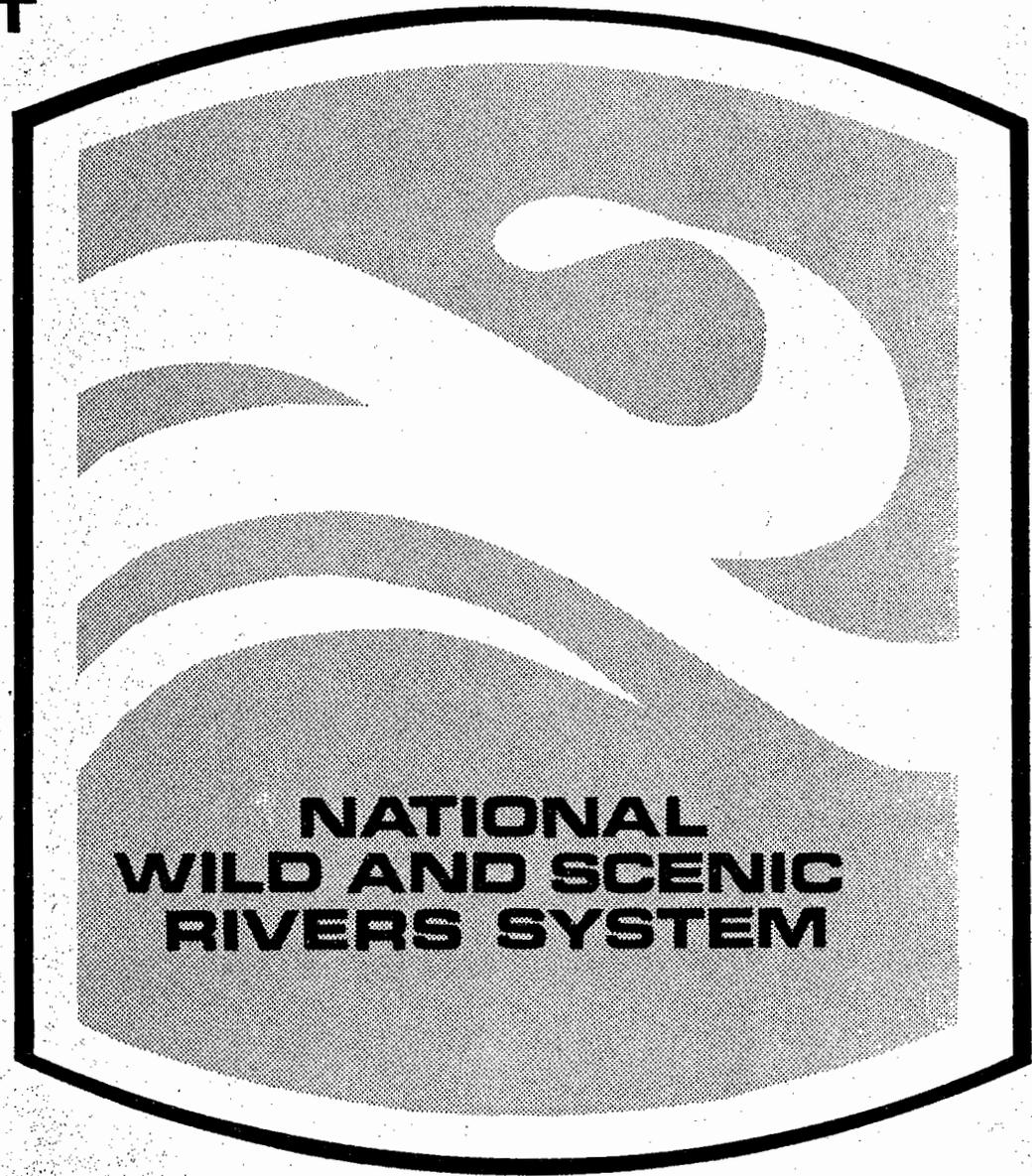


# ST. JOE WILD & SCENIC RIVER DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT PLAN

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE

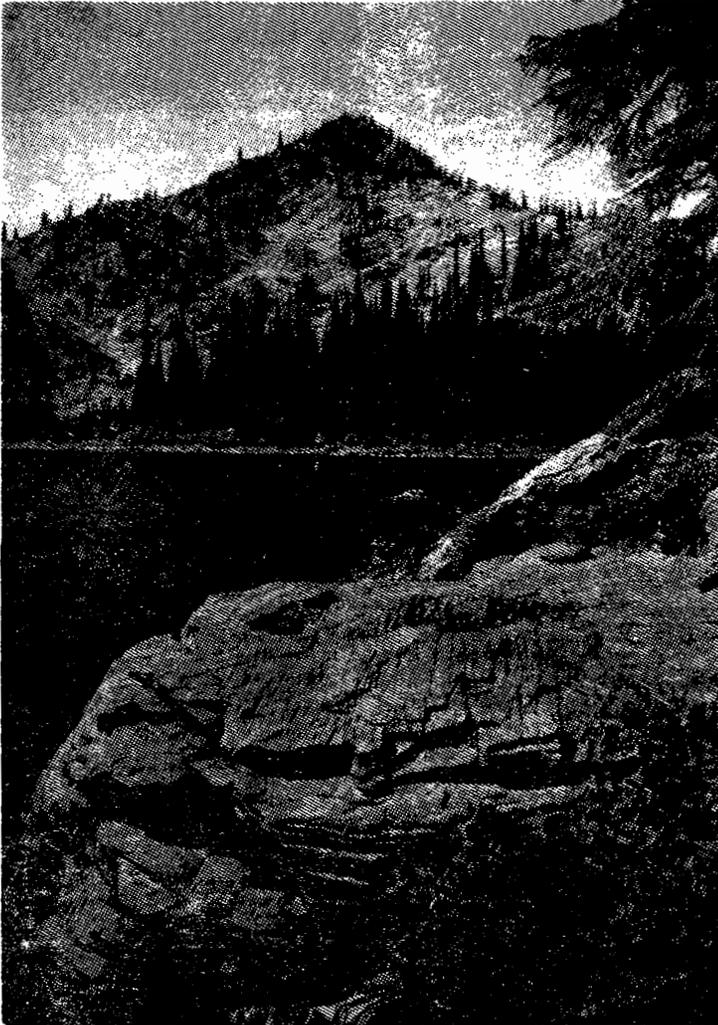
FOREST SERVICE



FOREST PLAN: APPENDIX . Z

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 ST. JOE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, IDAHO

Notice of Management and Development Plan



The following is the proposed plan for development, operation, and management of the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River administered by the Forest Service in accordance with Public Law 90-542. Prior to development, public inputs were obtained.

The plan is available for public review and comment at the following Forest Service offices:

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

Forest Service  
 Northern Region  
 Federal Building  
 Missoula, Montana 59801

Forest Service  
 Forest Supervisor's Office  
 Idaho Panhandle National Forests  
 Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

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

Sincerely yours,

MAX PETERSON, Chief  
 U.S. Forest Service



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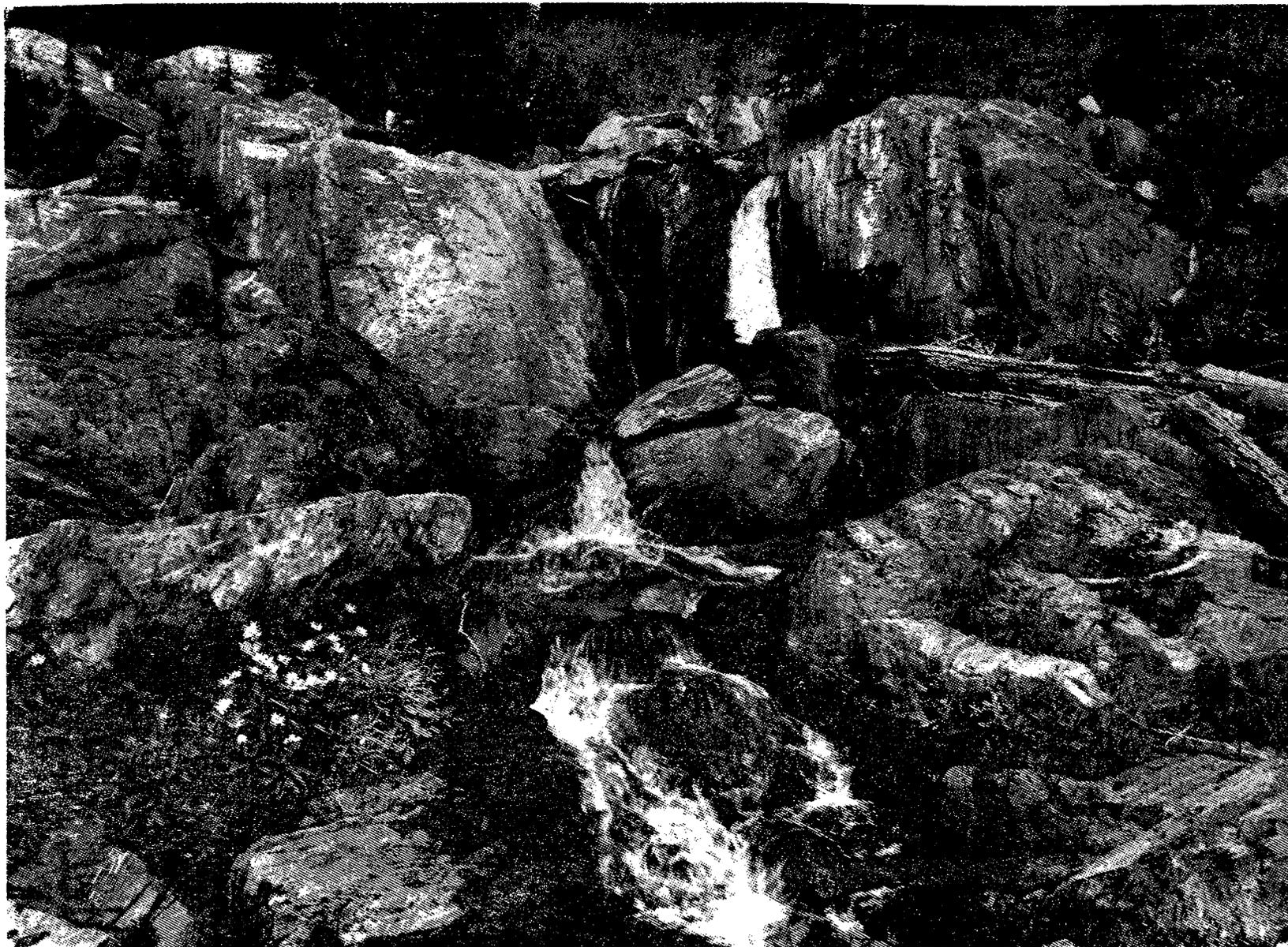
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# SUMMARY

## SUMMARY SHEET

	Recreational River Corridor		Wild River Corridor
	North Fork of the St. Joe to Gold Creek	Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground	Spruce Tree Campground to St. Joe Lake
PRIMARY VALUES	WILDLIFE RECREATION Motorized Access Day Use Developed Facilities VISUAL QUALITY WATER QUALITY	WILDLIFE FISHERIES RECREATION Motorized Access Dispersed Overnight Use Developed Facilities VISUAL QUALITY WATER QUALITY	FISHERIES RECREATION Primitive Access Overnight Use VISUAL QUALITY WATER QUALITY
Management Direction			
FOREST COVER	Cutting to enhance wildlife values Sanitation - salvage cuts	Cutting to enhance wildlife values Sanitation - salvage cuts	No commercial timber harvest within corridor
VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES	Foreground - retention of visual quality Middleground - retention of visual quality Background - partial retention	Foreground - retention of visual quality Middleground - retention of visual quality Background - partial retention	Classified river corridor - preservation Outside corridor - retention of visual quality
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT LEVEL	Developed facilities for site protection and user comfort Day use facilities Overnight campgrounds	Some developed facilities and Dispersed overnight camping with Trailhead facilities	Minimum of developed facilities Overnight trail use
TRANSPORTATION NETWORK	Two-lane paved road	One-lane improved surface road with turn-outs	Trail access Existing one-lane dirt road
WILDLIFE	Vegetative manipulation to enhance wildlife values	Vegetative manipulation to enhance wildlife values	Natural plant succession

# INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

On November 10, 1978 Congress included the upper St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Congressional act designated the St. Joe River from the North Fork of the St. Joe to Spruce Tree Campground as a Recreational River, and from Spruce Tree Campground to St. Joe Lake as a Wild River.

The purpose of this plan is to provide Congress with detailed management information for the administration of the upper St. Joe River, to serve as a planning framework within which the Forest Service will administer the river and its resources, and to provide management information to interested parties.

## ESTABLISHMENT HISTORY

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 established an initial system of eight Wild and Scenic Rivers. In addition, the Act designated the entire St. Joe River to be studied for possible inclusion to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Act states that: "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, geological,

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."

In 1969 the Forest Service initiated the St. Joe River study to determine if the river qualified for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. The Governor of the State of Idaho elected to engage in a joint study with the Forest Service. Input into the study was received from State and Federal agencies, a ten-member Public Advisory Committee, and interested citizens. The St. Joe River Study Report published jointly by the State of Idaho and the Forest Service in 1974 concluded that the entire river met the criteria for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Act provides that selected rivers and their immediate environments be preserved in their free-flowing condition and protected. It also provides that if a river is included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, it shall be classified and segments designated as follows:

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.

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.

Recreational river areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

The Final Environmental Statement on the St. Joe River prepared by the Forest Service and the State of Idaho recommended that the upper 72.8 miles of the St. Joe River, from the boundary of the St. Joe National Forest to St. Joe Lake, be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

On November 10, 1978, Congress passed Public Law 95-625 designating the St. Joe River from the North Fork of the St. Joe to Spruce Tree Campground (39.7 miles) as a Recreational River and the segment from Spruce Tree Campground to St. Joe Lake (26.6 miles) as a Wild River.

Prior to completion of the Management Plan, public inputs were requested and received. The contact plan and subsequent responses are available at the Forest Supervisor's office.

## THE AFFECTED SETTING

The following account is a brief summary of the existing situation within the St. Joe River influence zone.

### LOCATION

The St. Joe River Valley includes an area of 1,886 square miles in Northern Idaho (3). The basin is roughly elliptical in shape with its major axis extending from the Bitterroot Mountains, on the Idaho-Montana boundary, westerly to the mouth of the St. Joe River at Beedle Point in Lake Coeur d'Alene, an elevation of 2,110 (MSL). The source of the river is St. Joe Lake at an elevation of 6,460 feet (MSL). The river flows westerly from St. Joe Lake 132.1 miles, traversing 99.8 miles of Shoshone County, 32.2 miles of Benewah County and 0.1 mile of Kootenai County, all in Idaho.

### WATER QUALITY

The water quality of the St. Joe watershed is good. The entire river exceeds state and national standards for primary contact recreation sports such as swimming. The water is well suited for domestic, industrial, agricultural and recreation uses.

Waste discharge into the upper river is minimal. Forms of pollution which occur, but have not been well quantified, include those resulting from recreation use, road building and log handling on the river. Recent environmental protection laws provide guidance for lessening the impact of these activities.

### LAND

The St. Joe River basin is located in the northern Rocky Mountain physiographic province, characterized by high mountains and deep, steeply walled intermountain valleys. The canyon of the St. Joe River is in the early stages of maturity. This is typified by steep canyon walls and little flood plain development in the upper portion of the drainage.

Most soils within the St. Joe Valley are composed of a layer of fine wind deposited soil (loess) overlying residual material derived from parent bedrock.

### PEOPLE

In 1970 there were 6,135 people residing in the St. Joe basin. The population is centered in the cities, primarily in and around St. Maries. Overall population density is light - 3.2 people per square mile as compared to 8.6 for Idaho and 56.3 for the continental U.S. Population growth in and near St. Maries was about 16.3 percent

from 1960-1970. Growth in the rest of the basin is static or declining slightly (23).

Employment is heavily dependent on the timber industry with up to 90 percent of the economy of the valley being derived either directly or indirectly from that industry.(14)

### ECONOMICS

Timber, recreation, and agriculture are the three major economic factors in the valley. Approximately 330 million board feet come out of the St. Joe Basin each year. In 1972 about \$26,100,000 was paid for timber stumpage, wages and salaries (14). This compares to approximately \$842,000 spent by recreationists along the river (2).

### WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

There are no dams or diversions on the upper St. Joe River or its tributaries.

### LAND OWNERSHIP

The upper half of the St. Joe River lies entirely within the St. Joe National Forest. There are no private lands within the classified river corridor.

MINERALS

There are no patented claims within the classified corridor. There are, however, several unpatented claims. The validity of existing claims, and the property values associated with these claims needs to be determined.

ROADLESS AREAS

The Mallard-Larkins proposed wilderness incorporates about 20 miles of the St. Joe River that is designated as a Wild River. No activities can take place within the proposed wilderness that will jeopardize its wilderness character.

If the area becomes a classified wilderness; section 10(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that system rivers which are located within boundaries of the National Wilderness Preservation System are subject to both the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577) and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542). In cases of conflict among provisions of the two acts, the most restrictive of the provisions takes precedence.

AIR QUALITY

Air quality within the river corridor is generally excellent. Prescribed burning of big game winter range in the spring and fall can cause

the atmosphere to be smokey at times.

TRANSMISSION CORRIDORS

The classified river area does not contain any transmission corridors. There are no known proposals for locating transmission corridors in the area.

## MANAGEMENT OF AREAS ADJACENT TO RIVER CORRIDOR

Protection of water quality of tributary streams is critical to maintaining water quality in the river. The Forest Service water quality monitoring system will be used to detect changes that could affect the river.

Tributary streams serve as spawning and nursery areas for fish within the St. Joe River. It is necessary to protect and maintain fish habitat and fish populations on the tributaries as well as the river.

National Forest land outside the river corridor which can be seen from the river road and the river shall be managed under the visual quality objectives established in this plan. The Forest Service has recognized the need to maintain

visual qualities along the river for several years (21).

The Act classifying the St. Joe River prohibits dredge or placer mining within the banks and beds of the main stem and tributary streams.

All the remaining sections of this plan pertain only to the classified river corridor.

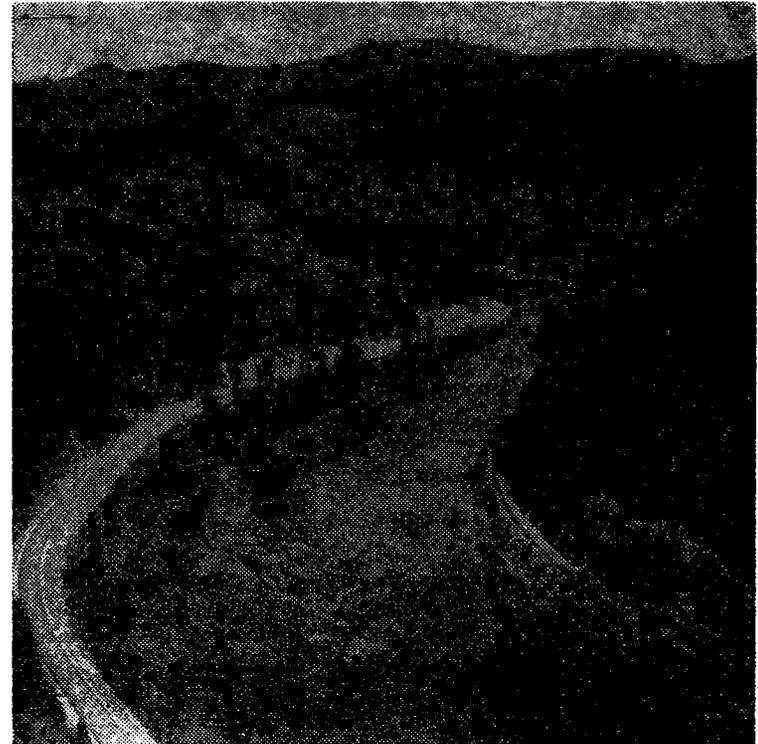
## ADMINISTRATION

The St. Joe Wild and Scenic River is administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Administrative responsibility for management is vested with the District Rangers. The Recreational River is under the jurisdiction of the Avery Ranger District and the Red Ives Ranger District. The Wild River segment is managed by the Red Ives Ranger District.

## REVIEW OF RIVER PLAN

To remain effective, this plan needs periodic modification as new information becomes available or factors affecting the river and its use change.

The plan will initially be reviewed and modified, if necessary, two years after its publication date in the Federal Register. Thereafter the plan will be reviewed and modified every five years. Reviews will include evaluation of access needs to meet the intent of Public Law 95-625.





# GOALS

## MANAGEMENT GOALS

### RECREATION

Provide for a full spectrum of river related recreational opportunities ranging from a primitive experience on the Wild River portion to a developed recreation experience on the Recreational River segment.

Manage the river corridor to provide a forest environment and a recreation experience that is based on a natural setting.

Use Visitor Information Services to inform users of the historical, recreational, and natural values present.

Provide for visitor health and safety in a manner consistent with the recreation experience level for river segments.

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

Protect the prehistoric and historic sites which are unique, non-renewable resources of growing importance to science, education and outdoor recreation.

