the river in its original condition for future generations".

"It seems to me that usage has drastically increased after the publicity of becoming a wild river".

"Too many people - your rules and regulations started it all when you made it a wild river".

"Regulations and restrictions are putting increasing pressures on the people the bill was designed to aid - the River user. The guidelines should require users to take care of themselves, not to eliminate all but a few types of users and little usage".

"I do not plan another trip down the river, since it is too congested. Might as well be traveling I-5 highway. I live on the River and see crew after crew float, drift and power by each day. If I want to go upriver, it takes days to obtain a permit, if I do go, I cannot get through the traffic. I can not find a place to fish, not even a spot from my own property on the river - the pleasures of living on the Rogue River is down to about zero".

## Procedural Matters

The mail-out questionnaire was designed for use by River boaters and floaters. Changes in the form by the investigators were prohibited. Nevertheless, the questionnaire was given to many other kinds of River users. Its adaptation for use by other kinds of users depended entirely on the respondent's willingness to make the necessary adjustments on the form. Preparing non-boating River users for this adaptation required a timeconsuming on-site explanation. By their own report, many nonboating respondents found the form inappropriate for describing their River experience. Landowners especially found the form insensitive to their concerns. The rigidity of the questionnaire may have inhibited response: it was clearly responsible for rendering some forms unusable.

Most on-site interviews were characterized by a positive interest in the study by the subjects. Very few people refused to receive the questionnaire. We felt that the on-site time required to enlist cooperation from users could easily be expanded to gather more material than is required by the Registry. In fact many users were eager to offer their views on the spot and seemed disappointed that they would have to wait for the questionnaire to arrive. Expanding on-site data collection would also relieve the bias of response from only those subjects most compelled



to reply; for example, responses from the most and least satisfied River users. Because completion of the questionnaire is voluntary and retrospective, such a bias is likely.

Three particular issues relevant to the Rogue River are not addressed by the questionnaire. Logging and timber operations are of concern to River users and some questions might have been included. The quality of game and wildlife is important to fishermen and hunters, but no questionnaire items directly tap this concern. Additionally, a major reason for coming to the River, especially for local groups on holiday, is to "party". To "party" is a special category or activity not tapped by the questionnaire. It often includes drinking alcohol, singing, socializing around a fire, or playing games. In many cases, fishing, swimming and other activities are incidental to the main purpose of just having a good time with a congenial group.

Landowners are an immediately concerned and political group. The fact that this study was so little sensitive to their concerns had two results: their views are poorly represented in the results and they may have developed a feeling of being "snubbed" by their exclusion. A separate follow-up study of their particular preferences seems both important to management concerns and diplomatic.



## Study Results

Eight areas of social concern were the foci of the study: solitude, expectations, facility needs, naturalness, conflicts, regimentation, willingness to pay and displacement. Feelings about some of these things were directly tapped by the questionnaire items: for some there were no directly related questions.

### 1) Solitude

It is notable that the overall frequency of response to the expectation questions - why people come to the River and what they anticipate doing - did not reveal a strong concern with getting away from other people (a mean response of 3.331, variable 152). Of even less importance was the need to be alone (mean 2.732, variable 165). In general, people more often came to the River to be with friends. The perception of too many people on the River did not even approach being a slight problem to the total sample, although it was the fourth highest concern. Observation of people on the River, even on the most crowded holidays, suggests that there are ways of attaining privacy even in crowded circumstances. People withdraw into tents, campers, trailers, cars: they burrow into sleeping bags or wander off to a quieter spot to sit awhile. For the rest, there often seemed to be a real enjoyment expressed in watching the bustle and activities of others.

Particular user groups did, in some cases, more routinely

resent other people and crowding. Out of state people tend not to care, or did not come to avoid people. Locals and other Oregonians, especially repeat users, come to avoid people and express some disgruntlement about overuse of the River by others.

Floaters, who tend to be younger, stand out in their complaints: too many people on the River, motorized boats are a problem, and campsites occupied by others. They perceived more conflicts between groups and want the number of users on the River at one time restricted. At the same time, because of the location of their River experience they tend to actually see fewer people than all other user groups.

Not by their numbers, but by the intensity of their response, landowners show they are notably unhappy with the numbers of recreationists and tourists. They feel encroachment on their home territories and they feel that their purpose for living on the River is spoiled by its frequent use by others. Understandably the attitude of a resident will differ from the attitude of a visitor: landowners feel they have more invested in the experience, which indeed they have.

