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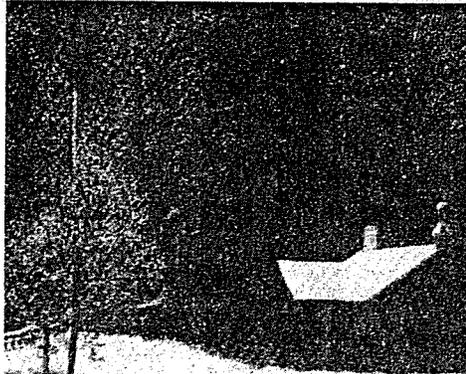
Umatilla National  
Forest and  
Wallowa-Whitman  
National Forest

June 1993



# North Fork of the John Day

## Wild and Scenic River Management Plan



# **MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WILD AND SCENIC RIVER**

Umatilla National Forest  
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest  
U.S.D.A. Forest Service  
Grant, Baker, and Umatilla Counties, Oregon

# MANAGEMENT PLAN

## North Fork John Day Wild and Scenic River

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Introduction

The Oregon Omnibus Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 placed the North Fork John Day River into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system, to be managed according to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. This law required the Forest Service to develop a management plan within three years of designation.

This River Management Plan is accompanied by an Environmental Assessment. The Environmental Assessment provides information about the planning process used and documents the environmental analysis completed by the river planning team. The alternative chosen by the Forest Supervisors from the Environmental Assessment is the basis for the River Management Plan. The Forest Supervisors' decision is in the Decision Notice, which accompanies the Environmental Assessment.

The North Fork John Day River Management Plan will be incorporated into the Forest Plans through an amendment to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan and the Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plans). Any changes to this river plan will be through the Forest planning process or through environmental analyses and amendments to the Forest Plans.

Many terms used in the Act can be confusing. The terms Wild, Scenic, and Recreational apply to river sections. These terms do not define the river. For example, the Recreational section does not mean that it is for recreation. Congress has used these terms to define the level of development along the river. The following are the development levels associated with each term (Sec. 2 (b) of the Act):

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

Scenic river - 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 - 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.

### B. Relationship With Other Plans

Within the river corridor, there is one other special management area with its own specific management objectives: the North Fork John Day Wilderness.

In most cases, the management the two areas are compatible. The goal is to manage for the intent of each area while protecting the other. However, there are times that this may not be possible. In this case, according to Section 10 (b) and (c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the more restrictive provision shall apply. This has been incorporated into the management plan. If conflicts arise between the other management plans and this plan, the more restrictive shall apply.

Within the river corridor, there are threatened and endangered animals. These species fall under the Endangered Species Act. The intent is to manage according to both Acts, with neither taking priority over the other. If conflicts arise that cannot be resolved, then they should be settled by using the more restrictive provisions or more restrictive management plan, if possible. If the conflict is resolved in favor of the Endangered Species Act because of the wording of that Act, then the activity should be modified to best meet the needs of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Private property, both inside and outside the National Forest boundary, is contained within the river corridor. The Forest Service has no regulatory authority over private lands. Private property rights need to be address in any planned activity. More will be said on private property later in this document.

C. Outstandingly Remarkable Values

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that a river be free flowing and possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable values." When the North Fork John Day River was designated Wild and Scenic in 1988, the Congressional Records indicate that scenic, geology, fisheries, and historic, and wildlife values qualified as outstandingly remarkable. Through the resource assessment process (a site-specific assessment of the resource values on the river and part of the Pacific Northwest Region river planning process), the geology outstandingly remarkable (OR) value was dropped. All of the OR values are identified in detail in the Resource Assessment, completed in June of 1991 (Appendix A).

The following is a summary of the outstandingly remarkable values:

**Scenic** - Dominated by a diverse landscape creating high quality natural scenery. Manmade developments have a primitive or historic appearance.

**Recreation** - Provides a combination of recreational activities including hunting, fishing, sight-seeing, horseback riding, hiking, snowmobiling, and camping.

Dispersed camping and developed camping are dominant uses along the river. Other recreation activities include picnicking, mushroom picking, photography, and skiing. Rafts or boats float the river in the spring and are a growing use.

**Fisheries** - Includes the population and habitat of the spring and fall Columbia River chinook salmon, sensitive steelhead and bull trout.

**Wildlife** - Comprises the wildlife population and habitat in the North Fork John Day River corridor, including a variety of species such as, but not limited to, mule deer, elk, and black bear.

Proposed, endangered, threatened, and sensitive (PETS) animal species within the corridor are an important part of the OR value. These include, but are not limited to, the Townsend's big-eared bat, peregrine falcon, and bald eagle.

**Historic** - Tied mainly to gold mining, which started in the 1860's. Earlier settlers' pursuit of this ore makes the area rich in history.

D. How To Use This Plan

This plan is divided into three sections: Introduction, Standards and Guidelines, Implementation, and Appendix.

The chapter on standards and guidelines addresses the management practices that will be used on Federal lands. It also includes actions that will or will not be taken by the Forest Service in the management of the river corridor.

The standards and guidelines will apply to both National Forests unless indicated otherwise. If it applies only to the Wallowa Whitman National Forest it will be followed by W-W. If it applies only the to Umatilla National Forest it will be followed by UMA. If not identified as either W-W or UMA then it applies to both Forests.

The chapter on implementation describes specific management actions that the Forest Service will take as a result of this management plan, describes the budget process, and describes the monitoring process.

## II. STANDARD AND GUIDELINES FOR FEDERAL LANDS

Because this area is managed to meet the intent of two Congressional Acts, as well as other National Forest objectives, these standards and guidelines must be considered in conjunction with the standards and guidelines of other areas involved. These include both the North Fork John Day Wilderness, Scenic Management Areas, and Fish Management Areas. These standards and guidelines should be consulted before the general Forest Plan standards and guidelines. The following is a guide to other management areas (MA) that should be consulted before implementing any projects.