### TREES AND FOREST COVER

Maintain timber as a valuable, renewable resource within the river corridor and basin.

Maintain vegetative diversity within the river corridor.

### WILDLIFE

Manage the river corridor to provide habitat for both game and non-game species.

Protect and enhance the habitat of threatened and endangered species.

Cooperate with the State of Idaho Department of Fish and Game to maintain and enhance wildlife populations.

### FISHERIES

Cooperate with the State of Idaho Department of Fish and Game to protect and enhance the quality cutthroat fishery.

Protect important cutthroat tributary spawning and nursery areas located outside the river corridor.

### WATER QUALITY

Preserve the existing water quality by carefully managing resource activities (i.e., timber harvest, road construction, recreation sites).

Maintain natural water and channel conditions along the river.

### VISUAL RESOURCES

Protect and maintain the natural characteristics of the landscape.

Minimize the impact of existing and future management activities on visual resources in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the river management plan.



### RANGE

Maintain vegetative diversity of non-tree plant communities while providing for forage use.

### FIRE MANAGEMENT

Use prescribed fire to help meet the wildlife objectives for the Recreational River portion of the St. Joe.

# RESOURCE CHAPTER

## RECREATION

### EXPERIENCE LEVELS

#### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 provides for a full range of river recreation opportunities under the wild, scenic, and recreational classifications. These range from a primitive, wilderness-type experience on a wild river portion, to a heavily used and intensively developed recreation experience on some recreational rivers. In setting management objectives and design standards for the river corridor user attitudes and needs, the physical resources, recreation opportunities, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act need to be considered.

User expectations and needs, the river classification, and the features of the river corridor help determine the experience levels and management objectives for each river segment.

Access to an area is one of the primary determinants of recreation experience opportunities. From St. Maries to Avery the St. Joe River Road is being reconstructed by the Federal Highway Administration to state highway standards. The St. Joe River road is generally two-lane oiled or paved from the North Fork of the St. Joe to Gold Creek (28 miles). From Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground the road is dirt surfaced with minimal turnouts (11 miles). The Wild River segment (26 miles) is accessible by trail,

except for a roaded segment between Heller Creek Campground and Medicine Creek (5 miles).

Campground capacity (250 people-at-one-time, PAOT) is fairly well distributed throughout the Recreational River corridor. However, the majority of the use (75%) occurs in campgrounds located along the two-lane paved segment of the St. Joe River road.

Dispersed use sites that are accessible by road are concentrated in the lower portion of the classified river corridor. From the North Fork of the St. Joe to Bluff Creek there are thirty-seven tent camping sites with parking for forty-six vehicles (154 PAOT). From Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground there are sixteen tent sites with parking for twenty-four vehicles (74 PAOT). Additional potential camping capacity is situated on the south side of the river. The Wild River segment has not been surveyed for dispersed use sites.

Public input on the Environmental Statement for the St. Joe River indicated that its lightly developed character is an important river value (16).

#### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

A policy statement based on recreation experience levels is needed to guide recreation management and development along the St. Joe River.

Surveys of recreationists in 1971 and 1972 indicated that most users (61%) wanted the basic character of the river corridor maintained. It is assumed that recreationists value systems haven't changed significantly in seven years (2). The Forest Service will continue to receive requests from recreation users for more rustic recreation units and continued maintenance of existing facilities.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Manage the St. Joe River corridor to provide recreation opportunities and a forest environment that is based on a natural setting. Within



the Recreational River corridor, provide for recreation activities that are dependent on or

enhanced by the free-flowing nature of the river. Manage the Wild River segment to provide for outdoor recreation opportunities dependent on a primitive setting. Use the Outdoor Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, as modified by this river plan, as a guideline for recreation management and development within the river corridor (5).

The river classification, access road standard, and current level of facility development segment the St. Joe River into three recreation opportunity classes.

Manage the segment from the North Fork of the St. Joe River to Gold Creek under the Rural opportunity class. This opportunity class is characterized by a natural-appearing forest environment with facility development and visitor information services at a slightly higher level than currently provided.

From Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground manage for a Rustic opportunity class. This segment is characterized by motorized access to a natural environment with outside influences present, but minimized. Characteristic recreation developments include low density campgrounds and trail-head facilities.

Manage the Wild River segment from Spruce Tree Campground to the St. Joe Lake as a Semi-Primi-

tive Non-motorized Opportunity Class. This opportunity class is dependent on a primitive environment with facility development and environmental modifications at a minimum. Motorized use is restricted to specified roads within the Wild River corridor.



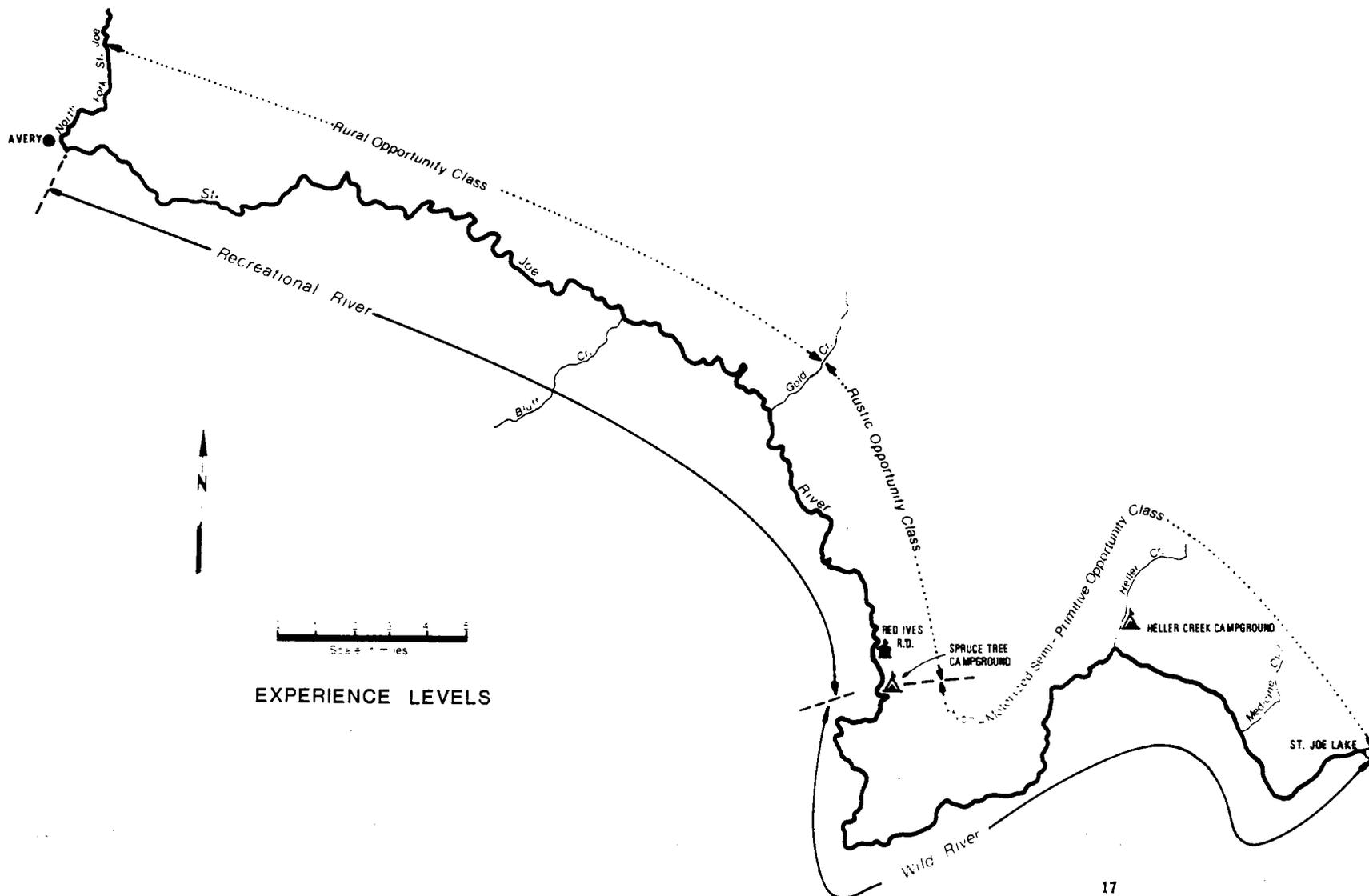
ST. JOE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER  
RECREATION MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

River Segment	Experience Opportunities	Physical, Social, and Managerial Setting
<p>North Fork of St. Joe to Gold Creek</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RURAL OPPORTUNITY CLASS</p>	<p>About equal opportunities for affiliation with other user groups and opportunities for isolation from sights and sounds of man. Opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment.</p>	<p>Area is characterized by predominantly natural environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the environment. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonized with natural environment.</p> <p>Concentrations of users moderate with facilities sometimes provided for group activity. Evidence of other users is prevalent. Controls and regimentation offer a sense of security and are on-site. Moderate densities of groups is provided for in developed sites. Low-to-moderate densities prevail away from developed sites.</p> <p>Primary access is generally over paved roads. Facility design may tend toward and incorporate synthetic materials. Development density is three to five family units per acre. Visitor information services are available.</p>
<p>Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUSTIC OPPORTUNITY CLASS</p>	<p>Moderate opportunity for natural environment experiences with an opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Explicit opportunity to use motorized equipment while in the area.</p>	<p>Area is characterized by a natural environment with outside influences present, but minimized.</p> <p>Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but subtle.</p> <p>Facilities are provided for both protection of resource values and comfort of users. Rustic design of improvements is based on native materials. Campground development density is about three family units per acre. Visitor information services are available. Facilities for horse use and trailhead facilities are provided.</p>

ST. JOE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER  
RECREATION MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES (CONT.)

River Segment	Experience Opportunities	Physical, Social, and Managerial Setting
Spruce Tree Campground to St. Joe Lake  SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED OPPORTUNITY CLASS	Opportunity for exploring and experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of man. Independence, closeness to nature, tran- quility, and self-reliance are important experience opportunities.	Area is characterized by a predominately unmodified natural environment.  Concentration of users is low, but there is some evidence of other users.  The area is managed in such a manner that minimum on- site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Facilities are provided for the protection of resource values and safety of users.  On-site materials are used where possible. Motorized use is controlled.

\*Adapted from B. L. Driver's, Outdoor Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, 1979.



EXPERIENCE LEVELS

## RECREATION USE

### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The following use figures have been recorded for the St. Joe River:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Visitor Days</u>
1972	45,250
1973	44,250
1974	59,500
1975	52,000
1976	50,300
1977	42,400
1978	52,000

A direct comparison indicates little growth in recreational use between 1972 and 1978. However, during most of an indicated period, road construction and road closures have taken place for extended periods of time. During this same period of time, recreational use on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests has been growing at about six percent per year.

Population trends are expected to remain static in the St. Joe Valley through the year 2000. Population projections for the five northern counties of Idaho, however, indicate a doubling by the year 2000. The population of Spokane County is expected to increase 20 percent or more in the next 20 years (23).

Population increases in the surrounding areas will result in increased recreational use and pressures on the St. Joe River. As use continues to increase, the loss in physical, biological, and social values may become intolerable.

### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The population of the influence area has increased in recent years and will continue to grow.

Demand for recreation opportunities will continue to grow at least as much as the regional population.

Dramatic changes are occurring in such entities as energy, population, and outdoor recreation.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Use the Recreation Information Management system to monitor use within the river corridor. If dramatic increases in use occur, monitor the physical and biological resources to detect adverse impact on river values.

Monitor recreation use to ensure that river values are not degraded. If use restrictions become necessary, they will be imposed whenever possible on the user before he enters the river

corridor. Visitor use within the Wild River corridor will be subtle and consistent with the primitive recreation experience levels.

## **CARRYING CAPACITY**

### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Recreational carrying capacity has been defined by Lime and Stankey as ". . . the character of use that can be supported over a specified time by an area developed at a certain level without causing excessive damage to either the physical environment or the experience for the visitor." The three basic components of carrying capacity are: 1) management objectives, 2) visitor attitudes and 3) recreational impact on physical resources (8).

The management objectives for recreation use are given under the Experience Levels section of this plan. The three experience levels for the river are based on user expectations and needs, the river classification, and natural features of the river corridor. Carrying capacity must be based on the experience levels for that particular segment.

The second component of carrying capacity is visitor attitude or values. A survey of users in 1971 and 1972 indicated that additional campgrounds, toilets, fireplaces, and tables were not desired. The majority of the users

(61%) were against development. Recreation activity participation was equally divided between camping, sightseeing, fishing, and picnicking (2). The value system of the users whose activity is most constrained should be used as a guideline in determination of carrying capacity.

The last component of carrying capacity is the recreational impact on the physical resource. Within the river corridor, damage to the physical resource as a result of recreation use is minimal.

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The management objective between the North Fork of the St. Joe and Gold Creek is to provide for day use and developed camping facilities under the Rural Opportunity Class. The most constrained recreation activity in this segment is overnight camping. The developed campground capacity is 145 (PAOT), while the dispersed camping capacity is 154 (PAOT). There is some potential for expansion of developed campground capacity in this river segment. Current campground use is approaching capacity in this river segment.

The management objective from Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground is to provide for dispersed overnight use and low-density campgrounds. The area is to be managed under the Rustic Opportunity Class. Overnight camping is the

most constrained recreation activity. The developed campground capacity is 120 (PAOT), while the dispersed campground capacity is 66 (PAOT). Currently the majority of the camping occurs outside of developed sites. Camping use is significantly below capacity for this portion of the river.

There is potential for doubling the camping capacity by providing access to flats on the south side of the river.

The current camping capacity of the Recreational River is 485 PAOT. This number is the current design capacity of the river corridor rather than the recreational carrying capacity. It could, however, be indicative of the possible values for carrying capacity.

Further studies of visitor attitudes and values and the physical resources of the river need to be completed before a carrying capacity determination can be made. These then need to be intergrated with the experience levels for the various segments in order to determine carrying capacity.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Overnight camping use will continue to be the most constrained recreational activity and therefore the most appropriate for determination of carrying capacity.

With proper management site deterioration due to overuse will remain insignificant.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Monitor visitor attitudes and the physical resources of the river corridor. If significant changes occur review the experience levels for the various river segments to insure that management of the river corridor is responsive to user needs. If necessary impose restrictions on recreation use to protect the river environment.

Determine the recreational carrying capacity of the river corridor prior to revision of this management plan. Recreational carrying capacity will be based on the recreation experience levels, visitor attitudes, and the recreational impact on physical resources.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

The Wild River segment is to provide for river related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting. The management objective for this segment is to provide a minimum of developed facilities with an emphasis on overnight trail use.

Heller Creek Campground and five dispersed camping sites are located along Red Ives Creek Road (No. 320). The Wild River segment contains

two major trails which follow the river (St. Joe River Trail No. 48 and the St. Joe Lake Trail No. 49).



#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Overnight camping capacity is not constrained within the Wild River corridor.

Site deterioration due to overuse will remain insignificant.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Determine the recreational carrying capacity of

the Wild River corridor prior to revision of this management plan. It is expected that the number of trail encounters will be the critical factor in determination of carrying capacity.

### **DISPERSED USE**

#### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Recreation use along this segment is diverse with camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, berry-picking, sightseeing, picnicking, swimming, and river floating being the most popular recreational activities.

Fishing is a major recreational activity on the river. The river currently provides one of the highest quality fisheries in Idaho.

Many hunters use camping sites within the river corridor as a base camp. The St. Joe River drainage over the past ten years had eight percent of the State elk harvest and about one percent of the State deer harvest.

Trails are an important recreational opportunity within the Recreational River segment. Twenty-four trails have their trailheads along this segment of the river. These trails are used by fishermen, hunters, berry pickers, horsemen and hikers. Many of the trails, however, are in poor condition.

The Nelson Ridge National Recreational Trail System has a trailhead within a quarter mile of Packsaddle Campground.

Dispersed camping is an important recreational activity along the St. Joe River. Thirty-seven tent sites (154 PAOT) exist between the North Fork of the St. Joe and Gold Creek. The majority of the sites are situated between Siwash Creek and Eagle Creek. Only four of the tent sites are found between Eagle Creek and Gold Creek.

The segment between Gold Creek and Spruce Tree Campground has sixteen tent camping sites (66 PAOT). This area receives heavy pressure from hunters and their pack stock during the fall.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Trails are an important component of the recreational experience in this portion of the river.

Dispersed use such as camping, hunting, fishing, hiking, and berrypicking will continue to receive high priority in recreation management on National Forests.

Dispersed use sites are limited along the St. Joe River.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER (NORTH FORK OF THE ST. JOE TO GOLD CREEK)

Manage trails adjacent to the river to preserve a variety of recreation opportunities along the river corridor. Improve existing trails serving the river corridor which are in poor condition and/or lack adequate trailhead facilities. Trail management and maintenance will be consistent with the Recreation Experience Levels for this segment of the river.

For this river segment, encourage day use activities at dispersed sites and overnight camping at developed campgrounds. Camping at dispersed sites will be allowed, but will be monitored to insure that river values are not being degraded. If unacceptable damage occurs due to dispersed camping use, area closures and other appropriate management techniques will be implemented to protect river values.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER (GOLD CREEK TO SPRUCE TREE CAMPGROUND)

Trails are an important component of the recreational experience in this river segment. Identify trails that need reconstruction or relocation. Construct, where appropriate, new trails to improve access, use, and increase recreation opportunities. Trail reconstruction and construction will be consistent with the Recreation Experience Levels for this river segment.

Allow and encourage use at dispersed sites, but monitor such use to insure that sites are not degraded. Dispersed camping is an important recreation activity in this portion of the river, but if resource damage occurs implement appropriate use restrictions. Consideration will be given to designating dispersed camping sites.

Monitor horse and pack stock use and the need for stock handling facilities. Construct, where appropriate, stock handling facilities to protect river values. Locate stock facilities, where feasible, outside the immediate river environment.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that Wild Rivers are to provide river related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting.

The Wild River segment contains two major trails. The St. Joe River Trail No. 48 follows the north bank of the river for 17.2 miles from Spruce Tree Campground to the Heller Creek Road (No. 320). Seventeen trails branch off the river trail and lead into the unroaded Bean-Bacon country. The St. Joe Lake Trail No. 49 follows the St. Joe River for 5.8 miles from Medicine Creek to St. Joe Lake. The two trails are popular with fishermen and hikers during the summer months and hunters during the fall.

There are five dispersed tent sites (20 PAOT) that are accessible by road along this segment of the river.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

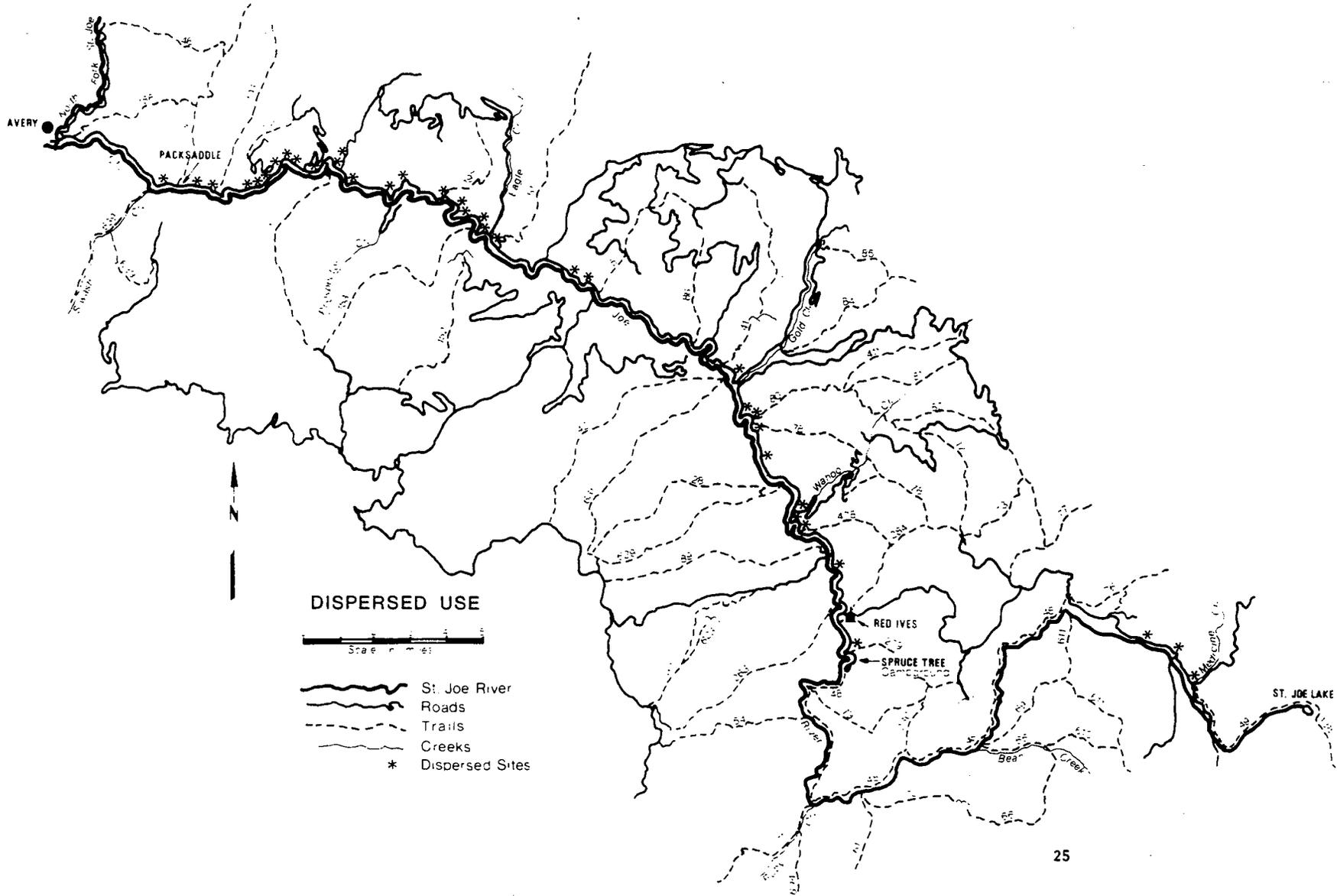
Trails are an important part of the primitive recreation experience that a Wild River is to provide.

