

Mt. Hood Wild and Scenic Rivers Planning Scoping Packet

Mt. Hood National Forest (the Forest) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Northwest Oregon District are proposing to adopt a comprehensive river management plan for nine rivers. In 2009, nine rivers and streams on the Mt. Hood National Forest were designated as additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in the [Omnibus Public Land Management Act](#) (123 Stat. 991, P.L. 111-11). One river, South Fork Clackamas, crosses both National Forest System and BLM lands. The Omnibus Act designated 81 miles of wild and scenic rivers across the Forest on the Barlow, Hood River, Clackamas, and Zigzag Ranger Districts and on BLM Northwest Oregon District. These designated rivers include the Collawash River, Eagle Creek, East Fork Hood River, Fifteenmile Creek, Fish Creek, Middle Fork Hood River, South Fork Clackamas River, South Fork Roaring River, and Zigzag River.

An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists has developed a proposed action to address the purpose and need and requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as outlined in the following sections. We also have developed a [story map](#) that utilize ArcGIS Online software to help display some of the information in this letter, including the proposed final boundaries, in an interactive-map format.

Background

Wild and Scenic River Designations

Congress passed the Omnibus Act “to designate certain land as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to authorize certain programs and activities in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes” (Public Law 111-11). The Omnibus Act added over 124,000 acres of wilderness, designated nine wild and scenic river segments, designated the Mt. Hood National Recreation Area, and designated several special resource management areas on the Forest. Three wild and scenic rivers were designated on BLM lands. The designated wild and scenic river segments are summarized in Table 1.

These segments were classified as wild, recreational and scenic by Congress. As described in Section 2(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (the Act), these classifications are defined as follows.

- **Wild River:** A river or segment of a river that is 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:** A river or segment of a river that is free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
- **Recreational River:** A river or segment of a river that is readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Mapping Adjustments

Segment lengths identified in the legislation were based on the eligibility study conducted as part of the analysis for the Mt. Hood Land and Resource Management Plan (1990). In some cases, the legislation

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was imprecise about starting or ending points. Between the initial inventory of eligible river segments and now, more accurate information became available on the length of river segments. Based on current Geographic Information System analysis, the following corrections have been made (Table 1). The corrected miles are used throughout all planning documents for this project.

Table 1. Description and classification of wild, scenic, and recreational river segments designated by the Omnibus Act of 2009

Designated Segment	Description	Classification	Legislated Miles	Corrected Miles	Changes in Miles
Collawash River	Segment 1: Headwaters of the East Fork Collawash River to Buckeye Creek	Scenic	11.0	12.9	↑1.9
Collawash River	Segment 2: Buckeye Creek to Clackamas River	Recreational	6.8	6.9	↑0.1
Eagle Creek	Headwaters to the Mount Hood National Forest boundary	Wild	8.3	8.4	↑0.1
East Fork Hood River	Oregon State Highway 35 to the Mount Hood National Forest boundary	Recreational	13.5	14.1	↑0.7
Fifteenmile Creek	Segment 1: Source at Senecal Spring to the Badger Creek Wilderness boundary	Wild	2.6	2.6	0
Fifteenmile Creek	Segment 2: Badger Creek Wilderness boundary to the point 0.4 miles downstream	Scenic	0.4	0.8	↑0.4
Fifteenmile Creek	Segment 3: Point 0.4 miles downstream of the wilderness boundary to the western edge of T2S, R12E, Sec. 20	Wild	7.9	7.4	↓0.5
Fifteenmile Creek	Segment 4: Western edge of T2S, R12E, Sec. 20 to the southern edge of the NW quarter of the NW quarter of T2S, R12E, Sec. 20	Scenic	0.2	0.3	↑0.1
Fish Creek	Headwaters to the confluence with the Clackamas River	Recreational	13.5	13.6	↑0.1
Middle Fork Hood River	Confluence of Clear and Coe Branches to the North section line of section 11, T1S, R9E, Sec. 11	Scenic	3.7	3.7	0
South Fork Clackamas River	Confluence with the East Fork of the South Fork Clackamas to its confluence with the Clackamas River	Wild	4.2	4.3	↑0.1
South Fork Roaring River	Headwaters to its confluence with Roaring River	Wild	4.6	4.7	↑0.1
Zigzag River	Headwaters to the Mount Hood Wilderness Boundary	Wild	4.3	4.7	↑0.4

↑ - Increase in miles

↓ - Decrease in miles

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Rivers designated by the Act possess outstandingly remarkable values that may include one or more of the following: “scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values” (Section 1(b)). In order to be assessed as outstandingly remarkable, a river-related value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale. Dictionary definitions of the words “unique” and “rare” indicate that such a value would be one that is a conspicuous example from among a number of similar values that are themselves uncommon or extraordinary. Outstandingly remarkable values were identified for each of these designated segments using a set of evaluation criteria and public involvement, which is described in the [River Values Report](#). The outstandingly remarkable values for each river form the basis of the proposed action and are summarized here.