Wild Section (W-W)	Inside Wilderness	See also MA 4	(Wilderness)
	Outside Wilderness	See also MA 6	(Back Country)
Recreational Section (W-W)		See also MA 4	(Wilderness)
		See also MA 12	(Research Nat. Area)
		See also MA 16	(Admin. Sites)
		See also MA 18	(Anadromous Fish Emphasis)
Wild Section (UMA)		See also MA B1	(Wilderness)
Scenic Section (UMA)		See also MA A3	(Viewshed 1)
		See also MA B1	(Wilderness)
		See also MA C1	(Dedicated Old Growth)
		See also MA C3	(Winter Range)
		See also MA C4	(Wildlife)
		See also MA C7	(Special Fish Management)
		See also MA A3	(Viewshed 1)
Recreational Section (UMA)		See also MA A6	(Developed Recreation)
		See also MA C1	(Dedicated Old Growth)
		See also MA C3	(Winter Range)

In case of conflict between the standards and guidelines of these management areas or conflicts between the provisions of the Congressional Acts (Wilderness Act or Wild and Scenic Rivers Act), the more restrictive standard and guideline or provision shall apply.

Because there are threatened and endangered species within the river corridor, the Endangered Species Act is also applicable. This Act shall be coordinated with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to achieve the objectives of both Acts. In any case, any activity that must take place under the Endangered Species Act should be modified, if needed, to best meet the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The following are the standards and guidelines for the management of the North Fork John Day Wild and Scenic River. These apply to Federal lands or identify actions that need to take place off of Federal lands to facilitate the management of the river corridor. The desired future conditions are applicable for the river corridor.

These standards and guidelines follow the same order as in Chapter 4 of the Forest Plans. For each resource that is also an outstandingly remarkable value, a description of desired future condition (DFC) is given.

## A7 or MANAGEMENT AREA 7 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

GOAL	MANAGE CLASSIFIED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS TO APPROPRIATE STANDARDS AS WILD, SCENIC, OR RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS, AS DEFINED BY THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT, PUBLIC LAW 90-542, OCTOBER 2, 1968, AND EXPANDED BY THE OMNIBUS OREGON WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT OF 1988 (PUBLIC LAWS 100-557).
DESCRIPTION	<p>The following river segments were designated by the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 and are managed under this management area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. North Fork John Day River: approximately 54.1 river miles.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Segment 1 From its headwaters in the North Fork John Day Wilderness at section 13, township 8 south, range 36 east, to the North Fork John Day Wilderness boundary. Approximately 3.5 miles. Designation – Wild (W-W)</li><li>Segment 2 From the North Fork John Day Wilderness Boundary to Trail Creek. Approximately 7.5 miles. Designation – Recreational (W-W)</li><li>Segment 3 From Trail Creek to Big Creek. Approximately 24.3 miles. Designation – Wild (UMA)</li><li>Segment 4 From Big Creek to Texas Bar Creek. Approximately 10.5 miles. Designation – Scenic (UMA)</li><li>Segment 5 From Texas Bar Creek to its confluence with Camas Creek. Approximately 8.3 miles. Designation – Recreational (UMA)</li></ol></li></ol>
DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION	Each component of the Wild and Scenic River System will be administered to protect and enhance the values for which the rivers were classified and to provide public use and enjoyment of those values. Emphasis will be given to protecting the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river was designated. Anadromous fisheries, wildlife, aesthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, scientific and other features will be protected.

### WILD RIVERS

Wild rivers, or sections of rivers, will be free of impoundments and continue to be accessible by trail and/or water, and inaccessible by road. The viewing area and shorelines will have an essentially natural appearance. Signs of human activity, including structures or evidence of resource use, will be kept to a minimum or will be inconspicuous. Sections within the Wilderness will be managed as wilderness. The opportunity to interact with a natural environment, with challenges and minimal sights and sounds of other people will be available. There will generally be no use of motorized vehicles. Where a need to regulate use exists, indirect methods will predominate. Outfitters will provide services to people to help them enjoy and interpret the environment.

## SCENIC RIVERS

Scenic rivers, or sections of rivers, will be free of impoundments; shorelines and viewing areas will have a largely natural appearance. Some recreation structures, evidence of timber harvest roads, and other evidence of human activity may be present but will not detract from the near natural appearance and scenic qualities of the immediate environment. A variety of water related recreation opportunities will be available. The river will be accessed in places by road. Motorized use on a few trails within the corridor will occur. There will be very few restrictions on recreation use. Frequency of contact with others will be moderate. On-going activities such as timber harvest, fish habitat improvement, and others may be permitted if outstandingly remarkable values, free-flow and other river-related values are protected and enhanced and adverse effects avoided.

## RECREATIONAL RIVERS

The recreational sections will be free of impoundments and be readily accessible from roads. Some major public use facilities such as developed campgrounds, administrative buildings, bridges, or private residences will remain within the corridor. Although developments, timber harvest, and other activities may occur and be evident near the river, management shall protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values, free-flow and other river-related values. A range of recreational opportunities will be available in which interactions are relatively high and visitors are likely to share their recreational experience with other individuals or groups.

## MANAGEMENT AREAS STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

### GENERAL

Management direction for the river corridor will provide protection in the following ways:

1. Construction of new water impoundments, diversions, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modifications of the North Fork John Day River will generally not be allowed. Under Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the agency must determine whether the proposed water resources project has a "direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established." **Following the regional guidelines, a Section 7 (a) analysis will be completed for any project affecting the flow, bed, or banks of the river.** The outcome of the analysis should clearly demonstrate a compelling need for the project and consistency with achieving the DFC's for it to continue.

Examples of projects that would likely be subject to Section 7(a) analysis include, but are not limited to:

- a. Log removal for recreation user safety;
  - b. Fisheries habitat and watershed enhancement projects;
  - c. Bridge and other roadway construction or reconstruction projects;
  - d. Bank stabilization projects;
  - e. Recreation facilities such as boat ramps, fishing piers, etc.;
  - f. Activities that require a 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers.
2. For any proposed activity affecting free flow in which there will be another Federal agency "assisting by loan, grant, license, or otherwise ...," the responsible official will be the Regional Forester (reference 2354.04e).

3. Outstandingly remarkable values of the river must be protected and enhanced.
4. Management and development of the river and its corridor cannot be modified to the degree that classification would be affected (i.e., classification cannot be changed from Wild to Scenic or Scenic to Recreational).
5. Require bonding for any operation within the river corridor that has the potential to impact a river related value. Bonding would be in an amount no less than the actual cost to the government, assuming work would be contracted out, to correct or mitigate any damage that could reasonably be caused by the operation. This would include, but not be limited to, move-in and move-out costs, heavy equipment costs, operator costs, cost of any materials needed, revegetation costs, hazardous material handling and clean-up (if any quantity of hazardous materials are on site), reclamation costs, and administrative costs.