Wild River classification is consistent with the dispersed recreation management emphasis in the Forest Service.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Provide for river related dispersed recreation opportunities in the Wild River corridor. Preserve the primitive setting of the Wild River segment.

Trail construction and reconstruction will be consistent with the recreation experience level for this segment.



**DEVELOPED FACILITIES****SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER**

Campgrounds are the major developed recreation facilities along the St. Joe River. Currently seven campgrounds are situated within the Recreational River segment.

Campground capacities are as follows:

<u>CAMPGROUND</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CAMPING UNITS</u>	<u>CAPACITY PEOPLE-AT-ONE-TIME</u>	<u>VISITOR-DAYS Oct. 1, 1977-Sept. 30, 1978</u>
Packsaddle	2	10	700
Turner Flat	8	55	1,900
Tin Can Flat	8	40	1,700
Conrad Crossing	8	40	1,200
Fly Flat	17	85	900
Beaver Creek	2	10	700
Spruce Tree	<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	50	265	8,100 Visitor Days

Opportunities for development of new campgrounds exist along tributary streams and on the south side of the river. A fairly large site is located on the south side of the river at Bootleg Creek. Another potential site is across the river from Wahoo Creek. Both of these sites would require bridge construction across the river for access.

The development potential on the north side of the river is limited. Between Avery and Gold Creek there are no suitable sites for major campground development. From Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground several large flats are along the river road and are suitable for campground development. Currently, these flats receive fairly heavy dispersed camping use.

Plans for expanding and upgrading Tin Can, Turner Flat, and Conrad Campgrounds have been developed.

Beaver Creek Campground is located next to the intersection of the St. Joe River Road and the Beaver Creek Road. The camp units are located below the river road while the toilets are located above the road. No water is provided at the campground.

Campground expansion is possible at both Fly Flat and Spruce Tree campgrounds.

Day use and trailhead facilities are generally inadequate or non-existent along the river corridor.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Use of developed campgrounds will increase in the future.

Trail and day use facilities will have to be developed to meet demand for dispersed recreation along the St. Joe.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Use the Recreation Experience Level section of this plan as a guideline in design, reconstruction, or construction of developed facilities.

If additional campgrounds are needed, locate new campgrounds along tributary streams outside of, but easily accessible to, the classified river corridor or on the south side of the river. Develop trailheads and day-use facilities, if needed, along the south side of the river. Access could be by road or foot bridge, whichever is more appropriate.

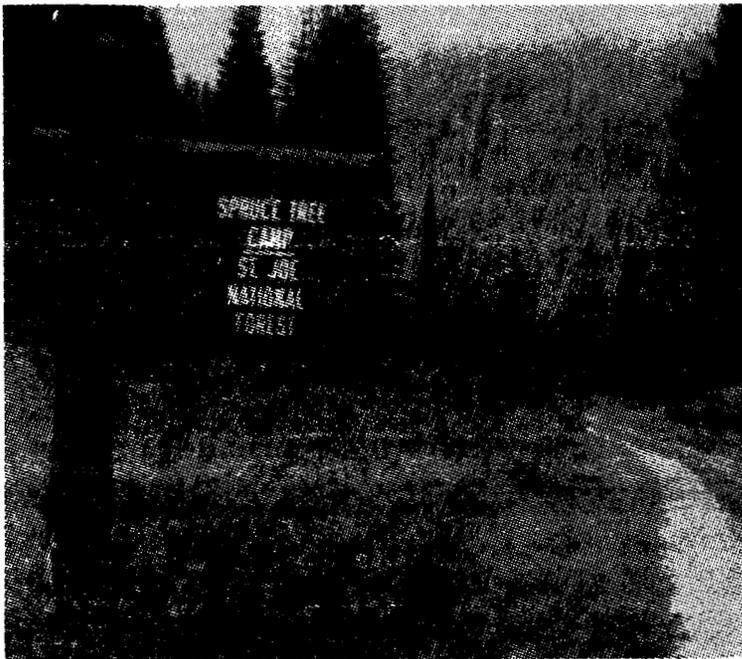
Expand and upgrade Tin Can, Turner Flat, and Conrad Campground as previously planned as funds become available.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

The only developed recreation site in the Wild River corridor is Heller Creek Campground. The campground has four units with a total people-at-one-time capacity of twenty. During the 1978 season 1,100 visitor-days of use were recorded for the campground.

An informal trailhead facility for the St. Joe River Trail No. 48 is located next to the campground.

A trailhead for the St. Joe Lake Trail No. 49 is located above the confluence of Medicine Creek and the St. Joe River.



#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Large developed campgrounds are inconsistent with the primitive recreation objectives for a Wild River.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Maintain the Heller Creek Campground at the current capacity.

New campgrounds will not be constructed within the Wild River portion of the St. Joe.

Use the guidelines in the Recreation Experience Levels section of this plan in design, reconstruction, or construction of recreation facilities within the Wild River corridor.

# RECREATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## LEGEND



Trailhead



Campground



Horse Use Facilities

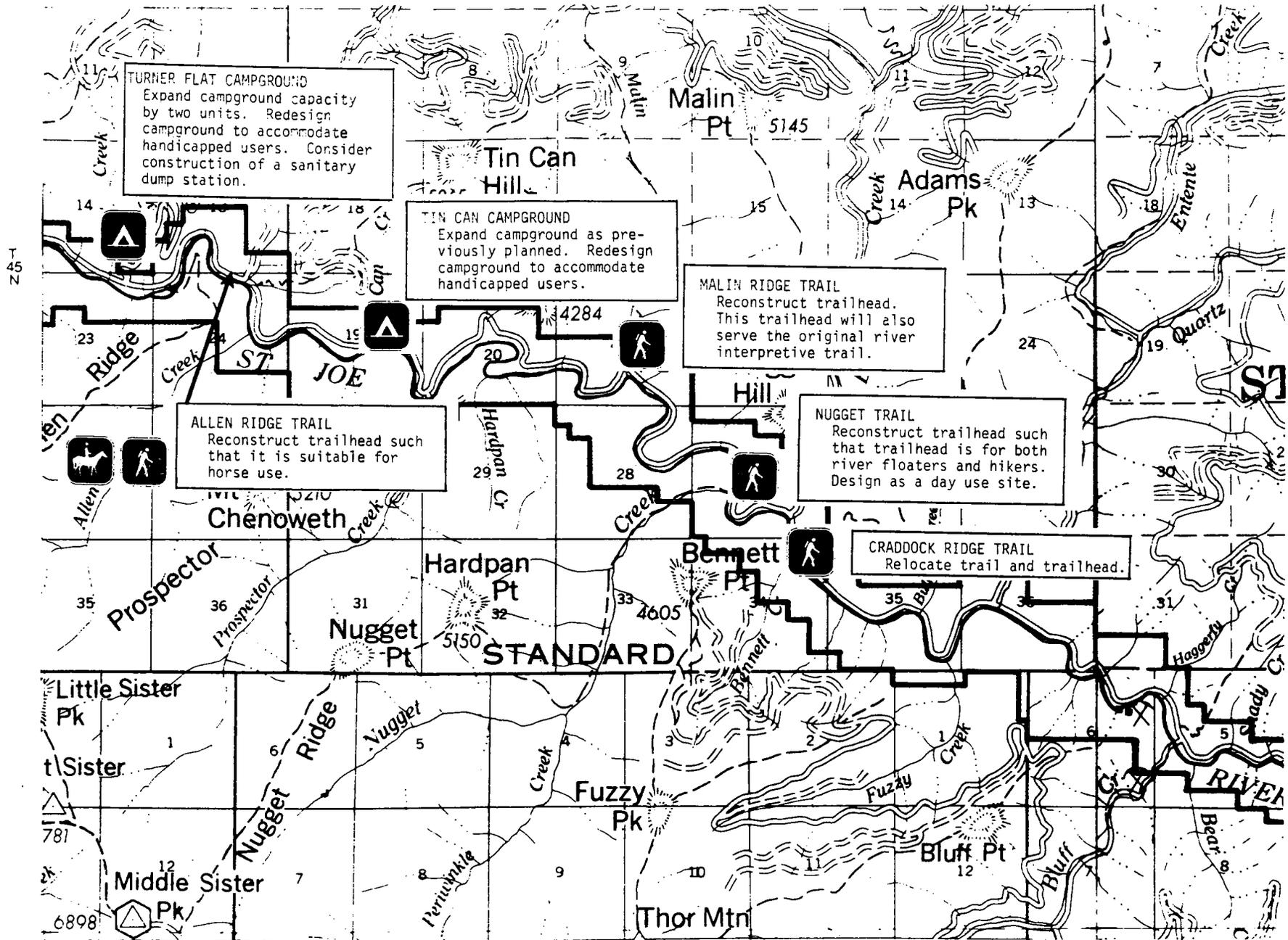


Point of Interest



Ranger Station





**TURNER FLAT CAMPGROUND**  
 Expand campground capacity by two units. Redesign campground to accommodate handicapped users. Consider construction of a sanitary dump station.

**TIN CAN CAMPGROUND**  
 Expand campground as previously planned. Redesign campground to accommodate handicapped users.

**MALIN RIDGE TRAIL**  
 Reconstruct trailhead. This trailhead will also serve the original river interpretive trail.

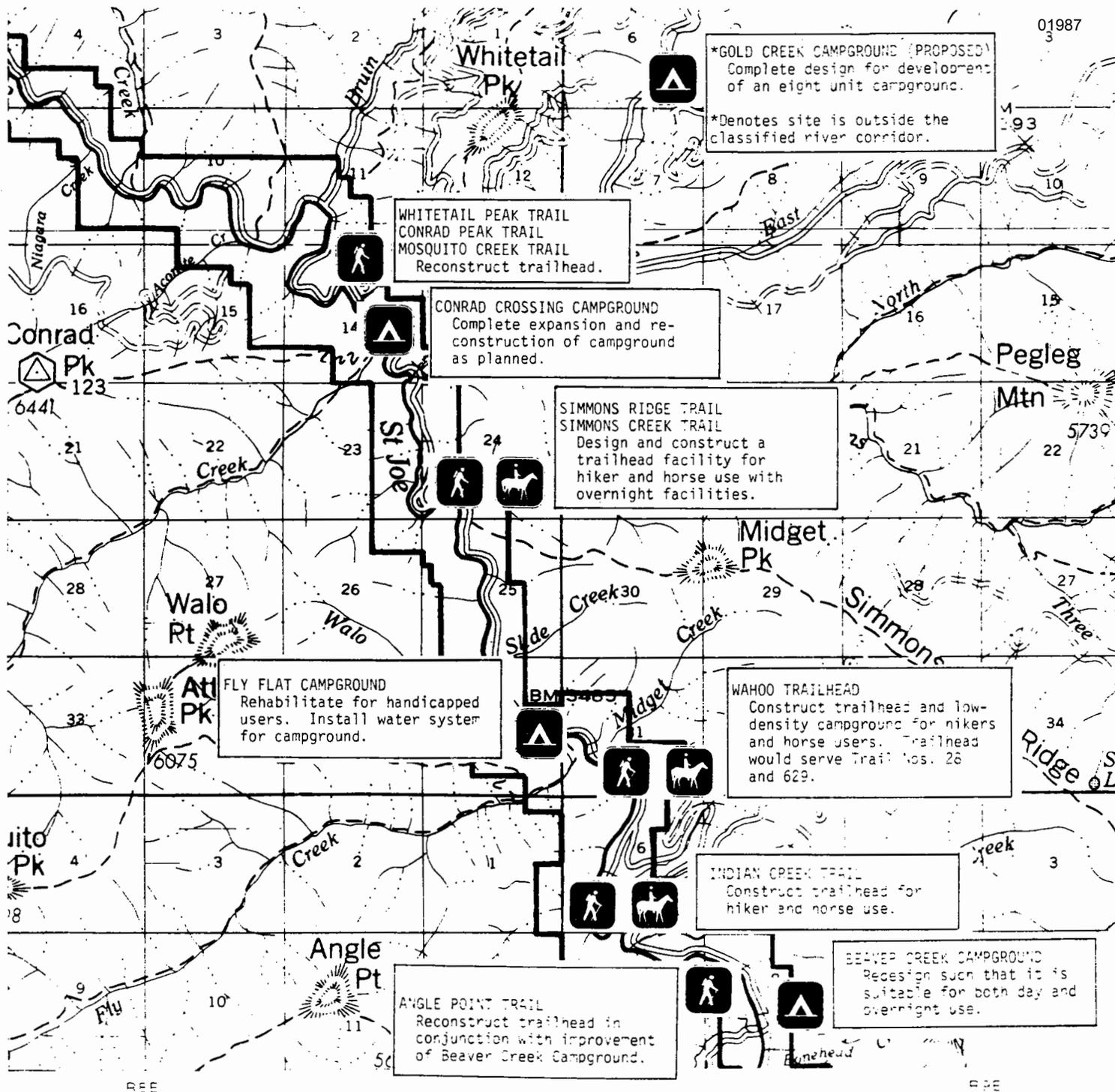
**ALLEN RIDGE TRAIL**  
 Reconstruct trailhead such that it is suitable for horse use.

**NUGGET TRAIL**  
 Reconstruct trailhead such that trailhead is for both river floaters and hikers. Design as a day use site.

**CRADDOCK RIDGE TRAIL**  
 Relocate trail and trailhead.

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R 7 E



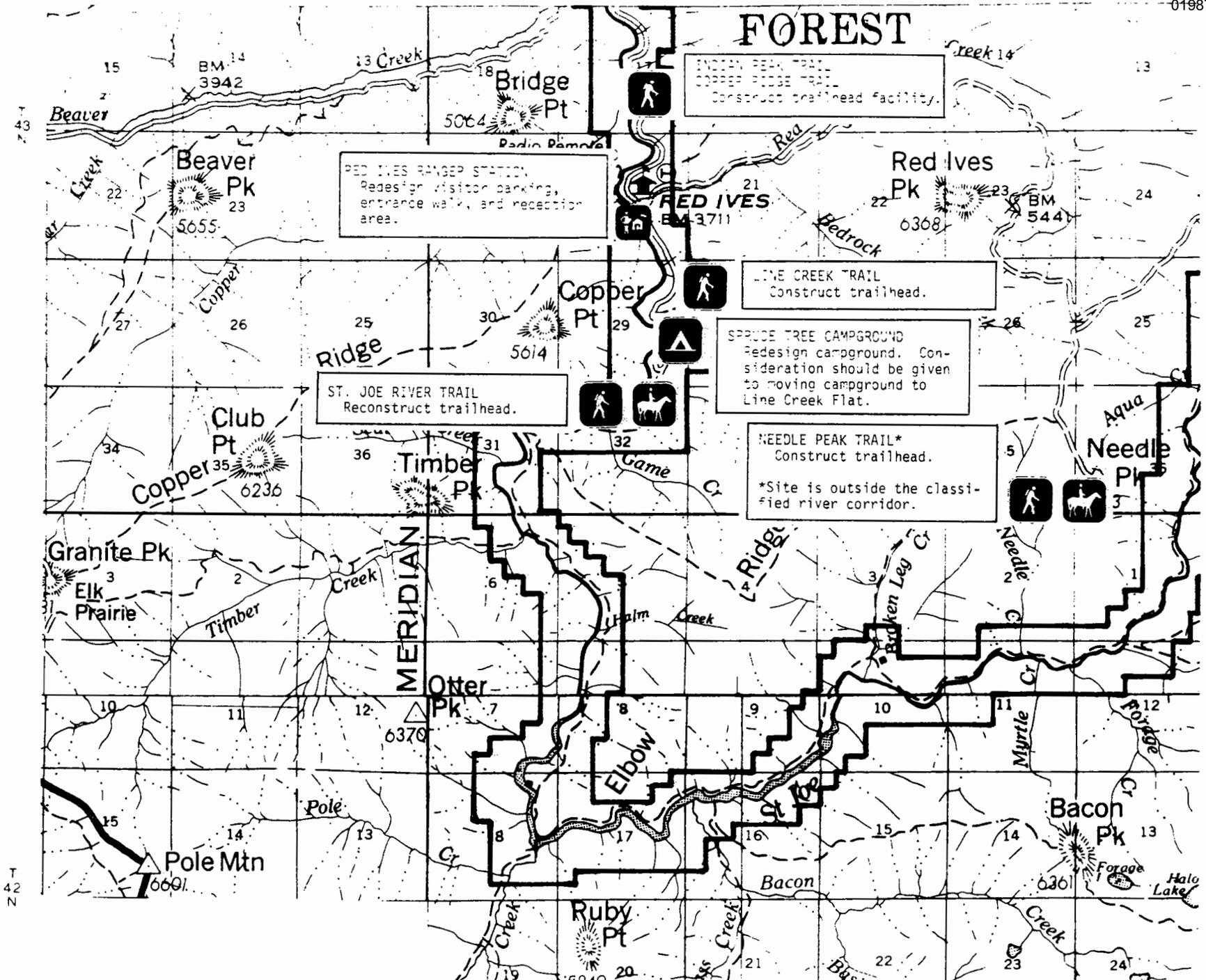
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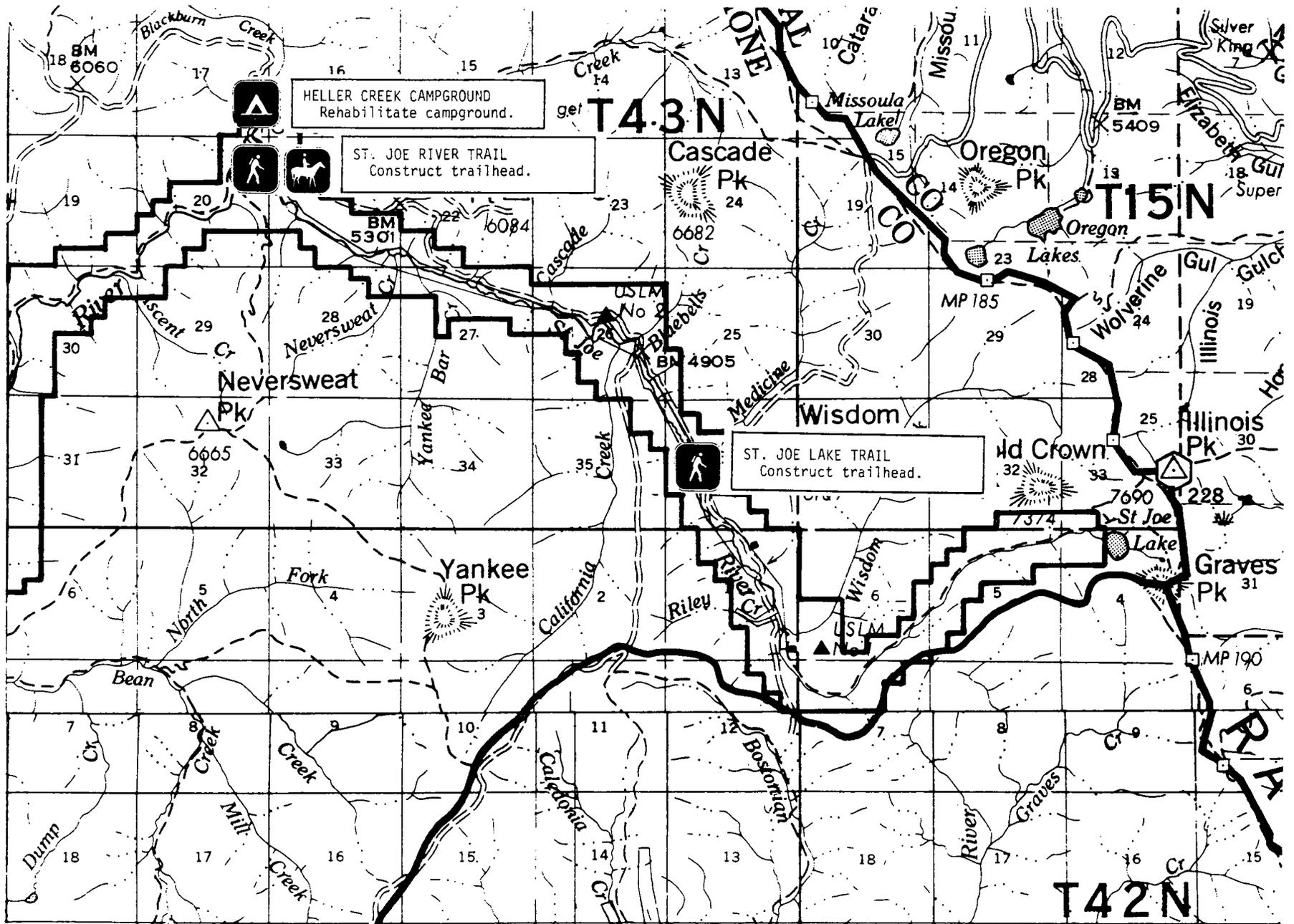
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# FOREST





R10E

R11E

## DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The estimated recreation development costs for the next ten years are \$792,700. The breakdown of costs is as follows:

### CAMPGROUND FACILITIES

Construction & Major Reconstruction	\$117,000	
Improvement & Expansion of Present Sites	49,000	
Facilities for the Handicapped	70,000	
		<u>\$236,000</u>

INTERPRETIVE SITES	35,000	
SIGNING	11,000	

### TRAIL RECONSTRUCTION

Within Classified River Corridor	122,800	
Within River Valley	<u>387,900</u>	<u>510,700</u>

TOTAL RECREATION DEVELOPMENT COSTS		<u>\$792,700</u>
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## FLOAT TRIP POLICY

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The Recreational River segment offers forty miles of free-flowing river for canoers, kayakers, and rafters. According to the International White-Water Rating System the Recreational River is classed as mostly Grade I and II water with some Grade III and IV rapids (18).