Collawash River

Geology and fisheries are outstandingly remarkable values for segments 1 and 2 of the Collawash River. These wild and scenic river segments include the full suite of native species; Endangered Species Act-listed fish and their critical habitat are present as well. Geology/hydrology include large, deep-seated earthflows that are very active. They are regionally significant providing textbook examples easily observable as you travel through the area. Botany and recreation are outstandingly remarkable values for segment 1. High quality habitat for cold water corydalis, a Forest Service sensitive species that is critically imperiled in Oregon, make segment 1 outstandingly remarkable from a botanical standpoint. Recreation is an outstandingly remarkable value because it provides a unique and challenging experience for kayakers.

Eagle Creek

Recreation and botany are the outstandingly remarkable values for Eagle Creek. The river is very popular with the local equestrian communities and they have a special interest in the area. Equestrian trail use along the river is a unique characteristic, especially as an easy trail. Equestrian trails of this caliber are limited within the region of comparison; as such, people are willing to travel long distances for this experience. In addition, quality habitat for cold water corydalis, a Forest Service sensitive species that is critically imperiled in Oregon, within the Eagle Creek corridor make it outstandingly remarkable from a botanical standpoint.

East Fork Hood River

Wildlife, recreation and botany are the outstandingly remarkable values for East Fork Hood River. The wild and scenic river corridor provides a critical travel (migration) corridor for deer and elk between winter and calving seasons. The corridor also provides habitat for the Harlequin Duck; this population is one of the largest on the Forest, potentially due to its proximity to the Columbia River and good quality connectivity to wintering grounds in the Pacific Ocean. Lastly, the corridor provides diversity of wildlife species, including threatened species, because of habitat quality within the wild and scenic river corridor. Recreation is an outstandingly remarkable value because of low impact recreation opportunities and unique whitewater opportunities. Botany is an outstandingly remarkable value because of the rare and uncommon plants that occupy the corridor, particularly the violet suksdorfia.

Fifteenmile Creek

Wildlife is an outstandingly remarkable value for all four segments of Fifteenmile Creek. The wild and scenic river corridor provides a wide diversity of wildlife habitat types; much of this diversity is rare within the region of comparison. Its diversity is due to the elevation changes within the corridor and creek itself. Recreation is an outstandingly remarkable value for segments 2 and 3. These segments overlap with the Fifteenmile National Recreation Area, which was designated to provide protection, preservation, and enhancement of recreational, ecological, scenic, cultural, watershed, and fish and wildlife values, and is popular with mountain bikers. Historical resources are another outstandingly remarkable value for segment 3. This segment includes transportation routes that owe their location to the creek, and could be spurs of the Historic Barlow Road. Lastly, fisheries is an outstandingly remarkable value for segments 3 and 4. The headwaters are some of the best habitat within the subwatershed, providing habitat for the mid-Columbia steelhead, one of the few remaining wild runs with little hatchery introgression.

Fish Creek

Fisheries is the outstandingly remarkable value for Fish Creek. Fish Creek supports diverse fisheries populations, including wild and native species, and threatened and sensitive species. Fisheries habitat within the wild and scenic corridor is moving towards exceptional habitat based on the large-scale road decommissioning that occurred following the 1996 flood events, effectively eliminating access to about 90 percent of the watershed. Very few other watersheds in the region has gone from such high levels of road access to almost none within a few decades.

Middle Fork Hood River

Geology/hydrology and scenery are outstandingly remarkable values for the Middle Fork Hood River. The river is bound on the east by the Parkdale lava flow, an excellent example of an A'a type of flow which is typified by rough, jagged and cindery surfaces. The Parkdale lava flow is nationally significant representing a unique opportunity for scientific study. The scenery is highly memorable and photographic due to the lava flow and unique vegetative patterns that result. Fisheries is also an outstandingly remarkable value because of a core population of bull trout, an Endangered Species Act-listed species. The heart of spawning and rearing habitat for this bull trout population is Laurance Lake and its two tributaries, which are just above the wild and scenic designation for the Middle Fork Hood River. The wild and scenic river serves as a critical link for this population to the Columbia River, which provides additional adult rearing and foraging habitat, as well as connections to populations in nearby basins.