Some operations have established direction concerning bonding (example might be some mining activities). Some of these may take priority over this management plan. In these cases bonding will be to the maximum needed to protect river values that the established direction may allow.

6. Because this is Congressionally designated area, an environmental assessment will normally be the minimum NEPA documentation for any ground or vegetation disturbing activity. There are few activities that could occur within the river corridor that would not have some effect on one of the OR values, free-flow, or other river related values.

**CONFLICT  
RESOLUTION**

7. If conflicts arise between OR values which cannot be resolved within the direction of the Act or management plan, then they shall be resolved according to the following priorities: (1) Fisheries, (2) Wildlife, (3) Historic, (4) Scenic, and (5) Recreation.

**WILDERNESS**

8. River sections located within the Wilderness will be managed under Wilderness or Wild and Scenic River principles and standards and guidelines, whichever is most restrictive.

**RECREATION**

9. **OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE/DFC** - The desired future condition of the North Fork John Day River recreation OR value will be a combination of dispersed and developed recreation camping outside of the Wild river section. Although parts of the river have an ROS of Roaded Natural, the appearance will be closer to Semiprimitive/Motorized. Developments will not exceed Level 3. Because of the sensitivity of other resources, most recreation facilities will be located off the river, and some activities may need to be controlled. A wide range of recreational activities will take place throughout the year.

Within the Wild section of the river, wilderness management will dictate a Primitive or Semiprimitive recreational setting.

10. River-oriented recreation opportunities may be provided, consistent with maintaining and protecting Wild and Scenic River values.

Use level is well below capacities (both floating and camping) or the level that would threaten the ability to maintain the DFC and it is not expected that use will increase so as to threaten the DFC within the planning horizon. Monitoring of this will be addressed later. If use increases at an unanticipated level, the river manager will re-evaluate the need to establish other direction.

11. River area recreation will be managed according to the following general standards:
  - a. Wild Classification:
    - 1) Manage areas for Primitive or Semiprimitive, using the Wilderness Recreation Spectrum (WRS).
    - 2) Access will be mostly for walk-in or horseback opportunities along Wild segments.
    - 3) No motorized use will be permitted in the Wild segments of the North Fork John Day River. Motorized watercraft will not be allowed on Wild sections of the river.
    - 4) Only rustic recreation facilities and settings may be permitted (development scale 1 or 2).
  - b. Scenic Classification:
    - 1) Manage areas for a Semiprimitive/Nonmotorized or Semiprimitive/Motorized setting.
    - 2) A mix of access types will be available in the Scenic section including open roads, roads closed to motorized use, and walk-in or horseback opportunities in a few remote areas.
    - 3) Motorized vehicles, including off-highway vehicles, may be permitted on designated roads or trails.
    - 4) Recreation developments are permitted but will not exceed development Level 2.
  - c. Recreational Classification:
    - 1) Manage areas for a Roaded Natural setting (or Semiprimitive when overlapped with the Wilderness). However, activities shall be managed towards the Semiprimitive end of Roaded Natural. As you approach the Wild river section, activities shall also be modified to approach a Semiprimitive/Motorized or Semiprimitive/Nonmotorized setting.
    - 2) Road access will be provided to most areas along the Recreational sections.
    - 3) Maintain accessibility for motorized vehicles; off highway vehicle use may be permitted on designated trails.
    - 4) Recreation developments are permitted but will not exceed development Level 3.
12. Permit trail and related facility construction, reconstruction, and maintenance in all classes.

13. Permit outfitter and guide services or other special use permits as they are submitted to achieve desired future condition or if consistent with desired future condition. No need for additional outfitter guides were identified in the planning process.
14. Inventory and monitor dispersed recreation campsites. Close sites which adversely impact OR values. If dispersed sites are closed, then identify areas that could be used for dispersed camping but are not. Evaluate these areas as to why they are not being used and attempt to facilitate their use.
15. Upgrade existing campgrounds. Develop additional recreational facilities in the vicinity of Trough Creek/Texas Bar, North Fork John Day Meadows, and Woods Camp (if acquired). No campground would be developed higher than a Level 3 in the Recreational river segment and Level 2 in the Scenic river corridor.
16. Upgrade existing trailheads.
17. Maintain trails and developments within the Wild river section at a high level, within wilderness guidelines. This will be at a higher level than presently provided.
18. Upgrade existing trails outside of the Wilderness. These trails should provide for a variety of recreational uses. Some trails may need to be designated for specific uses.
19. Continue with the existing travel management plan. Where OR values are threatened, implement closures for specific areas. These may be seasonal or yearly.
20. Restrict river access at critical spawning site and during critical spawning seasons. Develop new access points to encourage use at acceptable sites, having a high priority on acquiring Woods Camp as an access point.
21. Develop interpretive signs, brochures, and turnouts.
22. Develop two recreational mining sites within the corridor. A recreational gold panning site would be located at the North Fork John Day Campground, and a recreational suction dredging/small sluice box site would be located at Gold Dredge Camp. Activities at both sites would allow "in-stream only"; no mining activity would be allowed above the water line. Suction dredge size is restricted to four inch diameter or less to concur with the Oregon State Scenic Waterway management. Recreational mining would be discontinued during critical spawning seasons.
23. Locate sites for "accessible" routes to the river in the vicinity of Woods Camp (if acquired), Desolation Creek, Trough Creek/ Texas Bar.
24. Increase law enforcement during high use periods.
25. **OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE/DFC** - The desired future condition of the North Fork John Day River visual (Scenic) OR value will be dominated by a natural appearing landscape. Activities will be subordinate or unnoticed by recreation users. As time goes by, riparian vegetation will become more abundant as the river system approaches a more pristine state.
26. Manage visual resources to meet standards for each classification as follows:

**VISUAL**

River Classification	Visual Quality Objective
Wild	<u>Preservation</u> is the norm. <u>Retention</u> may be used for some limited recreation facilities outside of the Wilderness.
Scenic	<u>Retention</u> foreground <u>Retention</u> middleground
Recreation	<u>Retention</u> foreground <u>Retention</u> middleground

(See Glossary for description of terms.)