From Spruce Tree Campground to Gold Creek there are twelve miles of Grade II and III water. This portion is suitable for experienced paddlers in canoes, rafts or kayaks. Generally, the water on this section of river is too low for boating by mid-July.

The river section from Gold Creek to Bluff Creek offers a seven mile float trip. The water is usually deep enough to run through July. The roughest rapids on the St. Joe River are on this section. Tumbledown Falls, a six foot drop, is preceded by 200 yards of Grade IV rapids.

From Bluff Creek to Turner Flat Campground there are sixteen miles of Grade II rapids. In summer, this section is suitable for rafts, kayaks, and open canoes. In the spring a spray cover is required on kayaks and canoes. Several hundred yards after Tourist Creek the river enters Skookum Canyon. A thousand yards of violent Grade III and IV rapids limit this section to highly skilled experts.

The remainder of the classified river is Grade I and II rapids.

The majority of the use is by private parties on day trips. At this time there is no problem with overuse.

At this time there are no special use permits for outfitter float trips on the St. Joe.

### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

River use will increase in the future.

Outfitters will request special use permits for float trips along the St. Joe.

Information on river flows and other pertinent information will be increasingly requested by the public.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Monitor float use to insure that river values are not being degraded. If necessary, use appropriate management techniques and restrictions such as a permit system to protect the river.

Evaluate special use float trip applications for conflicts with private float trips. If demand warrants it, provide for both types of float use within the Recreational River segment. Permits for outfitter use will be restricted to a level that will maintain river values. Preference will be given to private individuals if future demand exceeds the capacity that is consistent with the recreation experience levels.

Identify trailheads for river float trips for possible development prior to review of the river management plan.

Provide river information to the public at the appropriate Ranger Stations and formal float trip trailheads.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

From Heller Creek to Spruce Tree Campground it is a seventeen mile run through an unroaded canyon with Grade II through V rapids. The trip normally takes two days. There are no campgrounds or roads along this stretch of river; however, a trail does follow the right river bank.

The trip is suited only for highly skilled kayakers. Log jams which are nearly impossible to avoid, large waves with abrupt bends, violent eddies and falls up to four feet cause this to be a very dangerous run.

The boating season is very short because snow blocks the road to Heller Creek until July and water flow sufficient for boating usually lasts only until mid-July.

Currently, about one party per year floats this section of the river.

Due to low water flows the river above Heller Creek is not suitable for float trips.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

River float trips along the Wild River portion of the St. Joe will not significantly increase in the future.

This stretch of river is not well suited for float trips.

Due to the extremely short season (less than two weeks) outfitter and guide operations are not feasible.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Do not encourage float trips within the Wild River segment.

Special use permits will not be issued for the Wild River segment.

## FOREST COVER

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

#### General Description

The river corridor supports a variety of vegetation. Development and complexity of vegetation types is dependent on aspect, elevation, soil type, and depth of soil.

The slopes along the Recreational River segment are covered with coniferous tree species or seral brush-fields. The brushfields are the result of repeated wildfires during the early 1900's. Plant succession (changes in forest cover from brush to trees, in this case) has been more rapid on the north facing slopes following these burns.

Trees in the area include: grand fir, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, western hemlock, western white pine, western red cedar, western larch, and ponderosa pine. Shrubs common to the understory and brushfields include pachistima, ninebark, dogwood, spacia, willow, ocean spray, redstem ceanothus, mountain maple, and serviceberry.

#### Timber Resource Description

Timber is a valuable renewable resource within the river basin. The lands along the river face

are characterized by shallow soils and steep topography. The average volume of timber in the seen area (generally portions of the classified river corridor) is approximately seven thousand board feet per acre as compared to twenty to thirty thousand board feet in average commercial stands. Growth rates for these stands are correspondingly low.

The following information was provided by the Forest Service in 1978, in response to the 1978 Congressional hearing held at Wallace on Senate Bill S3052:

"An assessment of timber harvest levels from the Recreational River area of the St. Joe River as a result of classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act indicates little change from present or future management direction. Assuming the river corridor is about average in productivity (as compared to the total St. Joe National Forest), this totals about one million board feet of annual allowable harvest being classed as 'unregulated'."

The full text of the hearing response is included in the appendix.

There are a few white pine stands along the river that contain thirty thousand board feet per acre or more. The greatest volume of com-

mercial timber along the river is found in the twenty-eight miles between Avery and Gold Creek. (22) Timber harvest on National Forest lands within the immediate seen area of the river has been limited. In the late 1950's and early 1960's western white pine trees were removed from the "face" south of the river between Tourist and Allen Creeks. A Wyssen Skyline Cable system was used. Today there is little visual impact from the logging.

The river corridor is currently being managed as Special Component land in consideration of aesthetic and recreational values (21).

Regardless of classification, the basic situation described in the 1961 St. Joe Timber Management Plan, page 17 is still true, "The necessary removal of diseased white pine in the St. Joe river canyon presents the problem of unsightly landings near the forest highway. The system is the best available, but when experimental helicopter logging becomes operational this may be the place to test it."

#### Silvicultural Practices

The current silvicultural practices within the river corridor are oriented towards sanitation-salvage.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Maintenance of the forest cover for aesthetic values has been and will continue to be a major management concern.

Wildlife management activities will allow timber values to be recovered in future years. The basic management direction has been and will continue to be wildlife enhancement rather than maximization of the timber resources.

Timber stand diversity will continue to be important for visual resource and wildlife management needs.

Sanitation-salvage of diseased and insect infested trees will continue to be an important resource need.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

##### Timber Management

Manage timber and other vegetation visible from the river or the St. Joe River Road (No. 218) primarily for visual quality and wildlife purposes. The primary objectives for management of forest cover are described under the Recreation, Visual Resource, Wildlife, and Water Quality sections of this plan.

Permit timber harvest and vegetative manipulation where such activity can be accomplished without substantial adverse impact on the natural-like appearance of the river corridor. Trees, brush, and other vegetation can be removed: (1) in connection with appropriate development, (2) to reduce or eliminate safety hazards, (3) when determined necessary to prevent deterioration of river values, (4) to improve wildlife habitat, and (5) when economic values can be removed without significant degradation of river values.

Plan and manage timber harvest operations in a manner that meets the visual quality objectives established in this plan. Evaluate each timber sale on a case-by-case basis.

The steep slopes, lack of suitable landings, and the amount of diseased timber within the immediate viewing area of the river and road will require careful project level planning for the timber sales within the corridor.

The timber base within the classified recreation river corridor (about 12,700 acres) shall be classified as unregulated component (Forest Service Manual 2412.15). Classification, as unregulated, in the Timber Management Plan does not prohibit timber sales. Classification as unregulated means the 12,700 acres will not be included in calculation of the basic annual cut target for the 863,329 acres in the current St. Joe timber management plan.

Give special emphasis to protecting streamside vegetation.

Temporary log landings on alluvial flats and gravel bars during low water are considered acceptable. Complete the restoration and clean-up of these sites at the conclusion of the logging operation.

### Silvicultural Practices

Stress the primary river values identified in the management plan (p. 1) in timber management planning within the classified river corridor. Attain diversity in species and age class distribution, by manipulating vegetation to provide vigorous stand conditions that will reduce the potential of a widespread insect and disease outbreaks in the future. Coordinate the following silvicultural guidelines with the Visual Quality Objectives established in this river plan.

#### I. Evenaged Management

A. Clearcutting . . . . This system shall normally be applicable only in wildlife winter range areas. Where clearcutting is the selected silvicultural system, emphasis should be placed on small irregularly shaped blocks.

B. Shelterwood . . . . Where retention of

tree cover and an even-aged stand structure is the management objective, this system could be used for stand regeneration.

## II. Unevenaged Management

A. Individual Tree Selection . . . . This system shall be applied in the riparian zone and visually sensitive areas to promote continuous high forest cover with systematic removal of old-growth trees and their replacement.

B. Group Selection . . . . This system should be used to maintain a high forest cover while establishing an all-aged stand.

Use the Elk Habitat Coordinating Guidelines for Northern Idaho as guidelines in vegetative manipulation for elk habitat purposes (12).

Salvage operations shall meet the visual quality objective for the area while utilizing a valuable resource.

### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

The Wild River segment is characterized by extensive stands of pole-sized lodgepole pine. These pine stands are the result of the 1910 fire. Pockets of mature timber exist in areas

not burned by the fire. The vegetation immediately adjacent to the river is characterized by riparian vegetation such as willow and alder.

Using Daubenmire's habitat classification, there are three major habitat types within the Wild River corridor.(3) The vegetative cover at the headwaters of the river is typified by hemlock-menziessii habitat type on the wetter sites to mountain hemlock-beargrass on the drier sites. Alpine fir-pachistima is common on the more fertile sites at higher elevations. Potential productivity is medium to high for the alpine fir-pachistima type, and low to medium for the mountain hemlock-beargrass and mountain hemlock-menziessii.

### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

The value of the classified river corridor for recreation will continue to be more important than the timber values present.

The visual resource values will continue to be very important along the Wild River corridor.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Trees, brush, and other vegetation shall not be cut within the river corridor except that which is incidental to construction or maintenance of improvements, to eliminate hazards, or in the case of natural catastrophe.

Commercial timber harvests shall not be planned within the corridor and the corridor will not be included in the regulated harvest land base.

The timber within the Wild River corridor shall be classified as Productive Reserved Forest Land (Forest Service Manual 2412.14).

## VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The scenic quality of the St. Joe River Valley is one of its major attractions. A survey by the Water Resources Research Institute of the University of Idaho showed that recreationists on the St. Joe River gave scenic beauty more excellent ratings than any of the other recreational opportunities (2). The Forest Service used Luna Leopold's "Quantitative Comparison of some Aesthetic Factors Among Rivers" in rating the St. Joe River (20). This rating showed the scale of the valley character to be high in comparison with other scenic river values of the state and nation. The scale of valley character compared similarly to that for such nationally famous areas as the Yellowstone River in Yellowstone National Park and the Snake River at Grand Teton National Park.

Numerous features combine to make the St. Joe River an attractive scenic area. In upriver areas, these include crystal clear water; nu-

merous pools, riffles, and small falls; moss and fern-covered cliffs to the water's edge; a large variety of trees; the views of near and distant timber covered slopes interspersed with bear grass and brush field openings; and wildlife including: deer, elk, birds, fish, and furbearers.

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

This river segment flows through a deep "V"-shaped canyon where the mountain slopes rise abruptly from the water's edge. The St. Joe River Road (No. 218) closely parallels the entire side of the river and for approximately one-third of its length encroaches on the river. Above Avery there is a one mile railroad spur between the road and the river.

Developments along this segment include two summer homes, an Idaho Fish and Game cabin, Red Ives Ranger Station, four bridges, and eight campgrounds. There are twenty-three trails and fourteen roads leading into the side drainages.

### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The varied and natural-appearing landscape along the St. Joe River is a major attraction and one of the reasons for its classification.

Maintenance of the existing characteristic landscape in the river valley is desirable.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Manage for a natural-appearing landscape within the classified river corridor and the area visible from the St. Joe River and the St. Joe River Road (No. 218). Maintain variety in the landscape by having a mixture of openings, mature forest cover, and the various stages of forest succession. Direct management activities such that characteristic landscapes are maintained over time.

The visual quality objective for foreground and middleground areas shall be retention. Under retention management activities repeat form, line, color, and textures which are frequently found in the characteristic landscape. Vegetative clearings and management activities should not be evident to the casual forest visitor.

Reduction in form, line, color, and texture contrast in order to meet Retention shall be accomplished during the operation or immediately after. Management activities for enhancement of wildlife habitat and timber harvest shall be planned to meet the retention objective within three years after completion of the project.

The visual quality objective for background areas shall be partial retention. Management activities will remain visually subordinate to

the characteristic landscape when managed according to the partial retention visual quality objective.

Activities may introduce form, line, color, or texture that is found infrequently or not at all in the characteristic landscape, but they shall remain subordinate to the visual strength of the characteristic landscape.

Reduction in form, line, color and texture to meet partial retention shall be accomplished as soon after project completion or within the first year. Management activities for enhancement of wildlife habitat shall meet the visual quality objective of partial retention within three years after completion of the project.

Use the Visual Management System (Forest Service Manual, 2380) as a guideline for management of the visual resource.

SITUATION - WILD RIVER

This headwater segment of the river is high quality free-flowing stream. Early-day mining activities have altered a few portions of the natural riverbanks. Today these areas have revegetated and are largely undiscernable.

Most of the area is roadless. A low standard

road, however, comes into the corridor at Heller Creek and extends up five miles to Medicine Creek with side roads going up Medicine and California Creeks. Dense stands of timber screen the roads from the river.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Visual resource management needs to be consistent with the primitive recreation experience that a Wild River is to provide.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

The visual quality objective within the Wild River corridor shall be preservation. This visual quality objective allows for ecological changes only. Management activities, except for visitor safety purposes and low visual impact recreation facilities are prohibited.

The visual quality objectives for lands outside the river corridor, but within the seen area as viewed from the St. Joe River Trail (No. 48), the St. Joe Lake Trail (No. 49) and the river itself shall be retention.

Use the Visual Management System (Forest Service Manual, 2380) as a guideline for management of the visual resource.

Initiate a landscape management plan for the river valley by September 30, 1980. On its completion and approval it shall be appended to, and become an integral part of the river management plan.

## RANGE

#### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

This segment of the river corridor has very limited livestock grazing potential. The slopes adjacent to the river are key wildlife areas. There is some forage potential on cutover lands and the small meadows along the St. Joe and tributary streams. Logged areas provide transitory range for approximately ten years after timber harvest. These areas also provide important elk range.

In the river corridor the majority of livestock use is by horse and pack stock during fall hunting seasons. The impact of concentrated numbers of animals is significant in some areas. No public stock handling facilities are available.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Recreational livestock use will continue to increase. As the area becomes better known there will be more summer recreational livestock use.

Vegetative management for game will continue to be very important.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Monitor recreation stock use within the river corridor.

Manage wildlife winter range to provide optimum forage for elk and deer.

Encourage recreation livestock users to bring in weed free feed. Consider stock handling facilities to protect river values outside immediate river environment.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

The Wild River segment provides high quality summer range for big game species. River bottom meadows provide forage for pack and saddle stock, particularly during hunting season. The better livestock grazing sites are characterized by being small in size. Vegetation within the river corridor has undergone natural successional changes toward tree cover. Presently the St. Joe Lodge has a special use permit to graze pack and saddle stock within the Wild River corridor.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Use by private recreational stock will continue to increase. The St. Joe Lodge's need for stock will increase slightly. Wildlife range will continue to be important.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Allow natural successional processes to continue. Initiate and develop a grazing plan for the St. Joe Lodge allotment by September 30, 1981. Encourage the St. Joe Lodge and private users to implement no-trace horse camping techniques at their spike and drop camps.

## FISH & WILDLIFE

### FISHERIES

#### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The classified portion of the St. Joe River has been given a Class I rating by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (6). This is the highest rating possible for a stream and is based on high values for the factors measured: aesthetics, access, use, productivity and unique fish resources. The St. Joe represents four percent of the Class I trout waters in the state.

Fishing is a major recreational activity on the St. Joe River. The river currently provides one of the highest quality recreational fisheries in Idaho.

The most important cutthroat (Salmo clarki lewisi) spawning and rearing areas are in the upper main stem and within the tributary streams. A spawning migration occurs in the spring when lake residing fish seek out shallow gravel beds in tributary streams to deposit their eggs. In past years these runs were very large and a high quality sport fishery developed. However, the population was greatly reduced by overfishing as more of the river system became accessible through the years. Physical alteration of stream has also had detrimental effects on the fishery.

In 1971, the river above Prospector Creek was

placed under special fishing regulations. The minimum legal size for trout is thirteen inches and anglers may not have more than three trout in possession. Bait fishing for any species is prohibited. As a result of the regulations, abundance of cutthroat from Prospector Creek to Red Ives Ranger Station has increased three-fold (1).

Rocky Mountain whitefish (Prosopium williamsoni) is another resident game fish species and is of growing importance in the sport fishery. Lake populations use the St. Joe River as a spawning and rearing area.

Native, man-game species found within the classified river include suckers (Catostomus sp.) and northern squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis).

The Forest Service has primary responsibility for management of fisheries habitat. Fish stocking and setting of fishing seasons and limits is the responsibility of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Increased recreational use in the river corridor will result in increased fishing pressure. More restrictive fishing regulations could be necessary to prevent decline of cutthroat trout populations.

For recreationists fishing will continue to be a major recreational opportunity and attraction.

The quality fishery in the St. Joe River is dependent on clean, essentially pure water for its existence.

Tributary streams will continue to serve as important spawning and nursery areas for cutthroat trout.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

In recreation planning consider the impact of recreation development on the cutthroat fishery. Design and locate facilities such that their impact on the fishery is minimized.

Coordinate fishery management with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Protect water quality of tributary streams to maintain water quality in the river.

#### **WILDLIFE**

##### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The wildlife resources contribute significantly to the recreational values of the St. Joe River.

An impressive variety of birds and mammals can be found within the river corridor.

The presence of whitetail and mule deer, elk, and black bear have made this an attractive area in which to view and hunt big game species.

Furbearers common to the area include beaver, muskrat, coyote, river otter, bobcat, badger, mink, red fox, and weasel. A moderate amount of trapping is done for these species.

Limited numbers of fishers, wolverines, and pine martens, which have high aesthetic appeal, are found in the corridor. Trapping of fisher and wolverine is prohibited by state game laws.

Small mammals commonly observed include snowshoe rabbit, pine squirrel, hoary marmot, northern flying squirrel, Columbian ground squirrel, golden mantled ground squirrel, yellow-pine chipmunk, porcupine, raccoon, and striped skunk.

Native game birds common to the river corridor include blue, ruffed, and Franklin grouse.

Other non-game birds found within the river corridor include: songbirds, hawks, falcons, bald and golden eagles, owls, and woodpeckers.

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The south facing slopes from Avery upstream comprise the major winter range for the St. Joe elk herd. The low-elevation, south-facing brushfields are slowly becoming covered with trees. This natural succession has diminished the acreage of big game winter range in the last decade. The Forest Service has been improving the winter range through use of prescribed fires.

### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The river corridor will continue to be important winter range for deer and elk.

Viewing wildlife will become an increasingly important recreational activity.

The areas along the St. Joe River will continue to provide important riparian habitat for wildlife species.

If plant successional processes are allowed to proceed naturally, vegetative cover along the north side of the river will change from mixed timber and brush stands to pure timber stands.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Maintain the diverse population of wildlife

species within the river corridor. Manage the river corridor to provide a variety of successional stages from early seral stages to old growth forest. Keep riparian habitat in relatively undisturbed condition.

Give special consideration to deer and elk within the river corridor in management decisions. Manage the north side of the river corridor to provide optimum winter forage for deer and elk. Maintain or enhance game use areas on the south side of the river with high winter range potential.



Retain snags where feasible and desirable. Provide for the habitat needs of snag dependent wildlife species.

During severe winters consider closing the St. Joe River Road (No. 218) to motorized vehicles to protect elk from harassment.

Coordinate habitat management programs with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

Most of the wildlife species found in the Recreational River segment are also found in the Wild River portion. The Wild River corridor currently provides climax forest habitat for many species. These include the marten, fisher, wolverine, lynx, and pileated woodpeckers.

The river corridor segment contains high quality summer range for big game species. Limited winter range is found in the vicinity of Scat Creek.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Natural successional processes will provide most of the habitat needs for the majority of wildlife species found within the river corridor.