South Fork Clackamas River

Scenery is the outstandingly remarkable value for the South Fork Clackamas River. The river flows through a narrow canyon with large rock outcrops and cliffs, a 100-foot waterfall in the lower part of the segment and old-growth trees along the river add to the visual diversity. This waterfall is highly memorable and often photographed. It is a destination for recreationalists throughout the region of comparison and beyond. Also, the South Fork Clackamas River is designated as an Oregon State Scenic Waterway. Historical resources are another outstandingly remarkable value for this river segment. The South Fork Water Board pipeline and associated features are unique with the region of comparison. These features served Oregon City and West Linn from 1915 through 1985 when they were decommissioned. The system was expanded with the help of one of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal recovery programs, the Works Project Administration.

South Fork Roaring River

Botany is the outstandingly remarkable value for the South Fork Roaring River. The high quality habitat for cold water corydalis, a Forest Service sensitive species that is critically imperiled in Oregon, within the corridor make it an outstandingly remarkable from a botanical standpoint.

Zigzag River

Scenery and recreation are outstandingly remarkable values for the Zigzag River. Both the Timberline Trail and Pacific Crest Trail are located within the corridor, and the river adds to the recreational experiences for hikers. These trails provide unique long-distance and circle-the-mountain experiences that are nationally recognized. Vistas of Mt. Hood within the corridor are unique and desirable, and contribute to the experiences on these trails. The corridor also includes highly memorable and impressive canyon views. Macroinvertebrate is also an outstandingly remarkable value. There are only nine populations of the Scott's apatanian caddisfly (*Allomyia scotti*) known in the entire world, all of which are found on the Mt. Hood National Forest. The habitat for this species is present within the Zigzag River.

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of this proposal is to develop a comprehensive river management plan to protect and enhance the values for which the rivers were designated (free flowing, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values), and to identify and implement Forest Service management actions needed to protect these values within the nine wild and scenic river corridors designated in 2009. The outstandingly remarkable values for these rivers include scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, geologic/hydrologic, historic, botany, and macroinvertebrates. Another purpose of this proposal is to establish the final river corridor boundaries to facilitate the protection and enhancement of the outstandingly remarkable values, within the limits set in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The primary purpose of the comprehensive river management plan is to protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable values, water quality, and free-flowing characteristics of the designated Wild and Scenic Rivers for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Based upon the evaluation of corridor conditions, existing management direction, and need for action, the comprehensive river management plan will:

- address current conditions and other management practices, as required by law;
- protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values;
- ensure free-flowing conditions and water quality are maintained;
- determine types and amounts of uses (user capacity) that each river can support while protecting river values;
- inform future management actions within the designated river corridors; and,
- develop a monitoring strategy to maintain desired conditions.

The environmental assessment will provide a basis for adopting a comprehensive river management plan for the Collawash River, Eagle Creek, East Fork Hood River, Fifteenmile Creek, Fish Creek, Middle Fork Hood River, South Fork Clackamas River, South Fork Roaring River, and Zigzag River Wild and Scenic River corridors. This environmental assessment will also evaluate the need for a Forest Plan amendment to adopt the final boundaries, change land use allocations within the river corridors, and amend the Mt. Hood Land and Resource Management Plan (the Forest Plan) standard B1-076 to be consistent with the designating legislation.

Proposed Action

The proposed action is to adopt a comprehensive river management plan for the nine rivers, designated by the 2009 Omnibus Act, and establish final boundaries for each river based on the requirements in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Specifically, the relevant comprehensive river management plan requirements would include the following:

- a description of the existing resource conditions including a detailed description of the outstandingly remarkable values;
- desired conditions for protecting river values;
- a determination of recreational user capacities;
- descriptions of consistent and inconsistent uses within the corridor;
- description of instream flow and water quality requirements;
- identification of regulatory authorities of other governmental agencies that assist in protecting river values; and,
- a monitoring strategy to maintain desired conditions.

This scoping packet will focus on the recreational user capacities, final boundaries, potential management actions, and Forest Plan amendment. The other requirements have already been established in the Forest Plan, or will be developed using the scoping comments and continued coordination with other government agencies. The public will have the opportunity to comment on the draft comprehensive river management plan, and environmental assessment during a 30-day notice and comment period.

User Capacity

The Act directs that river-administering agencies address visitor use capacities to protect the free-flowing conditions, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values of designated rivers (Section 3(d)(1)). The 1982 National Wild and Scenic Rivers System: Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification and Management of River Areas (1982) define carrying capacity as:

The quantity of recreation use which an area can sustain without adverse impact on the outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing character of the river area, the quality of recreation experience, and public health and safety. To further meet the requirement of the act, the guidelines note that: Management plans will state the kinds and amounts of public use that the river can sustain without impact to the values for which it was designated (1982).