27. Activities within corridors may only repeat form, line, color, and texture which are frequently found in the characteristic landscape. Changes should be of such size, amount, intensity, direction, and pattern that they will not be visually evident in the foreground distance zone and will be visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape in the middleground distance zone.
28. Principles of visual management will be applied so that positive attributes of a managed forest can be enjoyed while negative visual aspects of activities will be minimized.
29. Landscapes containing negative visual elements will be rehabilitated. Landscapes may be enhanced by opening views to distant peaks, unique rock forms, unusual vegetation, or other features of interest.
30. River corridor viewshed management direction was established as part of the river management plan. The "Wild and Scenic River North Fork John Day East and West Viewshed Corridor Plan" completed by Walker and Macy, May 1992, is the river corridor plan developed for the North Fork John Day River.

This viewshed plan specifically identifies the components of the VQO with the use of maps, viewpoints, and computer analysis. It describes the area, Desire Future Condition, management recommendation, mitigation measures, and more accurately refines the VQO's established in the Forest Plan.

31. Other visual management not addressed specifically in the corridor viewshed plan will be managed according to, but not limited to, the National Forest Landscape Management Handbook Vol. 2 Chapter 1, The Visual Management System USDA #462, The Timber Chapter USDA Handbook 559, and Forest Service Manual 2354 (FSM 2354) as well as Forest Plan direction. Conflicts between any of these documents should be resolved by deferring to the more restrictive unless stated otherwise.
32. Locate utility corridors so they will not be visible from river segments.
33. **CULTURAL** OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE/DFC - The desired future condition of the North Fork John Day River cultural (Historic) OR value will employ interpretive and/or

educational programs developed for the river. Specific sites will be identified and protected for this purpose. Past mining activities will be the main emphasis.

34. Direction for management is defined in the Forest Plans, Forest Programmatic Memorandum Of Agreement (PMOA), FSM 2354, and in conference and agreement with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indians. Conflicts between any of these documents will be resolved by deferring to the more restrictive unless stated otherwise.
35. Research and develop an interpretive site concerning mine tailings in the vicinity of Gold Dredge Camp. Incorporate cultural information at campgrounds or other appropriate interpretive sites.

WILDLIFE

36. OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE/DFC - The desired future condition of the North Fork John Day River wildlife OR value will be dominated by good to excellent riparian areas, wildlife travel routes through the river corridor, and good to excellent habitat for cavity nesting birds. A wide variety of birds and mammals will be present within the corridor with occasional sightings of those animals that avoid human activities.
37. Continually monitor for wildlife improvement projects. Prioritize and implement as needed.
38. Dead and down trees and snag habitat will be managed to provide or maintain 100 percent of the potential population level for all primary cavity excavators. The 100 percent level is defined in the Forest Plan.
39. Continue the current motorized restriction for winter range.
40. Implement road or other closures when wildlife harassment is identified as a problem.

FISHERIES

41. OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE/DFC - The desired future condition of the North Fork John Day River fisheries OR value will be dominated by good to excellent fish habitat and water quality. Over time, habitat will improve to a more pristine condition. Populations of bull trout and anadromous fish will increase in order to utilize the habitat available. Improvement projects will eventually correct the damage done to the river by previous dredging and bring the river back to more natural channels, floodplains, and riparian vegetation.
42. Utilize current and additional direction for maintaining (that water quality at the time of river designation or closest estimate) and improving water quality as it relates to fish habitat, including but not limited, to sediment, stream temperature, shading, and large woody debris.
43. Current direction for habitat management is defined in the two existing Forest Plans and FSM 2354.
44. Continually monitor for fisheries enhancement projects. Prioritize and implement as needed. Because of riparian degradation from dispersed campsites, tying horses next to streams, cutting of riparian/stream side trees, mining, and other activities, Peavy Cabin to North Fork Campground and Oriental Creek to Texas Bar are identified as priority areas for enhancement work.

45. Continually monitor, prioritize, and correct sediment source problems. Utilize the North Fork John Day stream survey to identify existing sediment source problems.
46. Gather baseline information through monitoring. This baseline information should include such items as water temperature, sediments, and other water quality factors that affect fish habitat. This will quantify the water quality and fish habitat at the time of the Act or provide the best estimate. Utilize the North Fork John Day stream survey, Soil Conservation Service data, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife data, or other sources to achieve this objective.

Stream flows are an important factor to fish habitat and water quality. There are few diversions on this portion of the river and they were determined to have no or minimal impacts at this time. Any new request to remove water from the river would protect Wild and Scenic River values.

47. Activities will be measured against the above baseline to determine if water quality and the fisheries OR value is being protected.
48. Develop an educational program to inform recreational users, particularly at campgrounds, on the importance of protecting salmon and steelhead spawning beds during the spawning season. Examples may include educating users on the importance of not harassing salmon while spawning or not damaging the willows along the river.
49. Cooperatively work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Umatilla Confederated Tribes concerning fish stocking as it relates to the protection and enhancement of the Fisheries OR value. Protection of Wild river and Wilderness values would be of concern as well as maintaining wild fish runs. This would be an on-going process reviewed annually.
50. Cooperatively work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Umatilla Confederated Tribes concerning fishing seasons, tackle, or take as it relates to the protection and enhancement of the Fisheries OR value. This would be an on-going process reviewed annually.
51. Support the existing mineral withdrawal proposal currently being reviewed by the BLM. This existing proposal is for that portion of the river corridor from North Fork John Day Campground east to the Wilderness boundary.

RANGE

52. Allotment management shall protect the river's free-flow, water quality, and OR values. Allotment management plans shall be modified when grazing practices or other activities allowed within the Allotment Management Plan are found to adversely impact Wild and Scenic river values.
53. The domestic livestock grazing level and management intensity existing prior to designation of the river will be permitted, consistent with free-flow, water quality, and OR values.
54. Development and maintenance of range improvements will be permitted. Range utilization standards, management practices, and improvements will be designed and managed to meet Wild and Scenic and riparian objectives.