Deer numbers will decline slightly as vegetation moves towards a climax stage.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Allow vegetation within the river corridor to undergo natural successional changes.

## WATER QUALITY

#### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is to maintain designated rivers in a free flowing condition and to protect and enhance the water quality in those rivers.

The St. Joe River basin produces annually 2,330,000 acre-feet of water (10). Most of the water originates as snow which melts during the late spring resulting in peak flows during May and June. The porous rocks in the underlying aquifer, together with the thick forest cover, tend to even out the high water streamflow over several months duration.

Water quality in the St. Joe exceeds state and national standards for primary water contact sports such as swimming (17).

Water quality standards must be consistent with the objectives of the Federal Water Pollution Control Acts--Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-

500) and Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-217). The application of pesticides must be done in compliance with the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-516).

#### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Maintenance of existing water quality is directly dependent on management activities within the watershed.

Activities within the riparian zone will have a greater effect on water quality than activities outside this zone.

Water quality will continue to be an important resource management consideration.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Manage the river corridor to protect and enhance the water quality of the St. Joe River.

Place special emphasis to protecting streamside vegetation.

Give priority to protection of water quality in cases of conflict between water quality and other resource uses. Do not permit alteration

of natural channels or streambanks that would significantly affect (1) the free-flow of water (2) the appearance of the stream, or (3) fish habitat (includes natural log jams) except those necessary to protect existing man-made improvements such as buildings, highways, and bridges.

Continue water quality monitoring at established stations. If adverse trends are detected, undertake additional activity monitoring to insure compliance with water quality standards and take appropriate action to correct the problem as necessary.

## MINERALS

#### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The St. Joe River lies about fifteen airline miles south of the heart of the well-known Coeur d'Alene mining region. During the summers of 1971 and 1972 the U.S. Bureau of Mines conducted a survey of the mineral potential of the St. Joe River Valley (9). The St. Joe River basin was found to be geologically similar to the Coeur d'Alene region. Prospecting near the St. Joe River has shown the presence of veins containing copper, lead, silver, and gold.

Gravel accumulations occur at many places along the St. Joe River and on some tributaries. Placer

gold and garnet sand deposits are found upstream from Beaver Creek with the largest deposits between Red Ives and Wisdom Creeks.

Copper ore deposits have been discovered near Eagle, Bluff, and Gold Creeks. No mineable deposits have been found within the river corridor, but there is potential for discovery of a low-grade copper lode deposit with a byproduct of silver.

Section 8(b) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 withdrew from entry, sale, or disposition, all public land within one-quarter mile of the bank of the St. Joe while the river was being studied as a potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system. After classification all public lands within the authorized boundaries are permanently withdrawn from entry.

The Act (Public Law 95-625) classifying the St. Joe River states that: "Dredge or placer mining shall be prohibited within the banks and beds of the main stem of the Saint Joe and its tributary streams in their entirety..." The Act, however, permits removal of sand and gravel above the high water mark for the purposes of road construction and maintenance.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

U.S. Department of Agriculture mining regulations (36 CFR 252) will be followed.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Protect the river and its environment from the adverse effects of mineral development as provided for under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Permit mineral development, under regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, where it would not detract from river values. All mineral development shall be consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, the Act classifying the St. Joe, and other applicable laws.

Determine the validity of mining claims and the rights of mining claimants on valid claims, located before the passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Where mining would be consistent with the guidelines in the management plan, solicit the cooperation of the miner to reduce the impact on the river environment. Consider easements or outright purchase of valid claims to protect the Wild and Scenic River values. Public Law 95-625 authorizes the appropriation of "not more than \$1,000,000 for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands."

## CULTURAL RESOURCES

### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Knowledge of cultural resources along the river is limited. In 1977, the University of Idaho prepared an archeological overview (including both library research and some fieldwork) of the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Study Area. The overview identified five aboriginal and eight Euro-American sites within the Wild River corridor. Within the Recreation River corridor the overview identified eight aboriginal and six Euro-American sites.

The old Avery (or Pinchot) Ranger Station, located just outside the classified river, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Known significant cultural properties along the Wild and Scenic River corridor include 21 aboriginal camp, village, rockshelter, trail, and burial sites, as well as 37 Euro-American log structures, railroad and mining camps, CCC camps, river crossings, roads, and historic graves (11). Other important cultural sites doubtless remain to be documented within the study area.

Executive Order 11593 and other authorities give the Forest Service a positive mandate to inventory and evaluate all cultural resources that appear to qualify for listing on the NRHP (cf. FSM 2361.01). The Forest Service is also charged "to assure that any ... property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently

transferred, sold, demolished, or substantially altered" (16 USC 470, Sec. 2(b)).



### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The St. Joe Wild and Scenic River corridor has significant cultural resources.

The prehistoric and historic properties are unique, nonrenewable resources of growing importance to science, education, and outdoor recreation.

Much evidence of the past is extremely fragile and can be damaged or obliterated by relatively minor disturbances.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Continue studies to locate, inventory, and evaluate all cultural resources within the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River corridor.

Manage all significant cultural resources along the river as if they were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Follow the procedures set forth in Title 36, Section 800 of the Code of Federal Regulations whenever a project has the potential to affect a cultural site.

**THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES**SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The westslope cutthroat trout (Salmo clarki lewisi) is considered an endangered sub-species by some biologists. It could be added to the Secretary of Interior's Official List of Threatened and Endangered Species in the future. This species flourishes in clean, unpolluted waters. Cutthroats are easily caught and populations have been known to decrease under moderate fishing pressure. Recent restrictions on size and bag limits have resulted in a population increase (1).

The bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucociphalus alascanus) is found along the river during the winter and spring months. The bald eagle is

listed in the Official List of Threatened and Endangered Species as an endangered species in Idaho.

There are no unique plant species within the river corridor that are presently listed as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of Interior. However, two plant species recommended to the Interior by the Smithsonian Institution as threatened are candidates for listing. One is a gumweed (Grindelia howellii). It is endemic to Idaho and probably grows within the river corridor. It is listed as rare and endangered by Idaho botanists. The other species is Fitweed corydalis (Corydalis caseana var. hastata). It's endemic to Idaho, is known to occur in Shoshone, Kootenai and Clearwater counties, and is listed as uncommon by Idaho botanists.

ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Endangered plant and animal species and their habitats are an important management concern.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

No management activities shall take place that affect any species listed in the Official List of Threatened and Endangered Species until an environmental assessment is completed.

# LAND USE & PROTECTION CHAPTER

## LAND OCCUPANCIES

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company has a special use permit for 2.9 acres of land and 7,055.7 linear feet of government-owned railroad track and bridge to receive or ship-out products from the Avery landing. The area under permit is just east of the confluence of the North Fork of the St. Joe and the main stem.

The Pack River Company has a special use permit for a landing deck paralleling the railroad spur that is under permit to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has a special use permit for an administrative cabin at Midget Creek.

Two recreational residences are under special use permits along the lower portion of the Recreational River. The residences are located on the south side of the river at Bootleg Creek and opposite Bird Creek. Cable tramways provide access to the residences.

The St. Joe Lodge has a trailhead facility in part of the Line Creek Flat.

At this time there is no conflict between the areas under special use permit and the management direction in this management plan.

The Red Ives Ranger Station with its administrative offices and residences is located at the confluence of Red Ives Creek and the St. Joe River.

### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Administrative facilities and associated residences are needed to manage the St. Joe River and lands within the river basin.

Valid land occupancies exist within the Recreation River for both recreation and resource uses.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Review all the existing special use permits prior to their expiration date or at the same time the river management plan is revised for conflicts with the river management plan.

Review the trailhead facility for St. Joe Lodge to determine if redesign or relocation of the facility is desirable.

Build new structures at Red Ives Ranger Station

outside the immediate river environment to insure that river values are protected.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

The St. Joe Lodge has a special use permit for a rustic, pack-in resort operation located six miles upstream of Spruce Tree Campground. The current special use permit is valid through December 31, 1980, and can be extended at the request of the permittee.

The St. Joe Lodge is a collection of small, rustic structures. There is a main lodge building, two small bunkhouses, a grain shed, wash house, two pit toilets and a generator house.

Access to the lodge is usually by the St. Joe River Trail No. 48 from the trailhead facility at Line Creek Flat.

The lodge is used by fishermen during the summer months and hunters during the fall. The majority of the use occurs during the fall hunting season. Public comment at the congressional hearing held at Wallace, Idaho, on August 28, 1978, supported continued operation of the St. Joe Lodge.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

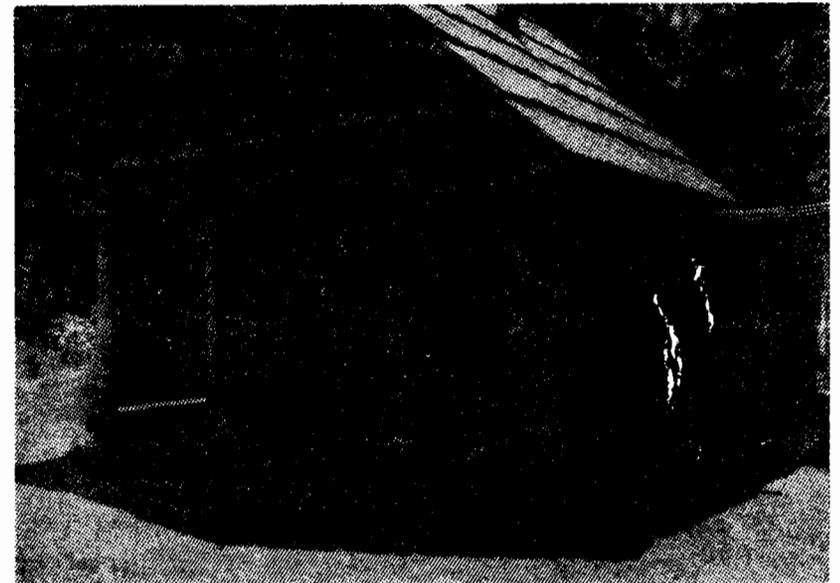
The St. Joe Lodge offers a unique recreation

experience by providing rustic lodge-type, pack-in recreation.

Additional buildings or structures are inconsistent with Wild River classification.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Review the St. Joe Lodge special use permit prior to time of renewal or revision of the river management plan to insure operation within the river management plan guidelines.



Additional structures or buildings will not be permitted within the Wild River corridor.



## FIRE

### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

During the summer wildfires are common in the general vicinity, but very few occur in the river corridor itself. Those that do occur are usually man-caused and are relatively small in size. Initial attack forces are stationed at Red Ives and Avery Ranger Stations and the Calder work center. An active fire prevention

program is being carried on by the Forest Service.

Historically, fires have had a significant impact on the vegetative cover over much of the St. Joe basin. In 1910, fires burned over the entire north side of the drainage and parts of the south side. Later large-scale reburns further altered the vegetative cover. Many of the burned-over areas were slow in returning to the forested cover existing before the fire. Some extensive brush fields have become restocked, either through planting or natural succession. It is improbable that conditions will again exist which will be conducive to fires of such magnitude as the 1910 fire.

### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Fire will continue to be an important tool in meeting the wildlife objectives for this segment of the river.

Fire potential will increase due to fuel accumulations in the absence of fire.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

In suppression of wildfires give preference to control methods which least alter the landscape. This management objective will be reflected in preplanning for fire suppression.

Plan prescribed wildlife burns such that they meet the established Visual Quality Objective within three years.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Absence of fire will result in excess fuel accumulations and this will result in greater potential for fire.

In the absence of fire, plant communities will tend toward climax species.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

In suppression of wildfires give preference to control methods which least alter the landscape. This management objective will be reflected in preplanning for fire suppression.

## INSECTS & DISEASES

#### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

A large number of forest insects and diseases are found in the area. In recent times disease and insect outbreaks have approached epidemic proportions.

White pine blister rust (Cronartium ribicola) is present in all white pine stands and is especially common along the river's face from Sisters Creek to Gold Creek. The disease is concentrated on the south side of the river, but there is some damage occurring on the north side.

Dwarfmistletoe (Arceuthobium laricis) damage in western larch ranges from light to heavy within the St. Joe drainage. Root rots, Armillaria mella on Douglas-fir, Poria weirii on Douglas-fir and western red cedar, the Polyporus schweinitzii on Douglas-fir and western white pine are found within the valley. Indian paint fungus (Echinodontium tinctorium) is present in grand fir on much of the area.

Larch casebearer (Coleophora laricella) is probably the most widespread forest insect pest in the area. Growth losses have been severe due to continued defoliation. Above the four thousand foot elevation, the infestations seem to light or non-existent.

Spruce budworm (Choristoneura occidentalis) feeds on cones, buds, and foliage of alpine fir, grand fir, and Douglas-fir. Some understory mortality and deformation has occurred after repeated heavy defoliation. Budworm defoliation has been light in recent years, but has been heavy along the river corridor in the past decade. Mountain pine beetle (Dendroctonus ponderosae) is found throughout the western white pine stands in conjunction with white pine blister rust.

The Douglas-fir bark beetle (Dendroctonus pseudotsugae) has killed several small pockets of Douglas-fir, mainly north of the river on the Red Ives Ranger District.

Fir engraver (Scolytus ventralis) has killed weakened over-mature grand fir in small groups near Turner Creek. Such losses will likely continue.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Mortality from insect and disease infestations will continue in the future.

As young stands approach maturity they will become more susceptible to epidemic outbreaks of insects and diseases.

Snags provide important habitat for snag dependent bird species.

Sanitation salvage of insect infested and diseased trees offers an opportunity for recovery of timber values.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Monitor disease and insect infestations to insure that they do not pose a serious threat to the river or other resource values. Monitoring shall include hazard rating and hazard reduction techniques to protect all resource values.

If disease and insect infestations threaten to reach epidemic proportions take appropriate control measures. Emphasize consideration of river values and their protection in the choice of control measures.

Use sanitation-salvage operations to reduce the threat of epidemic disease and insect outbreaks within the river corridor.

Protect selected western white pine trees that appear resistant to western white pine blister rust to maintain a resistant gene pool population.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

In general, the same insect and disease problems are found in the Wild River segment as in the Recreation River portion. The stands, however, are generally younger and the stands sparser.

There are extensive stands of lodgepole pine in the upper reaches of the St. Joe which could be susceptible to mountain pine beetle.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Insect and diseases are a natural part of the environment.

Insect and disease outbreaks may impact some timber stands within the Wild River corridor.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Preventive actions such as hazard rating of stands will be conducted to detect unnaturally high insect and disease mortality.

Allow disease and insect outbreaks to run their natural course if it appears that the outbreak will be confined to the Wild River corridor. If it appears that losses from insects and disease seriously threaten values outside the river corridor, take control measures that are consistent with Wild River values.



## TRANSPORTION SYSTEM

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Congress, in the act classifying the St. Joe, stated that additional roads and bridges within the Recreational River segment are permissible. The Act states that "Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the classification of the Saint Joe River under this paragraph and the subsequent development plan prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture shall at no time interfere with or restrict the maintenance, use, or access to existing or future roads within the adjacent lands nor interfere with or restrict present use of or future construction of bridges of that portion of the Saint Joe 'designated as recreational river' under this paragraph." New road construction, however, would have to be consistent with other laws such as the National Environment and Policy Act of 1968, the Federal Water Pollution Control Acts, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and applicable portions of the Wild and Scenic River Act of 1968.

The primary use of the St. Joe River Road (No. 218) is for timber hauling and recreational access.

From the North Fork of the St. Joe to Gold Creek the road surface is: two-lane paved for 17.8 miles, one-lane oiled with turnouts for 8.6 miles, two-lane dirt surface for 2.8 miles. Over the next twenty years it is expected that 460 million board feet of Forest Service timber and 240 million board feet of private timber

will be hauled over this segment of road. Current average daily traffic count is 114 vehicles. The traffic is 38 percent commercial, 15 percent administrative, and 47 percent recreational (15).

From Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground the road is a low standard dirt surfaced road with minimal turnouts for 11.7 miles. This road was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935. The basic alignment and road standard has remained essentially the same since construction. The quality of the road surface, however, has steadily declined due to the loss of fines and the lack of surfacing. The bridges along this segment of the river road are single-lane structures. Mixing of log truck traffic and recreational traffic would result in hazardous driving conditions. Average daily traffic along this segment of road is forty-eight vehicles. Of this, seventy-five percent is administrative traffic and twenty-five percent recreational traffic. Anticipated log flows over this stretch of river road are twenty-one million board feet over the next sixteen years.

A two-lane road was designed by the Forest Service for this segment in 1970. The road design was to minimize impact on the river by including: bin-walls to reduce river encroachment and cut slope heights, two major river crossings to eliminate severe encroachment in the river, opposite bank protection as needed, unusual off balance quantity overhaul to reduce cuts and fills, extensive riprap and fill pro-

tection, and using natural colored material for bin walls and guard rails. These items were included to minimize the impact of the road on the river and its immediate environment. In 1970 dollars, estimated road construction cost for this double lane road was \$1,758,000 (19). The two-lane road would have had significant river encroachment. At that time, it was questioned whether the design criteria fully met the intent of study rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The proposed project was therefore withdrawn.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The St. Joe River Road below Gold Creek will continue to be an important log haul route.

Portions of the river road are unsafe and need to be improved.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Upgrade the St. Joe River Road from the North Fork of the St. Joe to Gold Creek to a two-lane paved road to handle anticipated commercial log truck and recreational traffic.

Upgrade the St. Joe River Road from Gold Creek to Red Ives Ranger Station to provide inter-visible turnouts, crushed gravel surfacing,

bridge replacements, curve widening and culvert and retaining structure installation.

Portions of the road from Gold Creek to Spruce Tree Campground may be periodically closed or restricted to either recreational or commercial truck traffic for safety purposes.



Design new roads and bridges to meet the transportation needs for management of tributary areas. Locate and design roads and bridges in the immediate vicinity of the river for minimum visual impact.

Include a pit development and rehabilitation plan for rock and gravel sources in proposed road construction projects. Establish criteria for the rehabilitation plan through the environmental assessment process.

#### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

The Red Ives Creek Road (No. 320) is a one-lane dirt surfaced road with minimal turnouts. The road is within the Wild River corridor from Heller Creek Campground to Medicine Creek.

The current road standard is consistent with the "primitive" setting in the Wild River corridor.

The Pot Mountain Ridge Road provides access to the Five Lakes Butte area and to mines in the immediate area. The road is the primary access for recreationists from north Idaho to the Five Lakes Butte area.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Construction of new roads within the river corridor would be inconsistent with the objectives established for Wild Rivers.

The need to maintain a primitive setting is important.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Additional roads will not be constructed within the Wild River corridor.

Within the river corridor maintain the existing roads and bridges that are needed for management purposes. Maintenance standards are to be consistent with Wild River classification.

## MOTORIZED & MECHANICAL USE

#### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Motorized vehicle use is generally limited to established roads and trails due to terrain and vegetation.

The St. Joe River Road (No. 218) passes through important elk winter range.

#### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Due to terrain and vegetative cover, the river corridor offers limited opportunities for off-road vehicle use.

The elk that winter along the St. Joe River may have to be protected from harassment during severe winters.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The St. Joe River Road (No. 218) may be closed to public use with motorized vehicles (including oversnow vehicles) to protect the elk from harassment during severe winters.

SITUATION - WILD RIVER

The St. Joe River trail (No. 48) is closed to motorized vehicles from Spruce Tree Campground to Heller Creek Crossing. The St. Joe Lake Trail (No. 49) is closed to motorized vehicles from its trailhead to St. Joe Lake.

ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Wild Rivers are to be managed to maintain an essentially unmodified natural environment to provide a primitive recreation experience. Motorized use is incompatible within a Wild River corridor.

Mechanized equipment use is incompatible with a primitive recreation experience.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Prohibit motorized vehicles within the Wild River corridor except on Red Ives Creek Road No. 320 and the spur to the St. Joe Lake Trailhead, the Medicine Creek Road No. 1217 and the Pot Mountain Ridge Road No. 715.

Discourage the use of mechanized equipment within the Wild River corridor. Impose appropriate restrictions if the use of mechanized equipment seriously threatens Wild River values.



# ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES & IMPROVEMENTS CHAPTER

## MONITORING PROGRAMS

### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Monitoring programs need to be instituted to detect changes in the ecological and sociological character of Wild and Scenic Rivers. The monitoring program will allow managers to take actions to protect river values before they are degraded.

Currently, the Forest Service has monitoring systems for off-road vehicle use, visitor use through the Recreation Information Management System, guides and outfitters through special use permits, and water quality through permanent water quality stations. Monitoring is not being done on users' experiences or their satisfaction levels.

### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Monitoring programs are needed to measure changes within the river corridor.

Current monitoring programs will have to be expanded to cover all resources.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Use existing monitoring systems, whenever possible, to detect changes in the physical character of the river.

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests Off-Road Vehicle Plan will be used to monitor off-road vehicle use in the river corridor. This monitoring plan gives complete details on the types of monitoring systems that are appropriate.

Visitor use and the type of activities will be monitored through the Recreation Information Management System.