Local and repeat users appear to know how to avoid crowds: they are familiar with dispersed areas where fewer people frequent the River. Out of region and first time users do not have this advantage.

Much of the Foster Bar nonfloating population is local and repeat visitors: however, the bulk of people using the boat launch are floaters and of a younger age group. Both groups come to the River to get away from others. Changes which will increase the number of people on the Upper River will most likely be resisted at Foster Bar.

## 2) Expectations

Expectation is defined as the reasons people visit the River. What kind of activities do people come for and what kind of experience do they expect? Table 7 reports the ranking of the items provided in the questionnaire related to their reasons for coming to the River. Most people claim to come to change their daily routine, to view the scenery and to be close to nature. As a group, they least often come to "show others I can do it", take chances in dangerous situations, or to be alone. The general emphasis is on change - from the ordinary day to day pattern to novelty, and experiencing new things. The greatest number of visitors are bank fishermen and commercial jet boat passengers. Observation suggests that bank fishermen usually camp and enjoy a wide range of River activities while jet boat passengers experience a brief, topical, and transient exposure to the River. The latter are also more often from out of state and show an appropriate lack of criticism toward River events. Jet boat passengers do not come to hike, be alone, be away from crowds or to take chances in dangerous situations.

Foster Bar people, on the other hand, come to hike, to think about personal values, to get away from other people and crowds, and they agree that they come to take chances in dangerous situations.



### 3) Facility Needs

The user preferences for facility improvements are given on Table 5. Overall, the response to possible improvements is relatively positive. Short hiking trails received the largest vote, and provision of more access points was least favored.

The general pattern washes out somewhat when the sample is broken down into special user groups, however. Older people are more inclined to want additional amenities. Toilet improvements were generally supported by all groups. Poor quality campsites were reported at Agness and Illahe and by hikers on the Rogue River trail. People without a watercraft - day users, campers, bank fishermen, hikers - asked for more access points, more campsites, more parking, firewood, shorter hiking trails and distance markers. Floaters resisted improvement of loading areas, roads, and did not want distance markers. Motorized boaters as a group want no facility improvements at all.

The response to improvements of facilities across groups was highly varied. It would appear that there is a basic resistance to anything that will increase use by some users, and a prevailing "leave it as it is" attitude is expressed by them. On the other end of the spectrum are users who like their comforts and enjoy the developed, civilized aspects of River facilities. This factor of facility improvements relates indirectly to the naturalness factor.

#### 4) Naturalness

How users perceive the environment and naturalness of the River corridor is somewhat measured by the variables ranked on Table 4. This table indicates that, overall, River users do not find the impact of man or development on the River very important. On Table 6, users agree in a benign way that the River went through wild country and wilderness. They slightly felt they did not see enough wildlife. Visiting the River to view the scenery was a major expectation on Table 7. The bulk of the sample was people who had varied interests in the River and who were not purists about its naturalness. They were not generally disappointed in their River experience: in fact, they thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

Particular user groups felt that controls were needed to protect the environment - landowners, out of region people, loners and organizational groups, young people, floaters, and people at Foster Bar. The only group that denied such controls were needed were private motorized boat users.

Many questionnaire items relate indirectly to naturalness. People may resist facility improvements because this is a modification of nature. They may react strongly to litter as a sign of human impact, (which in fact the total sample did), while overlooking the visual impact of a parking lot full of vehicles. Transistor radios and portable televisions are often necessary camping paraphernalia, while noise from motorized boats is found offensive. Concepts of naturalness seen to us highly variable,

and arbitrary and were not particularly well measured by this study.

#### 5) Conflicts

Overall, the total sample did not identify any conflicts at all as even a slight problem. Perception of conflict seems primarily associated with a personal offense or conflict experience, or with general dissatisfaction with the number of people on the River.

Bank fishermen and rafters frequently identify conflicts with commercial jet boats and motorized boats. Rudeness, splashing, making waves, noise, and general intrusion were the usual descriptions of the offense, usually related to high speed and lack of concern for others.

Landowners and floaters were most inclined to see conflicts: these are also the people most inclined to resent crowds and other people. This suggests that a dissatisfaction with crowding correlates with a heightened sensitivity to conflict, for it is not likely that more conflict actually occurs on the upper River, especially since motorized boats and numbers of River users are more concentrated on the middle and lower stretches of the River in all seasons.