## TIMBER

55. In the Wild sections, no commercial timber harvest will occur.
56. In the Scenic and Recreational sections, timber harvest will be permitted on a non-scheduled basis. Standard silvicultural practices and intensities consistent with Scenic and Recreational river objectives are permitted. These may include such things as enhancing visual quality, improving/maintaining forest health, or for public safety.
57. Uneven-aged management will be the preferred and most commonly used silvicultural system; even-aged management techniques may also be used to meet objectives. Scheduling of treatments, timber harvest, logging systems, debris disposal, reforestation, and stand improvement practices will be designed and implemented to accomplish river management objectives.
  - a. Emphasis will be on viewing large diameter trees and multi-age stands; both vertical and horizontal diversity will also to be emphasized. The large tree component should be as dispersed as necessary to give the overall character of large trees to the area. Use the corridor plan by Walker and Macy, 1992 for examples on achieving desired visual characteristics.
  - b. A created opening is defined as an opening developed through management activities where tree heights are less than 20 feet. Created openings will be shaped and blended with the natural terrain.
  - c. Exceptions to created opening size and maximum percentage of openings at one time will be permitted under catastrophic circumstances such as blow down, insect and disease attacks, wildfire, and others. Landscapes will be rehabilitated under these conditions.
  - d. Thinnings and plantings in the foreground will leave irregularly spaced trees. Mixed conifer stand regeneration in foregrounds and middlegrounds will be planned for at least two species with no more than 65 percent in a single species.
58. Allow fuelwood cutting (excluding on site campfires) at designated sites only. Seasonal restrictions will apply. Fuelwood cutting only be designed to meet river management objectives. Examples may include reduction of woody debris to improve visuals or remove hazard trees.

## WATER AND SOIL

59. All dams, diversions, levees, and hydroelectric power facilities are prohibited within the management area.
60. Many of the water quality factor for the North Fork John Day River are above State standards. The standard for which water quality will be measured is the water quality at the time of the Act (1988) or best estimate rather than State standards. Those water quality factors below State standards (Example: temperature in some location) need to be brought up to at least State standards.
61. No human caused action may be undertaken which will result in a reduction of existing water quality or in not meeting State of Oregon water quality standards.
62. Toilet facilities shall be provided where people are concentrated. Where toilets are not provided, the "cat hole" or other appropriate methods for all human waste disposal will be encouraged at least 200 feet from the river. In any case, human body waste shall not be deposited within the high water lines of the river.

MINERALS  
AND ENERGY

63. Subject to valid existing rights, minerals that constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river designated a Wild river are withdrawn from appropriation. On other river sections, through analysis and consideration of all public values, including minerals values, rivers may be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry where appropriate and necessary.
64. Mining of common mineral material is not allowed within the river corridor.
65. The management of river related resources in coordination with the Mining Laws is often confusing for both the mining claimant and the Forest Service. To help facilitate the management of the Wild and Scenic River and the mineral program, the following objectives, standards, and guidelines were established. These are not absolutes and must be tempered with reason, an understanding of the Mining Laws, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and other appropriate direction. These are objectives and guidelines to help administrator understand what level of protection is needed for OR values, what process should be followed to alter these guides, and options available to resolving conflicts.
  - a. For those lands within the river corridor, but outside of an area withdrawn from mineral extraction, the following process would be used:
    1. Work with the mining claimant through the Plan of Operation to meet those objectives, standards, and guidelines needed to protect water quality, free-flow, and OR values. These objectives, standards, and guidelines are listed below as item b.

Because the standards and guidelines are a means to achieve an objective, they are not intended to be mandatory rules. They are to be used as starting points to achieve river objectives within the framework of the mining laws.

2. Work through a district process to modify the standards and guidelines (if needed) to protect the river-related values and objectives. These new standard and guidelines would then be used in the Plan of Operation. Additional standards or guidelines may be proposed by the Forest Service or the mining claimant. The district process, as a minimum, shall include people who are knowledgeable in each of the OR values, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and mining rights.

Approved plans and additional standard and guidelines must be feasible, reasonable and do not materially interfere with uses reasonably incident to prospecting, mining, or processing operations (43 CFR 3710; also PL 167).

3. If conflicts still exist with the Plan of Operations that cannot be resolved, then the District Ranger may deny the Plan of Operation or approve a Plan of Operation that the District Ranger feels is reasonable and feasible. In either case the claimant would then have appeal rights through 36 CFR 215.
4. In addition to the above, use a district process to review all current and proposed operating plans. Incorporate to the extent possible the above guidelines to protect OR values. Modify existing operating plans to provide Wild and Scenic River protection.

- b. The objectives, standards, and guidelines are listed below according to river-related values:
1. Scenic OR value: Protect the Scenic quality of the river at the same standard that applies to other activities within this plan.
    - Utilize the Retention Foreground and Retention Middleground mapping and guidelines found in the "Wild and Scenic North Fork John Day East and West Viewshed Corridor Plan" completed by Walker and Macy, May 1992.
    - Visual management will be according to the two existing Forest Plans, National Forest Landscape Management Handbook Vol. 2 Chapter 1, The Visual Management System USDA #462, The Timber Chapter USDA Handbook 559 and Forest Service Manual 2354 (FSM 2354). Conflicts between any of these documents will be resolved by deferring to the most restrictive unless stated otherwise.
  2. Recreation OR value: Protect all recreation facilities, developed or undeveloped. Provide for quality and safe recreational experiences.
    - No developed recreational facility would be damaged or negatively changed.
    - No undeveloped recreational facility would be damaged or negatively changed.
    - Safety will be provided for all recreational visitors.
    - The quality of the recreational experiences will not be unreasonably altered.
  3. Fisheries OR value: Protect the fisheries habitat and populations at no less than its quality and quantity at the time of the Act. Enhance, without short term losses, the fisheries habitat and populations over time.
    - Within 25 feet of the river's ordinary high water line, any Class I, II, III, IV streams, or any wetlands, no vegetation or ground disturbance will take place.
    - Within 100 feet of the river's ordinary high water line, any Class I, II, or III stream, or any wetlands, no reduction of vegetation that provides shade to any water or wetlands will occur. Ground disturbance will be limited to no more than 10 percent, taking into account existing, past, or planned disturbances. In all cases, best management practices will be used so that the operation reasonably assures that no sediments will reach the river.
    - Within 200 feet of the river's ordinary high water line, any Class I, II, or III stream, or any wetlands, ground disturbance would be limited to no more than 20 percent, taking into account existing, past, or planned disturbances. In all cases, best management practices will be used so that the operation reasonably assures that no sediments will reach the river.