Outfitter-Guide permit applications will be reviewed to determine if proposed operations will be consistent with the river classification and the direction given in this plan.

Existing water quality stations will be used to monitor water quality in the St. Joe River. If adverse trends are identified, additional monitoring stations will be created. These stations will be used until the problem is corrected.

Cooperate with research institutions to develop a monitoring system to measure visitor satisfaction and experience levels for the river corridor.

## RESEARCH

### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The St. Joe River with its fish and wildlife

resources, vegetation types, and recreation use patterns provides excellent opportunities for study and observation.

Over the years, a wide variety of research projects have been conducted within the river corridor. Studies have been conducted on recreationist preferences, cutthroat trout, and elk populations.

The Water Resources Research Institute of the University of Idaho conducted a study on the attitudes and opinions of recreationists on the St. Joe River towards Wild and Scenic Rivers.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game in cooperation with the University of Idaho has done a series of studies on the cutthroat trout fishery in the St. Joe drainage. Other Fish and Game studies have been concerned with the St. Joe elk herd.

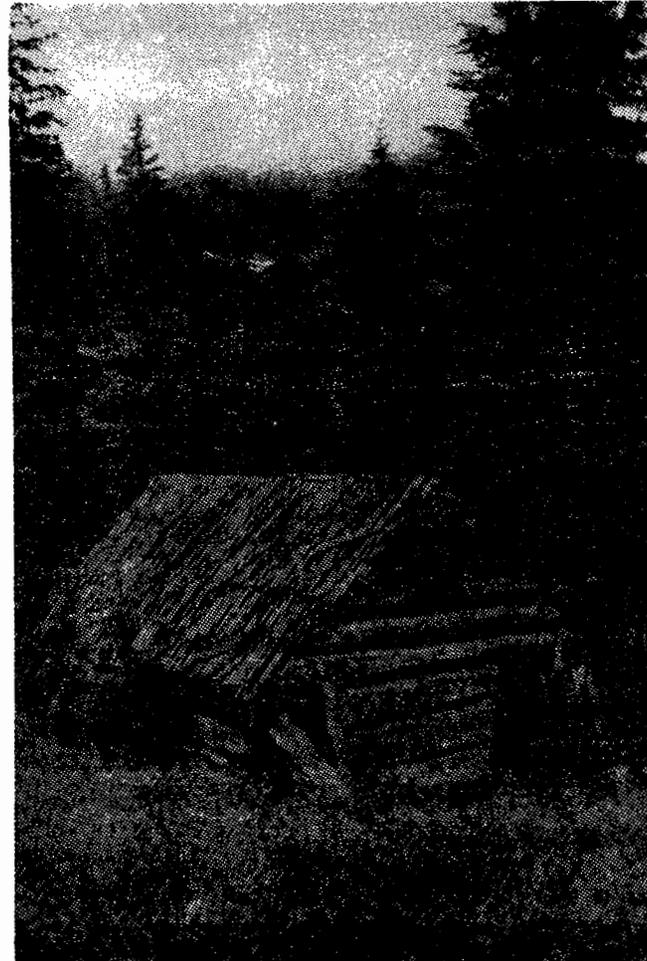
#### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Research can provide the information that a land manager needs to make sound decisions.

More knowledge is needed, both social and biological, to manage use in such a way that the quality of the river and its environment is protected.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Make data collected for management purposes,



such as use figures and resource inventories, available to scientists.

Identify actual informational needs and develop research projects that would meet those needs.

Cooperate with research related institutions in development of research projects (i.e. Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Unit, Forest Service's Forestry Sciences Lab in Missoula, and the University of Idaho Wildland Recreation program).

## VISITOR SAFETY

### SITUATION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Principal responsibility for search and rescue operations along the river resides with the Shoshone County Sheriff. The Forest Service generally assists in such operations by providing personnel and logistical support.

During spring runoff (normally March through June) the St. Joe River is extremely hazardous to floaters. Hazard arises from two situations. Water temperatures are extremely low during this period and can quickly induce hypothermia (lowering of the body temperature) in persons immersed in the water. Secondly, the severe wave action of the water can overturn a boat or raft and place

the occupants in danger of drowning in the swift, turbulent water.

Some hazards also exist along the river for the off-trail hiker at sections of steep rocky terrain next to the river. Travel along constructed trails is relatively safe even for the novice in reasonable physical condition.

### ASSUMPTIONS - CLASSIFIED RIVER

The Forest Service will continue to provide logistic support and personnel to assist in search and rescue operations.

The number of accidents could be reduced by making visitors aware of potential hazards.

The decision to accept the risks associated with river-running are personal decisions to be made by each individual. Risk is an integral part of the river-running experience.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Continue to cooperate with the Shoshone County Sheriff in search and rescue missions. Provide information to users on potential hazards through publications and recreation visitor services. The final decision to accept the risk and the consequences will be made by the indivi-

dual recreationist.

## SIGNING

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The Recreational River portion of the St. Joe is generally well signed. In addition to normal traffic signing, all trailheads and drainages are signed. All campgrounds are signed and regulatory notices posted on the bulletin board. Interpretive signs are located at Nugget Flat, Turner Flat, and Conrad Campgrounds. These signs explain the historical background of the sites. Trails with motorized vehicle closures or restrictions are signed at the trailheads.

At this time, no hazardous areas or river rapids are signed.

### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Hazardous area signing is needed to warn users of dangerous rapids and other hazards.

Informational and interpretive signs can enhance the user's experience.

Signing is needed to delineate the Wild and Scenic River corridor.

### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

Signing within the Wild River corridor is generally limited to campgrounds, trailheads, and traffic signs. There is an interpretive sign at the Heller Grave site. Trails with motorized vehicle restrictions are signed as such at the trailhead.

### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

Complete and detailed signing of the Wild River corridor would be inconsistent with the primitive recreation experience objectives established for Wild Rivers.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - CLASSIFIED RIVER

Provide Wild and Scenic River information at major entrances to the classified river corridor.

Provide interpretive signing throughout the Recreational River corridor to enhance the visitor's experience. Use interpretive signing sparingly within the Wild River corridor to ensure that management is consistent with the primitive recreation experience. In the Wild River corridor limit interpretive signs to trailheads and campgrounds.

Sign hazardous rapids in the Recreational River segment at the put-in/take-out points. Rapids

should also be signed to warn floaters of dangerous conditions ahead.

Signing standards shall be consistent with the recreation opportunity section of this plan.



# SIGN PLAN

## LEGEND



Point of Interest



Information Site



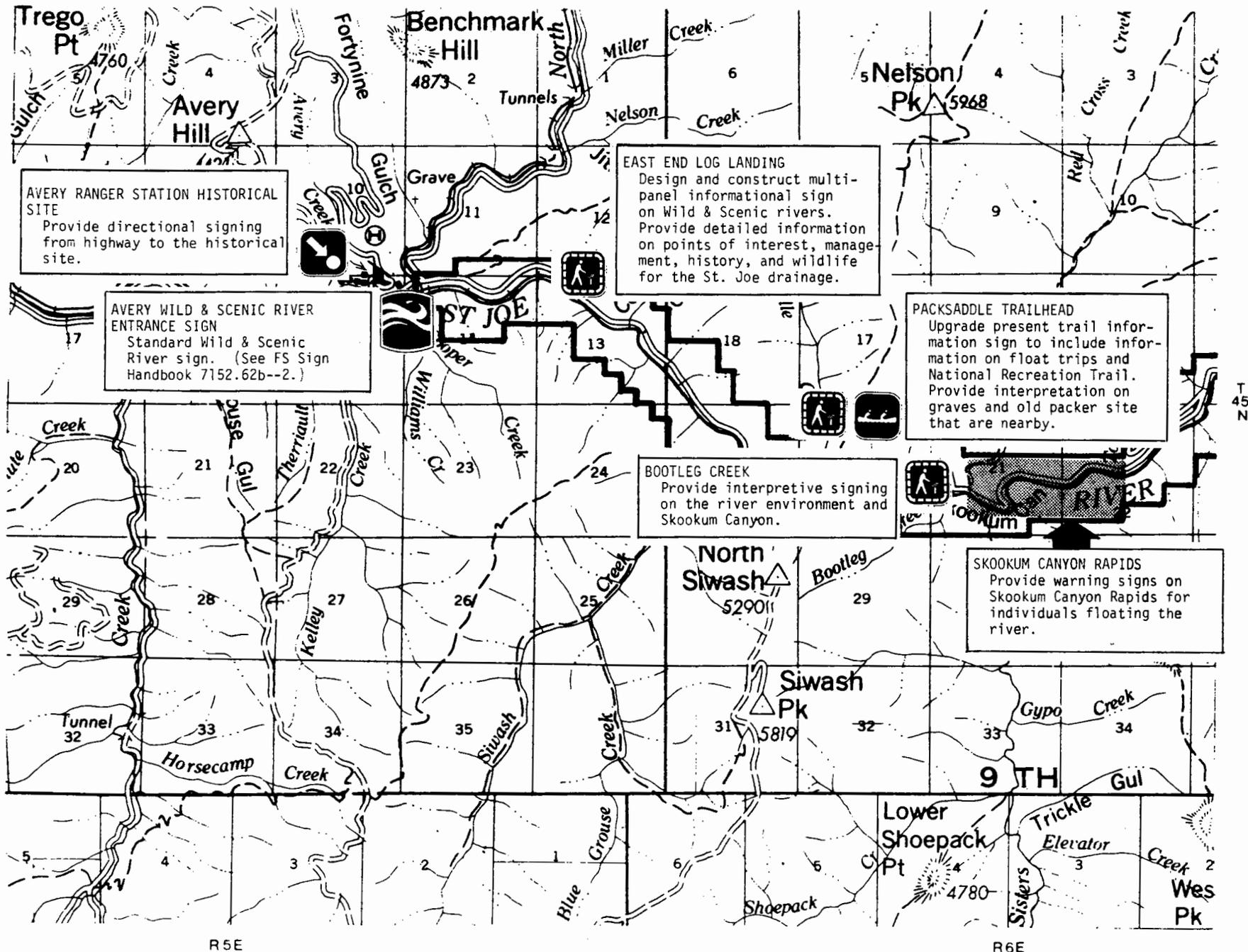
Float Information



Wild & Scenic River Sign



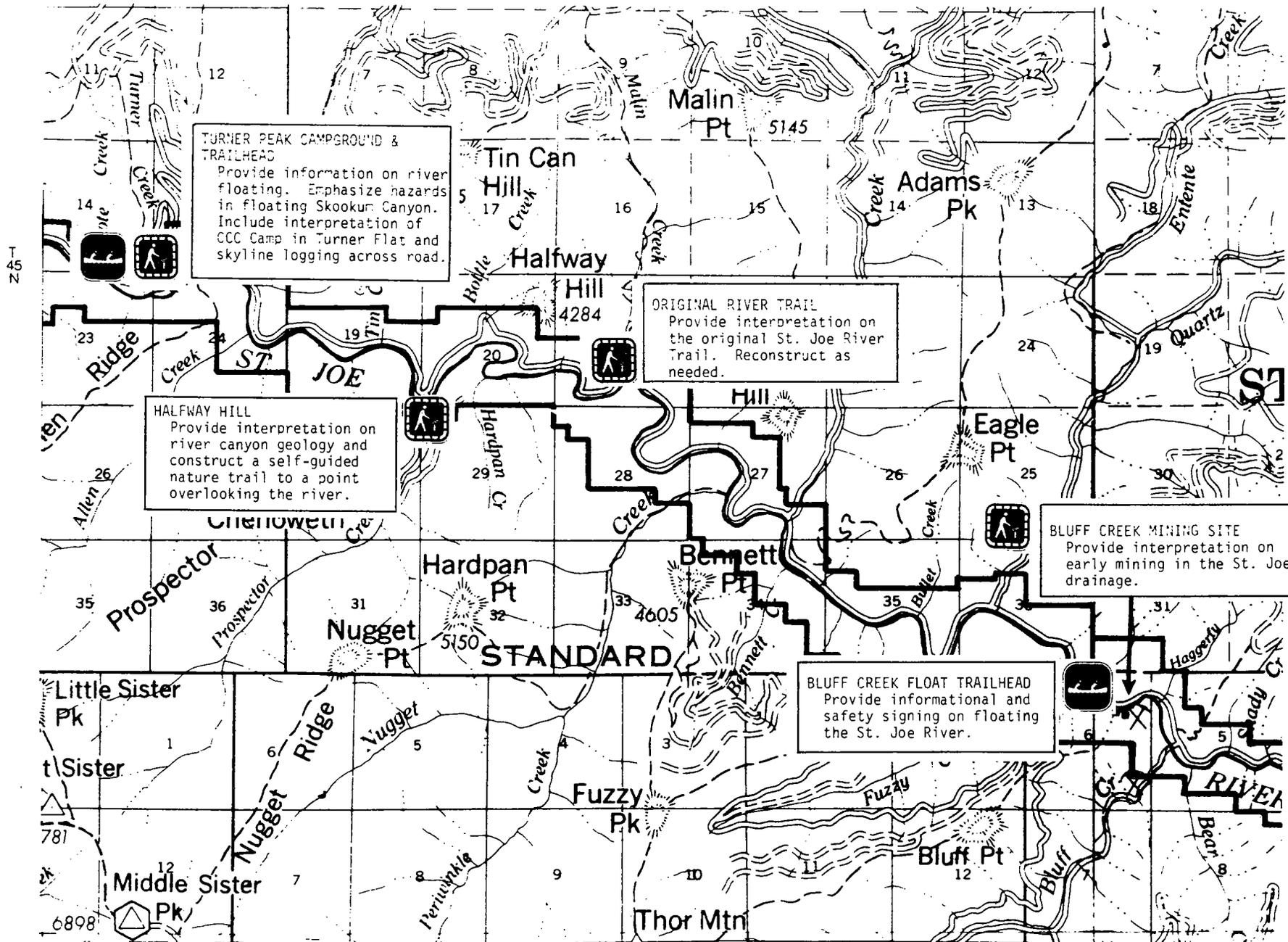
Ranger Station



R5E

R6E

T 45 N



**TURNER PEAK CAMPGROUND & TRAILHEAD**  
 Provide information on river floating. Emphasize hazards in floating Skookum Canyon. Include interpretation of CCC Camp in Turner Flat and skyline logging across road.

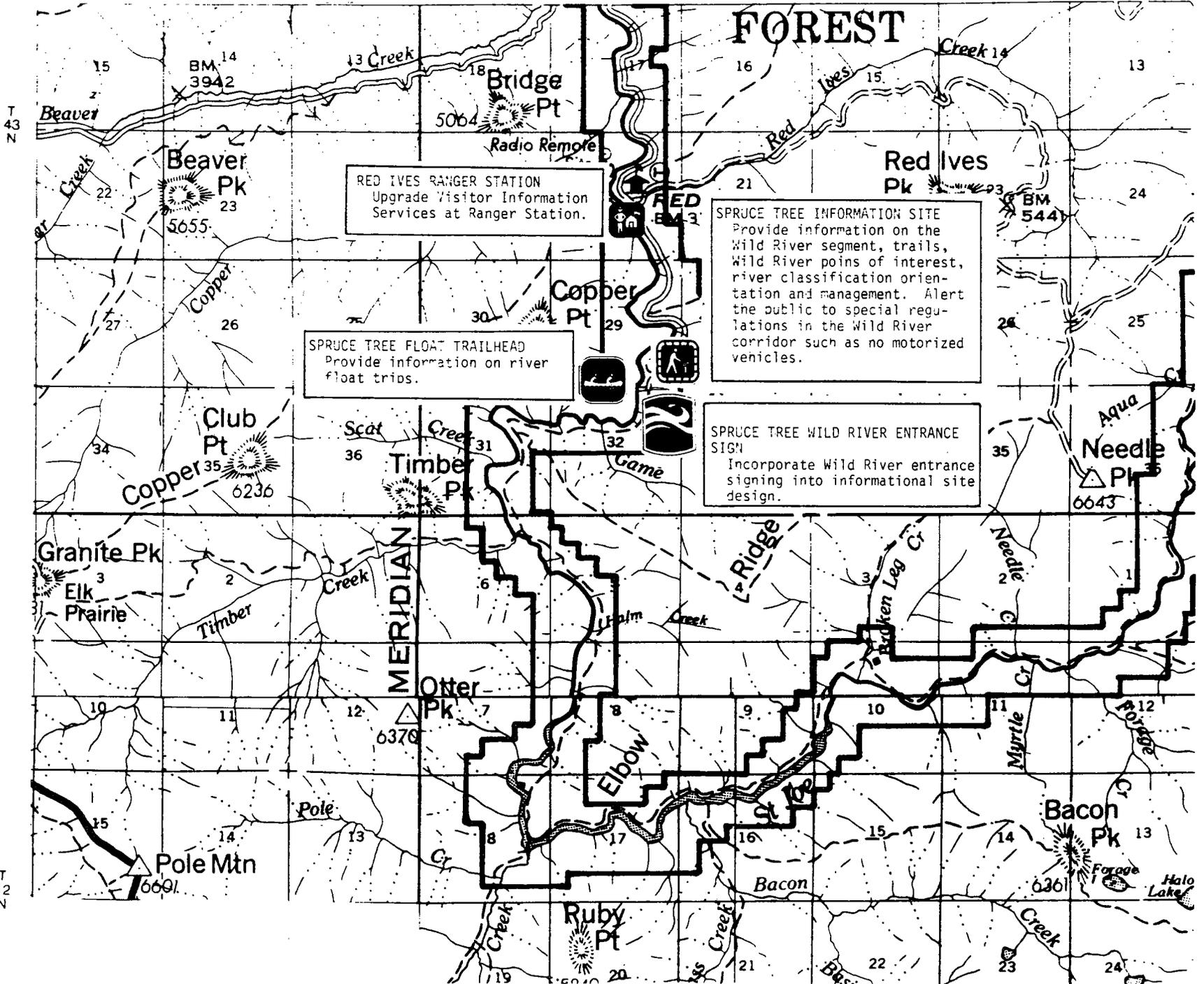
**ORIGINAL RIVER TRAIL**  
 Provide interpretation on the original St. Joe River Trail. Reconstruct as needed.

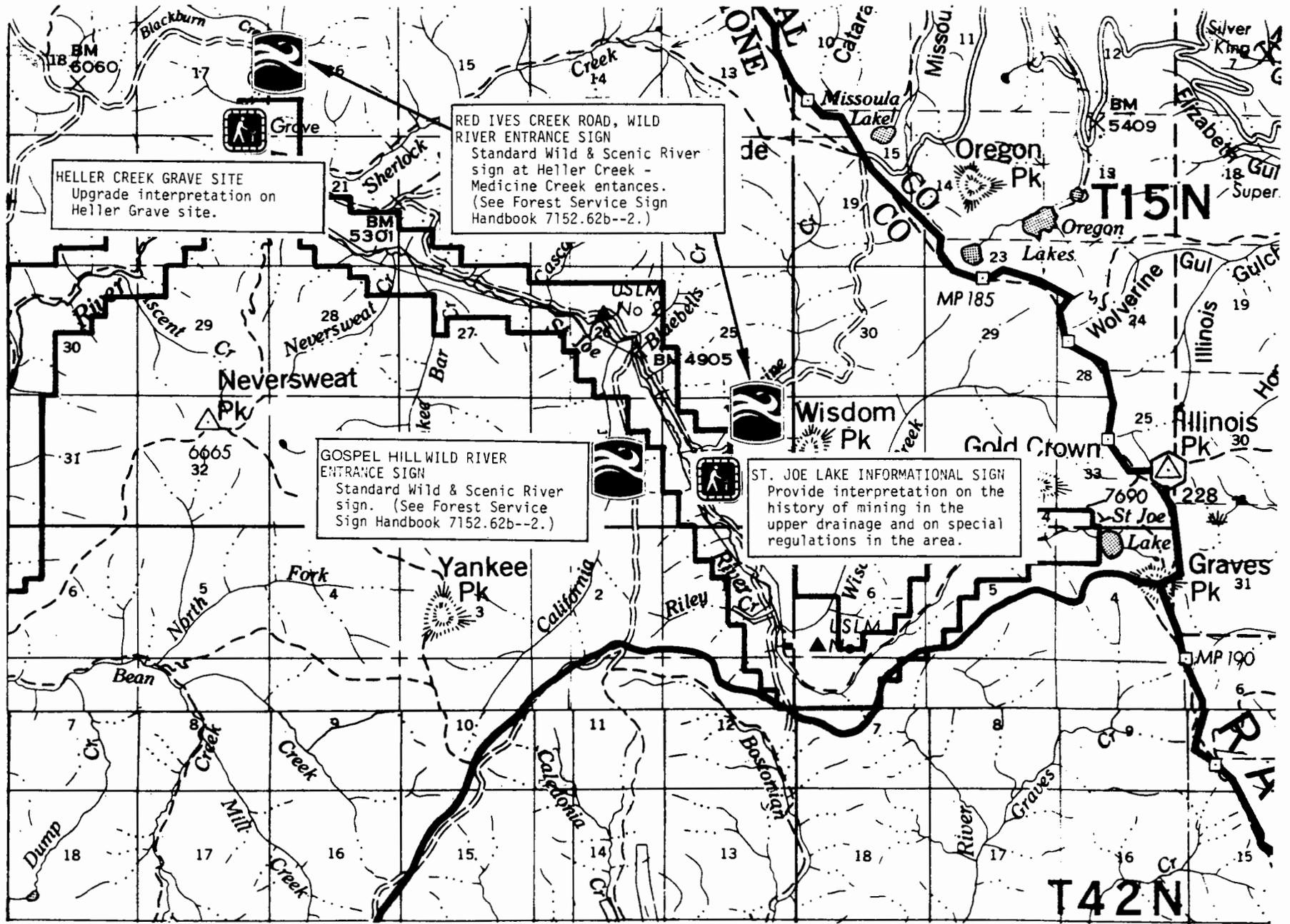
**HALFWAY HILL**  
 Provide interpretation on river canyon geology and construct a self-guided nature trail to a point overlooking the river.