#### 6) Regimentation

Table 5 shows overall preference for restrictions, limitations, and regulation. Except with respect to off road vehicles, outright "prohibitions" tended to be resisted. "Provisions", on the other

hand, were somewhat favored, even though they might constitute increased regimentation. For example, more hazard signs coupled with more enforcement of safety rules received a high vote and leads indirectly to increased prohibition. We think that some of the response to the regimentation issues may be an artifact of the terminology on the questionnaire. Overall, there was no indication that users felt there were too many rules or regulations and they were generally pleased with the job done by the River Managers.

Particular user groups, however, were not so content with regimentation. Landowners and locals both complained of too many rules and regulations. Landowners do not want motorized craft prohibited. Locals do not want wood fires restricted, nor numbers of users or numbers per group restricted, or camping restricted to designated locations.

The floaters at Foster Bar support prohibiting motorized watercraft, and restricting the number of River users. They do not support enforcing safety rules or providing distance markers.

It should be noted that more management or regimentation preferences are expressed by people least involved with the River... commercial jet boat passengers, and out of staters.

#### 7) Willingness to pay

No questionnaire items directly measure this factor. One may assume that the suggested limitation items on numbers of users are reflexive: respondents know that such limitations might include themselves. In that case, floaters at Foster Bar clearly are



willing to forfeit a noncontrolled River trip at one time in order to enjoy a trip with less people another time.

In general, increased regulation of the River will result in fewer free choices for users: overall, the sample was willing to make this exchange. However, in most instances no particular user group was willing to forego amenities and conveniences pertinent to their particular interest. They were more willing to see changes made that affected other groups. The study instrument was not precise enough to break through the typical "human nature" character of these responses.

#### 8) Displacement

We suppose displacement related to overall satisfaction with the River experience. No particular items measured it otherwise. The total sample group responded with resounding pleasure to questions about satisfaction. They found their money well spent, the River and surroundings in good shape, they want to run the River again, they enjoyed the scenery and they thoroughly enjoyed the trip. This suggests that, circumstances permitting, many will return to the Rogue River, and if they do not it will not be because of conflict or dissatisfaction. Nor did particular user groups in the end express serious dissatisfaction with most aspects of the River. The most unhappy group, landowners, are not in a position to be readily displaced. The next most complaintive group, floaters, are eager to correct those things which displease them, rather than to abandon the River. Overall, we were impressed with the general contentment and pleasure experienced by Rogue River users, and by

their constructive concern for its improvement.

### General Observations

It is important to consider all the variables which were provided by the questionnaire which did not emerge as statistically significant. These are tabulated in the Report Supplement. Many, many items were not deemed important by the respondents, though we might have predicted a concern.

Our discussion has been intentionally general and non-conjectural. The import and meaning of the data must be determined by those experts on the River's nature and needs. Many patterns and profiles emerge in the data: a more refined interpretation is definitely in order.

Small changes on the River are likely to be provided by the recreational users themselves...they show a great flexibility and ability to adapt. On the other hand, the survey has shown that major management changes of any sort, if they meet the preferences of any one user group, will not meet the preferences of another group. The study reveals polarization and many contrasting views of the River and its recreational opportunities. While we cannot predict which users will be the most articulate in their response to Forest Service management decisions, a pattern did emerge. Residents and locals, who are also repeat and regular River users, are most likely to be immediately concerned with changes, and the most likely to continue to use the River even if dissatisfied.

In closing, we would like to remark on the general ambience we observed on the River. It is primarily a happy, comfortable,

recreational area enjoyed by a wide range of interesting people - tourists, the old and the young, the relaxed and the adventurous, the quiet and the noisy, the solitary and the gregarious, the sedentary and the athletic, locals, friends, families, and residents. It seemed to us that the River was congenial to nearly everyone and well able to absorb their varied interests and activities. The present distribution of facilities seems compatible with the particular interests of most user groups. Developed campsites on the lower section, and the more dispersed and solitary campsites on the middle and upper sections of the River meet the clearly differentiated preferences of two kinds of people. The concentration of motorized boat activity below the upper section of the River relieves some of the possible friction between motorized and nonmotorized watercraft users on the upper section of the River. Overall, people expressed satisfaction with the River.