- To measure the disturbance, use the distance from the river being considered, multiplied by the length of area parallel to the river involved. Example: 100 feet (distance from river) X 200 feet (distance being operated in parallel to the river) equals 20,000 X 0.10, which equals 2,000 square feet of disturbance (10 percent) or an area approximately 100 feet by 20 feet.
  - Disturbance will include any action that exposes soils, compacts soils, or displaces soils. An area will be considered disturbed until the impact has recovered to within 10 percent of undisturbed areas. Example: If an area had 100 percent vegetative ground cover, it would need to have 90 percent vegetative ground cover to be recovered.
  - Beyond 200 feet of the river's ordinary high water line, best management practices will be used to reasonably assure that no sediments will reach the river.
  - Reclamation of any disturbed area will be in accordance with the Forest Plan Watershed Standards and Guidelines.
  - Establish an Interdisciplinary Team to review all current and proposed operating plans. Incorporate the above guidelines to protect OR values. Modify existing operating plans to provide Wild and Scenic River protection.
4. Wildlife OR value: Protect and enhance wildlife habitat and populations within and adjacent to the river corridor.
- Protect existing snags, as safety will allow, and other large, woody debris. Snags that need to be felled will be left or moved to an appropriate location.
5. Historic OR value: Protect and enhance the historic OR value which includes past mining activities.
- Protect, through cooperative agreements or withdrawals, those areas needed for interpretation, educations, or preservation. These protected areas will be a representative sample. Other areas will need to be mitigated before operations start.
- c. In addition, suction dredging within the river corridor requires a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Water Discharge Permit (NPDES permit) issued by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. This permits contains the basis guidelines for suction dredging.

For all mining activities, a site-specific reclamation plan will be completed and implemented as soon as possible.

**LANDS AND  
LAND USES**

66. Where opportunities exist, private land within the Wild and Scenic River corridor will be acquired. Acquiring private lands can only be from a willing seller.
67. All Federal land will be retained in public ownership unless it is determined to be in the interest of free-flow, water quality, or the OR values.

68. Acquiring interest in Woods Camp was identified as a specific need in order to facilitate the development of recreation within the river corridor. It will be necessary for river access and campground uses.
69. Where opportunities exist, acquire easement from willing sellers on private land within the Wild and Scenic River corridor. Easements will be for the protection of riparian areas, additional access, and protection of OR values.
70. Nothing in this section precludes the Forest Service from actively pursuing easements when an OR value or other river-related value is about to be or is being threatened or damaged.
71. Wild sections are "Exclusive Areas" for development of new utilities (transmission lines, gas lines, etc.). Scenic and Recreational areas are "Avoidance Areas." Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing right-of-ways.

**TRANSPOR-  
TATION**

72. Existing roads and trails may be operated and maintained in keeping with overall management and river segment objectives.
73. New roads and trails may be permitted, consistent with maintaining and protecting Wild and Scenic River values.
74. Continue the road standards at Level 4 on Road 55 from Hwy 395 to Texas Bar. Continue the road standards at Level 3 on Road 5506 from Texas Bar to milepost 5.9. Continue the road standards at Level 2 on Road 5506 from milepost 5.9 to Big Creek.
75. Sediment sources problems on Roads 55 and 5506 shall to be corrected to protect and enhance the water quality and the fisheries OR value. These sediment source problems are due to the proximity of the road to the river and inadequate drainage.
76. Road 55 has a segment which is narrow and needs to be widened to handle mixed traffic safely. This segment will be reconstructed to correct this concern. This segment is located between Horse Canyon and Juniper Creek.
77. Continue the road standards at Level 5 on Road 73 from North Fork John Day Campground to where the road leaves the river.
78. Increase the road standards to Level 2 on Road 7300380 from Road 73 to Peavy Cabin.
79. Sediment source problems on Road 7300380 shall be corrected to protect water quality and the fisheries OR value. Road reconstruction and/or surfacing may be needed to protect the road and minimize sediments reaching the river.

**FACILITIES**

80. Maintain existing facilities that support Wild and Scenic River management objectives. Fences, gauging stations, and other management facilities may be permitted if there is no major effect on the character of the area. New facilities, including recreation facilities, may be permitted, consistent with maintaining and protecting Wild and Scenic River values.

**FIRE**

81. The fire suppression activities within the Wild Section of the river will adhere to the North Fork John Day Wilderness Fire Plan, when approved. Until the plan is approved,

and in the Scenic and Recreational sections, follow current Forest Service Manual direction for initial attack and extended attack of fires giving high priority to protection of OR values.

The minimum acceptable suppression response to wildfires will be "confine" at FIL 1-2-3, and "contain" for FIL 4 and greater. For moderate to high intensity wildfires, the appropriate suppression response will emphasize a control strategy. Emphasis should be on protecting life and facilities.

82. Wildfire suppression efforts should utilize low impact methods, since use of heavy equipment may require restoration efforts to mitigate visual impacts. An example is the fire suppression standards developed for the Vinegar Hill/Indian Rock Scenic Area.
- FUELS**
83. Prescribed burning will be permitted. Low intensity prescribed fires, producing minimal scorch and rapid recovery, will be the most desirable.
- PESTS**
84. Use integrated pest management (IPM) principles and methods. Prescribed fire may be used to help reduce stocking and conditions favorable to bark beetle and other insects and diseases.
  85. Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten users and/or managed resources. Use suppression methods that minimize site disturbance.
- VEGETATION  
MANAGE-  
MENT**
86. Use fire as a tool to meet vegetation management needs. Fire has a natural role in the management of the river corridor.
  87. As is reasonable, rehab disturbed sites with native species.
  88. Recognize, promote, and enhance qualities which will preserve the ecological corridor.
- PRIVATE  
LANDS**
89. The Oregon Scenic Waterway guidelines and regulations will be used to guide the Forest Service in working with private landowners (Appendix F).
  90. Private land rights are not affected by the Wild and Scenic River designation. The only recreation opportunities that are available on private lands are sightseeing and photography from road right-of-ways, unless permission is obtained from the landowner. Private land rights must be respected.
  91. Essential to river management is the Forest Service's understanding that it does not have regulatory authority over private lands. The Act clearly states that the Forest Service is to assist, advise, and cooperate with landowners to plan, protect, and manage river resources (Sec. 11 (b)(1) of the Act). Forest Service policy, in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, established a process for managing the private lands within the river corridor. This process includes:
    - a. Cooperatively working with landowners to meet the objectives of the Wild and Scenic River as well as to meet the objectives of the landowner.
    - b. Work towards agreed upon solution acceptable to both parties (See Sec. 11 of the Act).