**BLUFF CREEK MINING SITE**  
 Provide interpretation on early mining in the St. Joe drainage.

**BLUFF CREEK FLOAT TRAILHEAD**  
 Provide informational and safety signing on floating the St. Joe River.







R10E

R11E

## VISITOR INFORMATION SERVICES

### SITUATION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

The current Visitor Information Program along the river is low-key and informal. Visitor Information signing is located in Packsaddle and Turner Flat Campgrounds and at Nugget Flat. The Avery Ranger District provides informal campfire presentations during the summer months at Turner Flat Campground.

Recreation information is currently available at Avery and Red Ives Ranger Stations. The river gage readings at Hoyt Flat are published weekly in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests recreation report.

### ASSUMPTIONS - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Visitor Information Services contribute to an enjoyable public visit.

There is a need for accurate information on recreation opportunities along the river corridor.

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - RECREATIONAL RIVER

Provide information on recreation opportunities, facilities, and river flows at the Avery and Red Ives Ranger Stations.

Develop a special edition of the Recreation

Opportunity Guide dealing specifically with the Recreation River corridor. The guide will be available at the St. Maries, Avery, and Red Ives Ranger Stations, as well as the Supervisor's Office in Coeur d'Alene.

Provide manned Visitor Information Services at the Avery Ranger Station Historical Site by the 1981 summer season.

Utilize Recreation Aids to provide information to the public, cleanup of developed and dispersed sites, and enforce regulations along the river corridor.

### SITUATION - WILD RIVER

No printed information exists on recreation opportunities within the Wild River corridor. The St. Joe River float brochure does have a brief description of water conditions between Heller Creek and Spruce Tree Campground.

All other information must be obtained through a personal visit to the Red Ives Ranger Station.

### ASSUMPTIONS - WILD RIVER

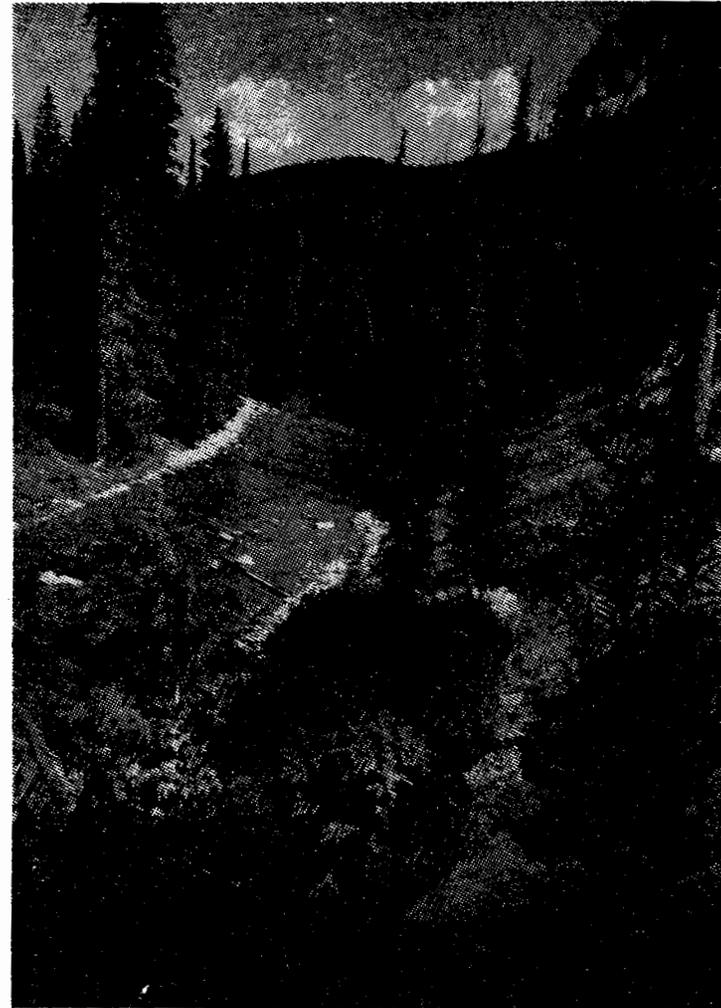
Complete and detailed descriptions of recreational opportunities are inconsistent with the primitive recreation experience objectives established for Wild Rivers.

Users of Wild Rivers do not need nor desire detailed information on recreation opportunities.

#### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION - WILD RIVER

Stress resource protection rather than recreation opportunities in information provided to the public. Explain to the public the primitive recreation experience objectives for Wild Rivers.

Encourage minimum impact on no-trace camping practices among recreation visitors and Forest Service employees.



# BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

From Public Law 95-625 - November 10, 1978.

"The segment above the confluence of the North Fork of the St. Joe River to Spruce Tree Campground, as a recreational river; the segment above Spruce Tree Campground to St. Joe Lake, as a wild river....."

Segment No. 1 - Recreational River Classification includes portions of the lands lying on each side of the St. Joe River and is that exterior line which encompasses the following described areas:

IDAHO

Boise Meridian

T. 45 N., R. 5 E.

sec. 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 2, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 3;

sec. 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 1, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 13, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and the east 1,056 feet of lots 5 and 6, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 45 N., R. 6 E.

sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 14, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 15, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 18, lots 3, 4, and 5, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 19, lots 1 to 9, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 20, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 21, lots 1 to 10, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 22, lots 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 23, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, and N $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 24, lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 44 N., R. 7 E.

sec. 1, E $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 3, and N $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 4, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 45 N., R. 7 E.

sec. 19, lots 2 to 11, inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

- sec. 20, lots 1 to 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
- sec. 21, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
- sec. 27, S $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 1, lots 2 to 9 inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 28, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 7, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 29, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 30, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 34, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 35, lots 1 to 9, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 36, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 43 N., R. 8 E.
- sec. 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 1, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 44 N., R. 8 E.
- sec. 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 5, lot 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 6, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 9, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 10, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 13, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 14, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 15, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 23, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
- sec. 24, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 26, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 36,  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 45 N., R. 8 E.

Unsurveyed, but probably will be when surveyed:

sec. 31,  $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 43 N., R. 9 E.

sec. 6, lots 2 to 7, inclusive,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ , and  
 $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 7, lot 1,  $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 8,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $W\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 17,  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
and  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 20,  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 28,  $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $NW\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 29,  $NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
and  $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 44 N., R. 9 E.

sec. 31, lots 2, 3, and 4,  $SE\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ .

TOTAL ACRES WITHIN RECREATIONAL RIVER (39.7 miles)  
CORRIDOR . . . . . 12,693.34

AVERAGE ACRES PER MILE . . . . . 319.73

Segment No. 2 - Wild River Classification includes portions of the lands lying on each side of the St. Joe River and is that exterior line which encompasses the following described areas:

IDAHO

Boise Meridian

T. 42 N., R. 9 E.

sec. 1, lots 1 and 2,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 2,  $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $S\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 3,  $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 5,  $SW\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 4,  $SW\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ , and  
 $SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 6, lots 1 and 2,  $NE\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 3,  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
and  $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 7,  $E\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
and  $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 8,  $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
and  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

- sec. 9, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
- sec. 10, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 15, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 16, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 17, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ , and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 43 N., R. 9 E.

- sec. 25, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 29, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 31, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
- sec. 36, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 42 N., R. 10 E.

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

- sec. 6, lot 4, the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 5, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 5;

- sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 43 N., R. 10 E.

- sec. 16, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 17, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 19, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 20, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 22, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 25, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 26, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 28, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 29, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 30, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- sec. 31, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;

sec. 35,  $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 36,  $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 42 N., R. 11 E.

sec. 4, lot 4, and the west 422 feet of lot 3;

sec. 5, lots 1, 2, 3, and the  $SE\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 4,  
 $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 6,  $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 7,  $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ .

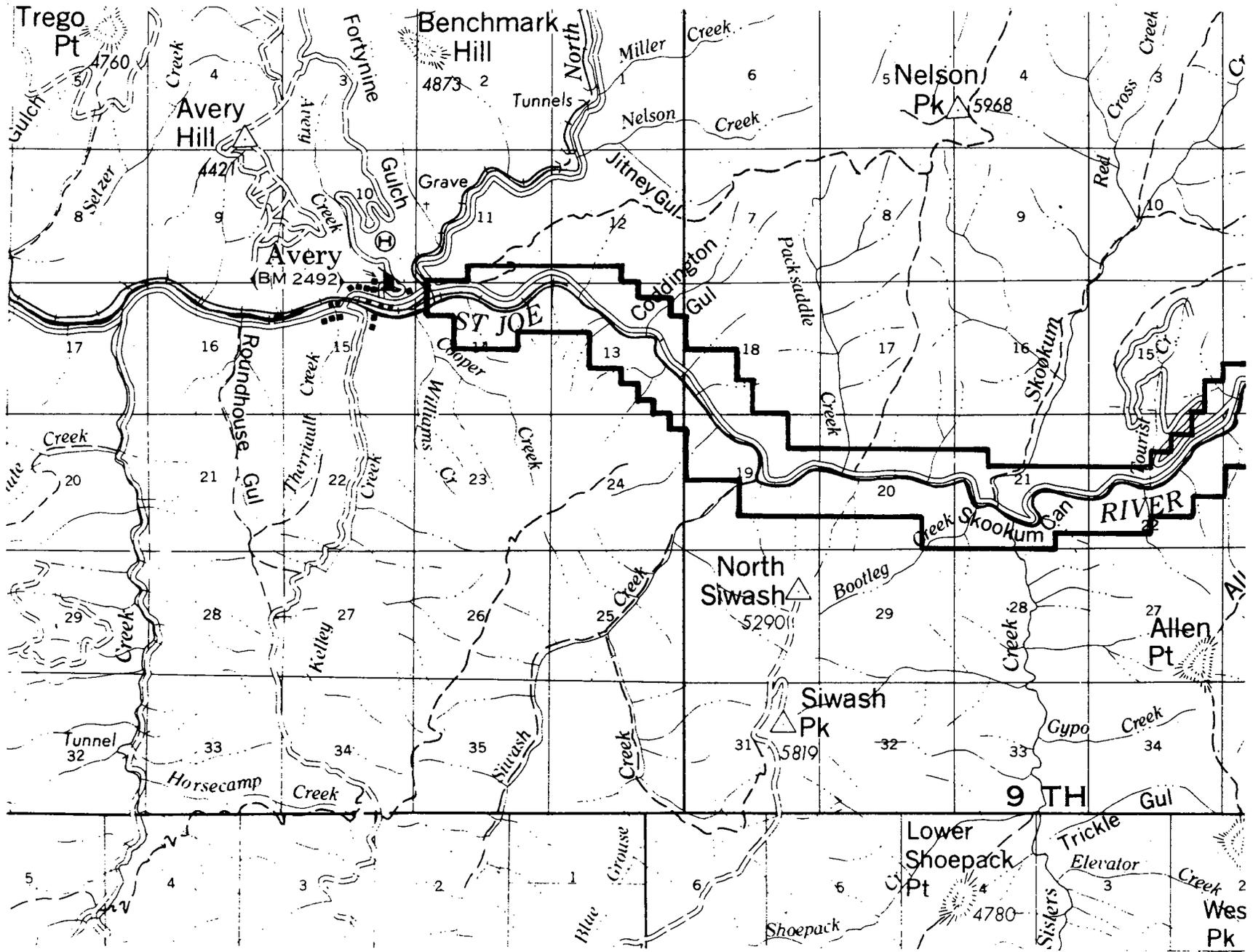
T. 43 N., R. 11 E.

sec. 32,  $S\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

sec. 33,  $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ .

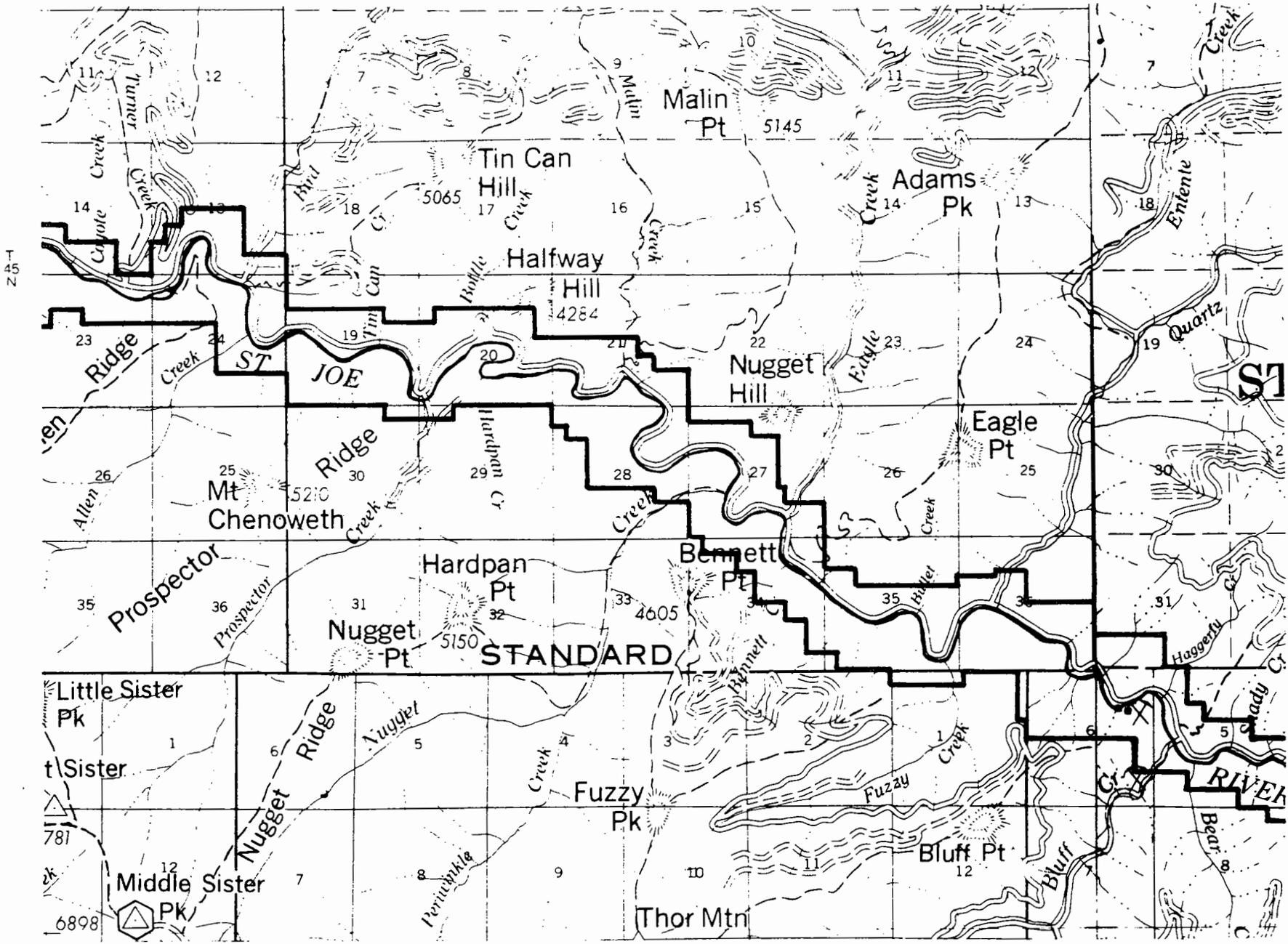
TOTAL ACRES WITHIN WILD RIVER (26.6 miles)  
 CORRIDOR . . . . . 8,164.14