- c. Identifying opportunities and incentives that landowners may employ which would protect and enhance the OR values.
- d. Working through Federal, State, and county laws, regulations, or zoning to protect OR values.
- e. Discuss the alternative of buying/selling an easement to protect the OR values.
- f. Only as a last resort will the Forest Service identifying the need to condemn in order to acquire an easement to protect the OR values.

**MONITORING** 92. Incorporate into the Forest's monitoring plan, the monitoring of implementation of the Wild and Scenic management plan.

**ADJACENCY** 93. For Federal land management, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Sec. 12(a), addresses adjacency. The North Fork John Day Ranger District, and the Baker Ranger District must address impacts to the river corridor during project planning if the project is adjacent to the river corridor. Management of the river corridor must also consider other adjacency concerns at areas where divisions between the Recreational, Scenic, and Wild river segments occur.

Example include, but are not limited to, the viewshed outside the river corridor when considering the Scenic OR value or the tributaries when considering water quality or Fisheries OR values.

**COORDINATION WITH THE OREGON SCENIC WATERWAY PROGRAM** 94. A Memorandum of Understanding shall be developed between the State of Oregon and the Forest Service wherein each party agrees to notify the other of any proposed projects and allow for comments.

95. The above memorandum of understanding shall include as a minimum the following or similar wording: State agencies shall be notified and given an opportunity to review all mining permits applications on National Forest Lands within the river corridor or State Scenic Waterway Corridor to assure coordination of management activities. The State agencies that shall receive notification (unless agreed to otherwise) shall include the Division of State Lands, Department of Geologic and Mineral Industry, Department of Environmental Quality, Water Resource Board, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Parks Department.

96. Conflicts between the Federal designation and the State designation that cannot be resolved then they shall be resolved by deferring to the more restrictive if possible. This applies to federal land only.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION

#### A. Management Actions

The following are management actions identified during the environmental analysis.

##### 1. District Responsibilities

The District, in conjunction with other agencies, will oversee the management of the river, implementation of the management plan, and coordination with the private landowners.

The District, in conjunction with other agencies, will be responsible for maintaining the monitoring file for the visual resource, identifying non-conforming impacts, and developing rehabilitation plans for each site.

The District, in conjunction with other agencies, will be responsible for maintaining the monitoring file for the fisheries resource, identifying impacts, and developing rehabilitation plans for each site.

The District, in conjunction with other agencies, will be responsible for maintaining the monitoring file for the wildlife resource, identifying impacts, and developing rehabilitation plans for each site.

The District, in conjunction with other agencies, will be responsible for maintaining the monitoring file for the cultural resource, identifying impacts, and developing rehabilitation plans for each site.

Responsibility: District Ranger.

Time: The day of the published Decision Notice for all above items.

##### 2. Recreation Projects

Continually monitor dispersed campsites and eliminate those dispersed sites that are adversely impacting OR values. Sites may be left if their impacts can be mitigated.

Upgrade existing campgrounds. In the Recreational river segment development level would be no higher than a Level 3 and in the Scenic river segment the development level would be no higher than a level 2.

Develop additional recreation facilities in the vicinity of Trough Creek/Texas Bar, North Fork John Day Meadows, and Woods Camp. Woods Camp can only be developed if an agreement to purchase the area can be reached.

Upgrade existing trailheads. These trailheads would be upgraded to facilitate appropriate uses.

Upgrade existing trails outside of wilderness to provide for a variety of uses. Because of user conflicts, some trails may be designated for specific uses.

Develop new river access points at Woods Camp (if acquired). Woods Camp can only be developed if an agreement to purchase the area can be reached.

Restrict river access at critical spawning sites during spawning season.

Develop interpretive signs, brochures, and turnouts for OR values.

Develop recreational gold panning site at the North Fork John Day Campground. Develop recreational suction dredging/small sluice box site at Gold Dredge Camp.

Locate a site for "accessible" routes to the river in the vicinity of Woods Camp (if aquired), Desolation Creek, and Trough Creek/Texas Bar.

### 3. Fisheries Water Quality Projects

The "North Fork John Day stream survey was conducted in 1992. However, the report was not completed at the time of this document. The report will identify management recommendations. These recommendations should improve fish habitat at specific locations. Any of the recommendations that are consistent with the river management plan may be implemented after further analysis.

Cooperatively work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Umatilla Confederated Tribe concerning fish stocking as it relates to the protection and enhancement of the Fisheries OR value. Protection of Wild river and Wilderness values would be of concern as well as maintaining wild fish runs. This would be an on-going process reviewed annually.

Cooperatively work with Oregon State Department of Fish and Wildlife and Umatilla Confederated Tribe concerning seasons, tackle, or take as it relates to the protection and enhancement of the Fisheries OR value. This would be an on-going process reviewed annually.

Continually monitor for fisheries enhancement projects. Prioritize and implement as needed. Peavy Cabin to North Fork Campground and Oriental Creek to Texas Bar are identified as priority areas for enhancement work.

Continually monitor, prioritize, and correct sediment source problems. Utilize the North Fork John Day stream survey to identify existing sediment sources.

Gather baseline information through monitoring. This baseline information should include such items as water temperature, sediments, and other water quality factors that affect fish habitat. This will quantify the water quality and fish habitat at the time of the Act or provide the best estimate. Utilize the North Fork John Day stream survey, Soil Conservation Service data, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife data, or other sources to achieve this objective.

Activities will be measured against this baseline to determine if water quality and the Fisheries OR value is being protected.

Develop an educational program to inform recreational users, particularly at the campgrounds, on the importance of protecting salmon and steelhead spawning beds during the spawning season. Example may include educating user on the importance of not harassing salmon while spawning or not damaging the willows along the river.

4. Cultural Resources

Research and develop an interpretive site concerning mine tailings in the vicinity of Gold Dredge Camp.

5. Transportation

Correct sediment source problems on Roads 55 and 5506 to protect and enhance the water quality and the Fisheries OR value. These sediment source problems are due to the proximity of the road to the river and inadequate drainage.

Road 55 has a stretch which is narrow and needs to be widened to safely handle mixed traffic. This stretch would be reconstructed to correct this concern.

Increase the road standards to Level 2 on Road 7300380 from Road 73 to Peavy Cabin.

Correct sediment source problems on Road 7300380 to protect water quality and the Fisheries OR value. Road reconstruction and/or surfacing may be needed to protect the road and minimize sediments reaching the river.

6. Mineral

Implement process for updating and completing Plan of Operations.

7. Wildlife

Monitor for wildlife improvement projects. Prioritize and implement as needed.

8. Coordination with the Oregon Scenic Waterway

Develop a Memorandum of Understanding with the State of Oregon concerning communication and cooperation for the river corridor.

B. Monitoring

1. Forest Level

Monitoring of this plan will be incorporated into the Forest's monitoring process. The standard and guides will be incorporated into the Forest monitoring checklist.

2. District Level

The District, in conjunction with other agencies, will be responsible for evaluating each project within the river corridor or adjacent to the river corridor for compliance with the standards and guidelines.

The District is also responsible for an annual report concerning the Wild and Scenic River, as directed by the Forest monitoring plan. This report will include a discussion on the condition and changes, if any, for each of the OR values. The following are threshold limits for each OR value:

- a. Scenic: No additional adverse impacts. All activities meet Retention and Preservation VQO.

- b. Recreation: An mix of dispersed and developed camping is available. Each of the ROS classes identified in the management plan for the river sections are maintained.
- c. Wildlife: No reduction of PETS species habitat or populations. No reduction of big game species habitat related to management activities.
- d. Fisheries: No reduction of fish habitat or no reduction in PETS fish species related to management activities.
- e. Historic/Prehistoric: No damage to cultural sites.

3. Water Quality Monitoring

Monitoring water quality is an important element in managing the National Wild and Scenic River system. Five monitoring points are recommended along the North Fork John Day River. Only through cooperative agreements, use of volunteers, and other creative means can this part of the monitoring program be accomplished. The following are the preferred locations for the monitoring points and possible cooperative parties or organization:

- 1. Peavy Cabin -- Snowmobile Club, Fishing Clubs, or Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- 2. North Fork John Day Campground -- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Campground Host, or Snowmobile Club.
- 3. Oriental Campground -- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Umatilla Confederated Tribe, Snowmobile Club.
- 4. Texas Bar -- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Umatilla Confederated Tribe, or Snowmobile Club.
- 5. Dale Work Center -- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Umatilla confederated Tribe, Snowmobile Club, Fishing Club, or resident at Dale.

Monitoring will be of simple parameters that will give an indication of whether more intense monitoring is needed. This will include, but is not limited to, temperature, dissolved oxygen, sediments, PH, and nitrates. Simple kits exist that are capable of monitoring this information.

The District Ranger will be responsible for establishing this monitoring program. Although this monitoring is dependent on funding and assistance, a target time for having all monitoring stations in place is two years.

C. Budget

1. Budget Process

Each year the District and Forest will provide out year budget request. The following outlines the budget process for all resources. Those dollars identified here are estimates at the time of development of this management plan. Each year the District's and Forest's will submit a more detailed budget.

1. Recreation Facilities Operation and Maintenance

Include the funds necessary to operate and maintain all *existing* recreation facilities.

\$27,000.00 per year

As a separate line item, indicate funding needs associated with *planned* recreation construction as identified in the River Management Plan. The dollars for plan, feasibility, survey/design, and construction should be identified in the Regional capital investment or challenge cost share program.

\$212,000.00 total

FY 94: \$18,500

FY 95: \$34,500

FY 96: \$39,500

FY 97: \$119,500

2. Roads

Include the funds necessary to maintain *existing* single-purpose recreation roads such as access to campgrounds, picnic sites, boat ramps, etc.

\$1,000 per year

Include as a separate line item, the funds necessary to maintain multi-purpose roads open to the public.

\$23,000 per year

As a separate line item, indicate funding needs associated with *planned* recreation road construction/reconstruction as identified in River Management Plan. The dollars for plan, survey/design, and construction/reconstruction should be identified in the Regional capital investment program.

\$856,000 for Road 55

\$603,000 for Road 5506

\$100,000 for Road 7300380

3. Trails

Include the funds necessary to maintain *existing* trail systems.

\$15,000 per year

As a separate line item, indicate funding needs associated with *planned* trail construction/reconstruction as identified in River Management Plan. The dollars for plan, survey/design, and construction/reconstruction should be identified in the Regional capital investment program.

\$75,000 total

4. Forest Service Administration

*Recreation*

This section would include all recreation funds needed to administer the river corridor including :

- a. river-related outfitter guide permit administration
- b. river-related special use administration (e.g. river events)
- c. river-patrol (salary, equipment, supplies excluding vehicles)
- d. river-related information/education programs
- e. easement administration
- f. interpretive activities
- g. vehicular support (cost for vehicles and boat operation and maintenance). Identify acquisition or replacement cost as separate line item.

\$10,000.00 per year

*Resource Managemet*

This section should include funds needed from other resource programs to administer the river corridor. For example, indicate resource areas such as range, fish, wildlife, vegetation, etc. as separate line items.

Fisheries	\$8,700.00 per year
	\$56,000 total project cost
Wildlife	\$9,000 per year
Cultural	\$5,000 per year

5. Cooperative Agreements

Include costs to maintain river-related cooperative agreements such as for law enforcement (with local sheriff, recue agency, etc.), support to county and/or other public and private entities. Identify each cooperator by name and indicate funding needs as a separate line item.

\$1,000 per year

6. Management Plan Revision

Include costs associated with revisions of river management plans including amendment to the Forest Plan.

None identified at this time.

7. Special Studies as Scheduled in Management Plan

Include special studies s identified in the river management plan. Special studies might include user survey, water quality/quantity survey/analysis, etc.

No dollars identified at this time.

8. Acquisition

Indicate as a separate line items the funds estimated for easement acquisition and fee title purchase. This information should be coincident with general direction from the river management plan and for purchases likely to be completed; i.e., not speculative proposals. (Note easement administration is included in Forest Service administration, item 4.

\$35,000 total

9. Monitoring

Include costs of monitoring program as detailed in the river management plan. Separate monitoring elements by resource area such as water, recreation, fisheries, ect. Provide via separate line or footnote one time costs for acquisition of equipment.

Water Quality	\$6,000 per year
	\$10,000 for equipment