AVERAGE ACRES PER MILE . . . . . 306.92

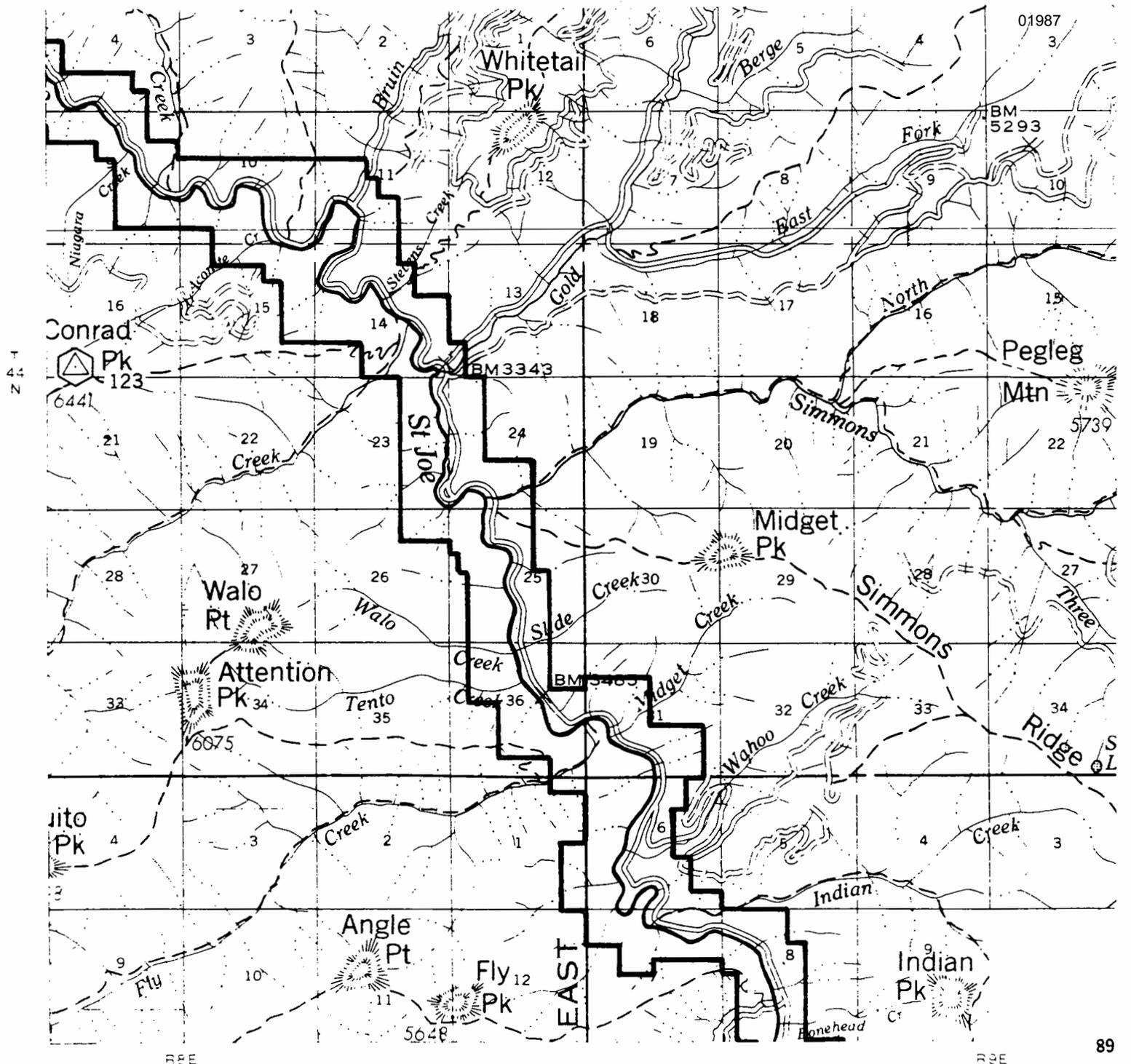


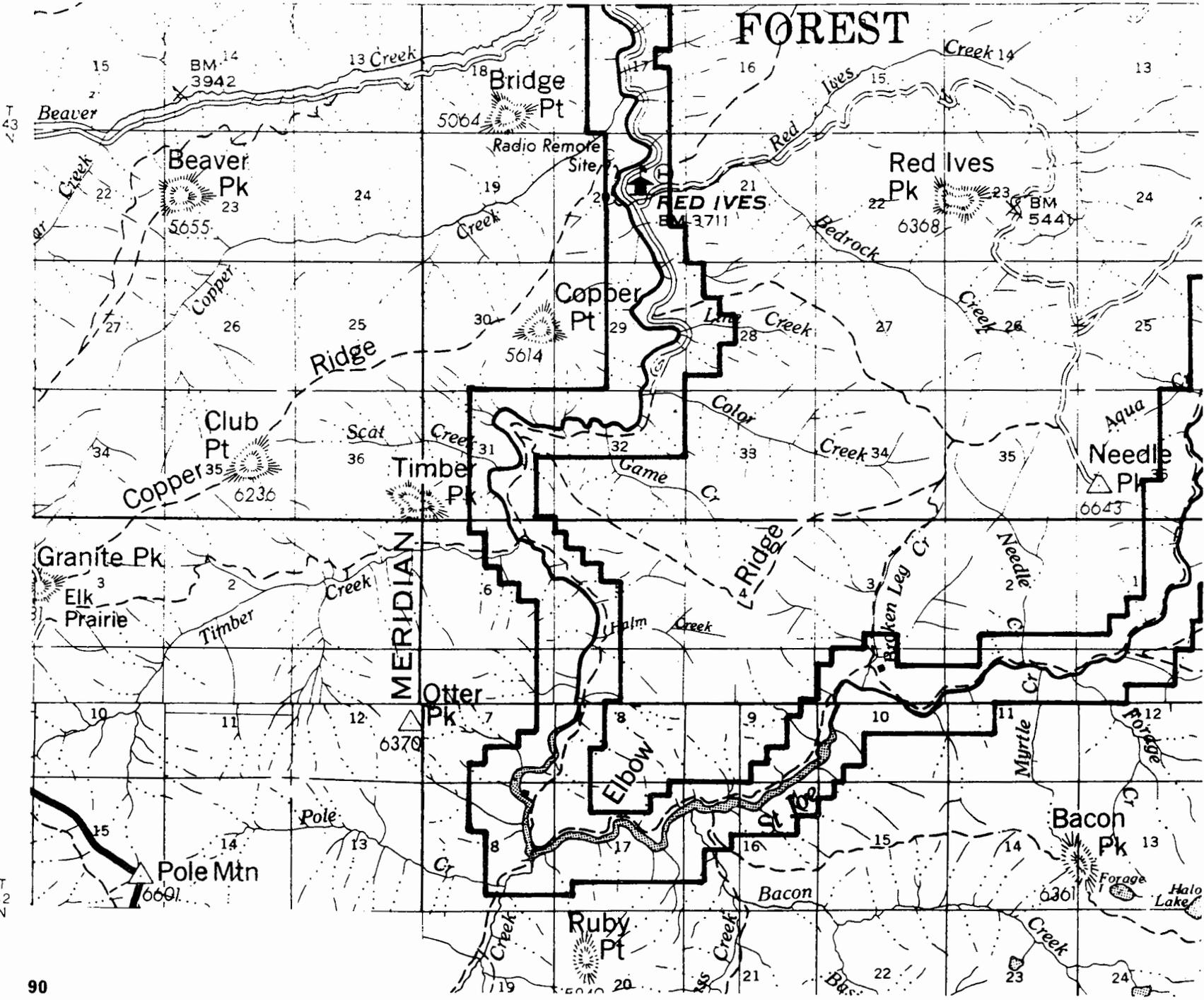
R5E

R6E



R7E





T 43

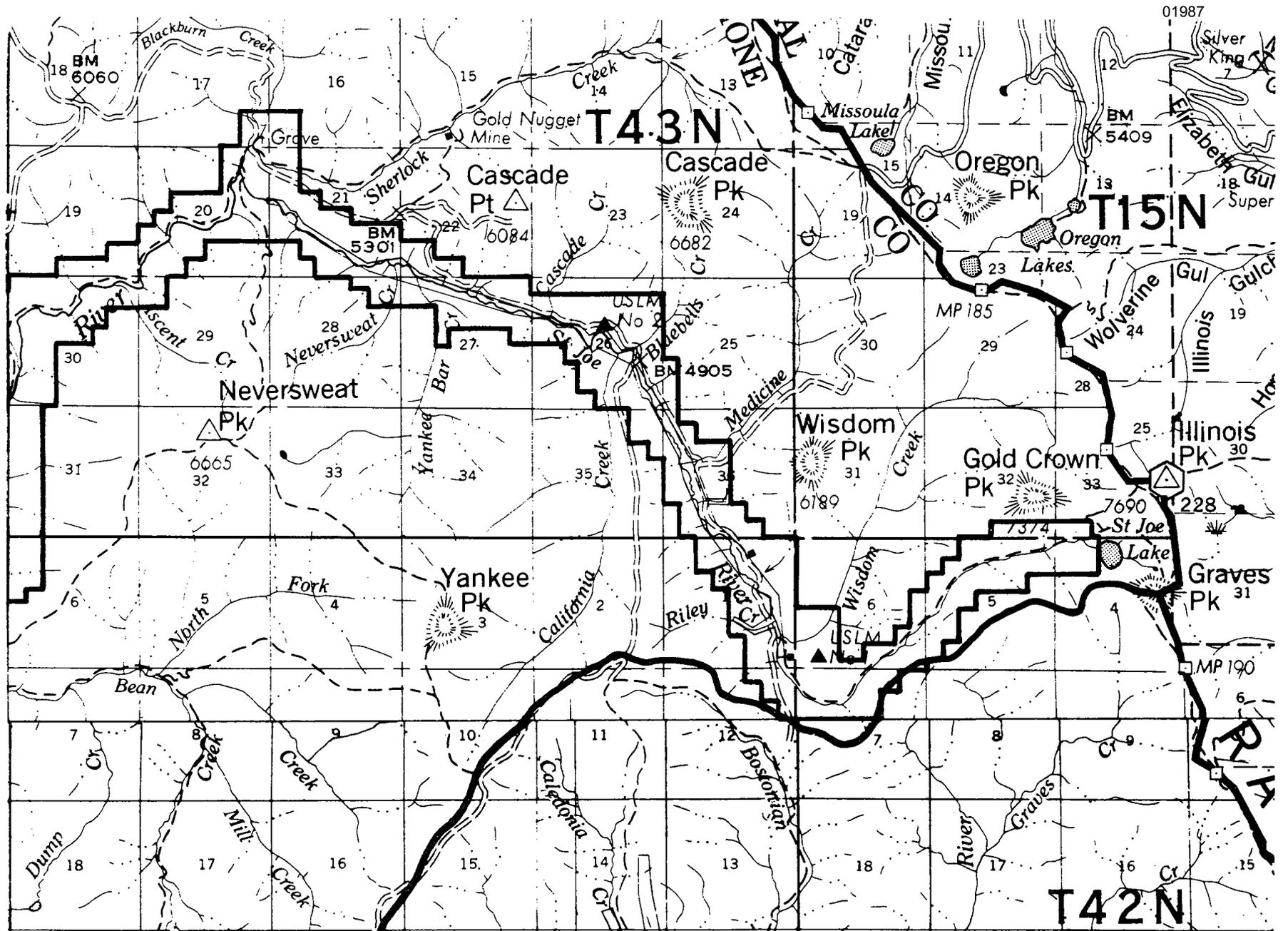
T 42

90

R8E

Vladimir Steblina/Ralph Kizer

R9E



R 10E

R 11E

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## REFERENCES

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# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX A

### Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

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

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

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

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

Sec. 2. (a) The national wild and scenic rivers system shall comprise rivers (i) that are authorized for inclusion therein by Act of Congress, or (ii) that are designated as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by or pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State or States through which they flow, that are to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State or States concerned 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) FEATHER, CALIFORNIA.—The entire Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of its tributary streams one

kilometer south of Beckwourth, California; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(10) CHATTOOGA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA.—The Segment from 0.8 mile below Cashiers Lake in North Carolina to Tugaloo Reservoir, and the West Fork Chattooga River from its junction with Chattooga upstream 7.3 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Proposed Wild and Scenic Chattooga River and Corridor Boundary', dated August 1973; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph (10) [May 10, 1974]: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$2,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$809,000 for development.

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

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

(13) FLATHEAD, MONTANA.—The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence to the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to the Hungry Horse Reservoir, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Flathead Wild and Scenic River Boundary Location' dated February 1976; to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of such Departments or as directed by the President. Action required to be taken under subsection (b) of this section shall be taken within one year from the date of enactment of this

paragraph. For the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$6,719,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

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

(15) OBED, TENNESSEE.—The segment from the western edge of the Catoosa Wildlife Management Area to the confluence with the Emory River; Clear Creek from the Morgan County line to the confluence with the Obed River, Daddys Creek from the Morgan County line to the confluence with the Obed River; and the Emory River from the confluence with the Obed River to the Nemo bridge as generally depicted and classified on the stream classification map dated December 1973. . . .

(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. (16 U.S.C. 1274)

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and submit to the President reports on the suitability or nonsuitability for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress

as potential additions to such system. The President shall report to the Congress his recommendations and proposals with respect to the designation of each such river or section thereof under this Act. Such studies shall be completed and such reports shall be made to the Congress with respect to all rivers named in subparagraphs 5(a) (1) through (27) of this Act no later than October 2, 1978. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers (i) with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, and (ii) which possess the greatest proportion of private lands within their areas. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

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

(b) Before submitting any such report to the President and the Congress, copies of the proposed report shall, unless it was prepared jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, and to the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and, unless the lands proposed to be included in the area are already owned by the United States or have already been authorized for acquisition by Act of Congress, the

Governor of the State or States in which they are located or an officer designated by the Governor to receive the same. Any recommendations or comments on the proposal which the said officials furnish the Secretary or Secretaries who prepared the report within ninety days of the date on which the report is submitted to them, together with the Secretary's or Secretaries' comments thereon, shall be included with the transmittal to the President and the Congress.

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

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

- (1) Allegheny, Pennsylvania: The segment from its mouth to the town of Easy Brady, Pennsylvania.
- (2) Bruneau, Idaho: The entire main stem.
- (3) Buffalo, Tennessee: The entire river.
- (4) Chattooga, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia: The entire river.
- (5) Clarion, Pennsylvania: The segment between Ridgway and its confluence with the Allegheny River.
- (6) Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York: The segment from Hancock, New York, to Matamoras, Pennsylvania.
- (7) Flathead, Montana: The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to Hungry Horse Reservoir.
- (8) Gasconade, Missouri: The entire river.
- (9) Illinois, Oregon: The entire river.
- (10) Little Beaver, Ohio: The segment of the North and Middle Forks of the Little Beaver River in Columbiana County from a point in the vicinity of Negly and Elkton, Ohio, downstream to

a point in the vicinity of East Liverpool, Ohio.

(11) Little Miami, Ohio: That segment of the main stem of the river, exclusive of its tributaries, from a point at the Warren-Clermont County line at Loveland, Ohio, upstream to the sources of Little Miami including North Fork.

(12) Maumee, Ohio and Indiana: The main stem from Perrysburg, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, exclusive of its tributaries in Ohio and inclusive of its tributaries in Indiana.

(13) Missouri, Montana: The segment between Fort Benton and Ryan Island.

(14) Moyie, Idaho: The segment from the Canadian border to its confluence with the Kootenai River.

(15) Obed, Tennessee: The entire river and its tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddys Creek.

(16) Penobscot, Maine: Its east and west branches.

(17) Pere Marquette, Michigan: The entire river.

(18) Pine Creek, Pennsylvania: The segment from Ansonia to Waterville.

(19) Priest, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(20) Rio Grande, Texas: The portion of the river between the west boundary of Hudspeth County and the east boundary of Terrell County on the United States side of the river: *Provided*, That before undertaking any study of this potential scenic river, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine, through the channels of appropriate executive agencies, that Mexico has no objection to its being included among the studies authorized by this Act.

(21) Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin: The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River.

(22) Saint Joe, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(23) Salmon, Idaho: The segment from the town of North Fork to its confluence with the Snake River.

(24) Skagit, Washington: The segment from the town of Mount Vernon to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek; the Cascade River between its mouth and the junction of its North and South Forks; the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Suitttle River from its mouth to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to its junction with Elliott Creek; the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary.

(25) Suwannee, Georgia and Florida: The entire river from its source in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the gulf and the outlying Ichetucknee Springs, Florida.

(26) Upper Iowa, Iowa: The entire river.

(27) Youghiogheny, Maryland and Pennsylvania: The segment from Oakland, Maryland, to the Youghiogheny Reservoir, and from the Youghiogheny Dam downstream to the town of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

(28) American, California: The North Fork from the Cedars to the Auburn Reservoir.

(29) Au Sable, Michigan: The segment downstream from Foot Dam to Oscoda and upstream from Loud Reservoir to its source, including its principal tributaries and excluding Mio and Bamfield Reservoirs.

(30) Big Thompson, Colorado: The segment from its source to the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park.

(31) Cache la Poudre, Colorado: Both forks from their sources to their confluence, thence the Cache la Poudre to the eastern boundary of Roosevelt National Forest.

(32) Cahaba, Alabama: The segment from its junction with United States Highway 31 south of Birmingham downstream to its junction with United States Highway 80 west of Selma.

(33) Clarks Fork, Wyoming: The segment from the Clark's Fork Canyon to the Crandall Creek Bridge.

(34) Colorado, Colorado and Utah: The segment from its confluence with the Dolores River, Utah, upstream to a point 19.5 miles from the Utah-Colorado border in Colorado.

(35) Conejos, Colorado: The three forks from their sources to their confluence, thence the Conejos to its first junction with State Highway 17, excluding Platoro Reservoir.

(36) Elk, Colorado: The segment from its source to Clark.

(37) Encampment, Colorado: The Main Fork and West Fork to their confluence, thence the Encampment to the Colorado-Wyoming border, including the tributaries and headwaters.

(38) Green, Colorado: The entire segment within the State of Colorado.

(39) Gunnison, Colorado: The segment from the upstream (southern) boundary of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument to its confluence with the North Fork.

(40) Illinois, Oklahoma: The segment from Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir upstream to the Arkansas-Oklahoma border, including the Flint and Barren Fork Creeks.

(41) John Day, Oregon: The main stem from Service Creek

Bridge (at river mile 157) downstream to Tumwater Falls (at river mile 10).

(42) Kettle, Minnesota: The entire segment within the State of Minnesota.

(43) Los Pinos, Colorado: The segment from its source, including the tributaries and headwaters within the San Juan Primitive Area, to the northern boundary of the Granite Peak Ranch.

(44) Manistee, Michigan: The entire river from its source to Manistee Lake, including its principal tributaries and excluding Tippy and Hodenpyl Reservoirs.

(45) Nolichucky, Tennessee and North Carolina: The entire main stem.

(46) Owyhee, South Fork, Oregon: The main stem from the Oregon-Idaho border downstream to the Owyhee Reservoir.

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

(48) Shepaug, Connecticut: The entire river.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(56) Dolores, Colorado: The segment of the main stem from Rico upstream to its source, including its headwaters; the West Dolores from its source, including its headwaters, downstream to its confluence with the main stem; and the segment from the

west boundary, section 2, township 38 north, range 16 west, NMPM, below the proposed McPhee Dam, downstream to the Colorado-Utah border, excluding the segment from one mile above Highway 90 to the confluence to the San Miguel River.

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

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

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

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

(3) There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of conducting the studies of the rivers named in subparagraphs (28 through (56) such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$2,175,000.

(c) The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

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

by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved. (16 U.S.C. 1276)

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The head of any Federal department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over any lands or interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress is authorized to transfer to the appropriate secretary jurisdiction over such lands for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Lands acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of agriculture for the 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. (16 U.S.C. 1277)

Sec. 7. (a) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), on or directly affecting any river which is designated in section 3 of this Act as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration. Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its

administration, or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance, and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

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

(i) during the ten-year period following enactment of this Act or for a three complete fiscal year period following any Act of Congress designating any river for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, whichever is later, unless, prior to the expiration of the relevant period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, determine that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and notify the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, including a copy of the study upon which the determination was made, at least one hundred and eighty days while Congress is in session prior to publishing notice to that effect in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That if any Act designating any river or rivers for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system provides a period for the study or studies which exceeds such three complete fiscal year period the period provided for in such Act shall be substituted for the three complete fiscal year period in the provisions of this clause (i); and,

(ii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river the report for which is submitted to the President and the Congress, is necessary for congressional consideration

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

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

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

(d) Nothing in this section with respect to the making of a loan or grant shall apply to grants made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 460l-5 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 1278)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this

subsection shall, among other things, provide safeguards against pollution of the river involved and unnecessary impairment of the scenery within the component in question.

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

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

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

(c) Any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service shall become a part of the national park system, and any such component that is administered by the Secretary through the Fish and Wildlife Service shall become a part of the national wildlife refuge system. The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system or national wildlife system, as the case may be, is administered, and in case of

conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. The Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, may utilize such general statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such general statutory authorities otherwise available to him for recreation and preservation purposes and for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

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

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

Sec. 11. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall encourage and assist the States to consider, in formulating and carrying out their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financing assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), needs and opportunities for establishing State and local wild, scenic and recreational river areas. He shall also, in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), provide technical assistance and advice to, and cooperate with, States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

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

Sec. 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and 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 systems. Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act.

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

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

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

(b) The jurisdiction of the States and the United States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be determined by established principles of law. Under the provisions of this Act, any taking by the United States of a water right which is vested under either State or Federal law at the time such river is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall entitle the owner thereof to just compensation. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) "Free-flowing", as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to authorize,

intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic river system.

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

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

Clearwater, Middle Fork, Idaho, \$2,909,800;  
 Eleven Point, Missouri, \$4,906,500;  
 Feather, Middle Fork, California, \$3,935,700;  
 Rio Grande, New Mexico, \$253,000;  
 Rogue, Oregon, \$12,447,200;  
 St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin, \$11,768,550;  
 Salmon, Middle Fork, Idaho, \$1,237,100; and  
 Wolf, Wisconsin, \$142,150.

(b) The authority to make the appropriations authorized in this section shall expire on June 30, 1979. (16 U.S.C. 1287)

## APPENDIX B

PUBLIC LAW 95-625—NOV. 10, 1978

92 STAT. 3467

Public Law 95-625  
95th Congress

### An Act

To authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho.

Nov. 10, 1978

[S. 791]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

National Parks  
and Recreation  
Act of 1978.

#### SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978".

16 USC 1 note.

Sec. 708. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof:

Boundaries.  
16 USC 1274.

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

Administration.  
Roads and  
bridges, access.

Sand and gravel,  
removal.

Appropriation  
authorization.

## APPENDIX C

Honorable Henry M. Jackson  
 Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources  
 United States Senate  
 Room 3106, Dirksen Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20570

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This information is provided in response to a request at the recent Wallace, Idaho, field hearings on Senate Bill 3052.

An assessment of timber harvest levels from the Recreational River Area of the St. Joe River as a result of classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act indicates little change from present or future management direction.

This statement is based upon an analysis of the management guidelines contained in the Wild and Scenic River Study Report and Final Environmental Statement for the St. Joe River, current multiple use plans for the lands involved, and projected management direction. These guidelines all indicate that aesthetics, water quality, recreation and wildlife habitat are key values within this zone.

The primary difference between the proposed classification and current management guidelines involves the timber land use classification. Under current guidelines the Recreational River Area would be managed as a "special" component of the regulated commercial forest land area. Classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers

Act would result in the Recreational River portion being managed as part of the "unregulated" commercial forest land area; the timber harvest attributable to those acres would become part of the unregulated harvest.

Of the 13,290 acres within the Recreational River Area, about 88 percent (11,700 acres) are commercial forest land. This is approximately 2 percent of the St. Joe National Forest administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Assuming the river corridor is about average in productivity (as compared to the total St. Joe N.F.), this totals about one million board feet of annual allowable harvest being classed as "unregulated."

There are numerous timber management opportunities within the Recreational River Area Zone that will meet the management guidelines. The improvement of the wildlife habitat within the river management zone could yield timber volume. This would be accomplished through periodic harvest of individual stands to create the openings necessary for continued forage production, plus cultural operations in other areas to maintain the necessary cover/forage balance. This timber volume would be available only when harvesting would be needed to improve the wildlife habitat.

The other major opportunity, and a source of more consistent yields, is the salvage of insect infested and diseased trees. This volume can be removed consistent with the restraints of classification from a large portion of the river management zone without degradation of the river

values. We anticipate this may take place on an individual tree-by-tree basis, or in small groups to maintain the natural appearance of the river area. The use of helicopters and long-line skyline logging systems with landings located in small natural openings within the zone, and wintertime operations using more conventional equipment are some of the techniques that will be used to maintain the areas natural appearance. It is consistent with the guidelines for management of the proposed Recreational River portion of the St. Joe River that low water gravel and sand bars be used as temporary landings during the needed harvest operations.

The construction of necessary roads and bridges through the zone for management of adjacent areas offers additional opportunities for salvage of insect and diseased trees. This again can be on an individual or small group basis from those areas within reach of the roadway. The timber harvested by these techniques would be on a periodic case-by-case as needed to meet river management objectives and would be a secondary benefit to the other key values of the river management zone as identified in the study. Because of the unscheduled case-by-case nature of this cutting, it is not possible to quantify any changes in long term harvest volumes.

These management techniques are consistent with the guidelines established for the Recreational River Area of the St. Joe River, and are also consistent with the current management direction

for any major river corridor within the national forest system.

No timber harvest is planned within the proposed Wild River portion of the St. Joe; this is not a change from current management guidelines for that section of the river. The proposed Wild River Area is presently classed as "timber reserved," and will be similarly classed if classified under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Sincerely,

RALPH D. KIZER  
Forest Supervisor