User capacity can be described as a subset of the larger visitor use management framework. User capacity is an **estimate** and not always a definitive number. This is particularly true in situations where the amount of use is low and does not threaten desired conditions or river values. In these situations, capacity estimates yield visitor use numbers that are far higher than current amounts of use, thus decisions about capacity do not result in near-term management actions to regulate use levels. For a few of the nine rivers on the Forest, this is the case.

The amount of investment devoted to determining user capacity needs to be commensurate with the consequence of the potential decisions to be made about managing visitor use. For most of the nine river segments, user capacity numbers do not reflect current use, however, monitoring would still occur and

more precise numbers will be developed if trends suggest river values could be threatened. There are a few exceptions on these nine rivers where use levels reported were at a moderate level and consequently the amount of analysis devoted to determining user capacity on those rivers was greater, however, capacity numbers for those segments are still higher than the current use.

Based on field work and data collection in the summer of 2018, existing data (including wilderness carrying capacity), and interdisciplinary knowledge and review, the user capacities in Table 2 were developed for these rivers according to the requirements of the Act.

Table 2. Summary of estimated capacity (people per day) by river

River	Segment	Wilderness / Other Use	Overnight Use	Day Use	Total User Capacity
Collawash River	Segment 1	n/a	50	120	170
Collawash River	Segment 2	n/a	305	330	635
Eagle Creek	n/a	*Wilderness: 120	n/a	n/a	120
East Fork Hood River	n/a	Climbing: 20	Developed: 234 Dispersed: 180	1,394	1,828
Fifteenmile Creek	4 segments, capacity for all segments [^]	^{^^} n/a	82	120	202
Fish Creek	n/a	n/a	48	50	98
Middle Fork Hood River	n/a	n/a	3 (10 hunting season)	50	53
South Fork Clackamas River	n/a	^{^^} n/a	6	24	30
South Fork Roaring River	n/a	*Wilderness: 120	n/a	n/a	120
Zigzag River	n/a	Wilderness: 177	n/a	n/a	177
Grand Total	--	--	--	--	3,463

*Includes both People and Recreational Livestock per day

[^]Due to the particular use types and activities occurring on Fifteenmile Creek, capacity numbers were not identified by segment. Collawash River had a different pattern of use and resource concerns, therefore, Collawash capacity numbers were identified by segment.

^{^^}While both Fifteenmile and South Fork Clackamas contain designated Wilderness, encounter rates was not used to calculate capacity due to how the rivers weave in and out of Wilderness.

The User Capacity Report for Mt. Hood National Forest Wild and Scenic River Analysis is available on the [project website](#) and provides more details on how these numbers were determined, along with the user capacity numbers, indicators, thresholds and measures.

Wild and Scenic River Corridor Boundaries

The Act requires that each federally administered river in the National System have a legally established boundary. Section 3(b) of the Act provides specific direction to the river-administering agencies.

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 . . . establish detailed boundaries . . . which boundaries shall include an average of not more than 320 acres of land per mile . . . measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river.

The 2009 Omnibus Act (Section 1203(a)(1)(176)(B)) specified that: “the lateral boundaries of both the wild river area and the scenic river area along Fifteenmile Creek shall include an average of not more than 640 acres per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river.”

Establishing a wild and scenic river boundary that includes identified river-related values is essential as a basis from which to provide necessary protection. Section 10(a) of the Act describes factors which must be considered in wild and scenic river management and, therefore, provides direction on features which must be included within boundaries.

Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its aesthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features.

Maps of the proposed boundaries are available on the [project website](#) and shown on the [story map](#) for this project. No changes to the interim boundaries (a quarter mile from the ordinary high water mark) are being proposed for Eagle Creek, South Fork Roaring River, or Zigzag River. These rivers are within designated wilderness and the existing corridors adequately protect the river values, including the identified outstandingly remarkable values. Similarly, no changes are being proposed to the Fish Creek interim boundary because water quality, free flow, and fisheries (the identified outstandingly remarkable value) are adequately protected given the limited access within the corridor. The proposed changes to the final boundaries include the following and are summarized in Table 3.

- The boundary on the Collawash River was widened near the headwaters to fully encompass and protect the fisheries and botany outstandingly remarkable values. The boundary was narrowed in the wilderness to balance the addition because the wilderness designation protects the river values, including the identified outstandingly remarkable values.
- The boundary on the East Fork Hood River was adjusted to include two wetlands and meadows that are being used by elk and other wildlife to enhance the wildlife outstandingly remarkable value. The boundary was then narrowed near the forest boundary to balance the addition because the recreation, wildlife and botany outstandingly remarkable values are not located in this area.
- The boundary on Fifteenmile Creek was adjusted to follow the National Recreation Area boundary to capture the recreation outstandingly remarkable value; this adjustment also provides benefits for the fisheries and wildlife outstandingly remarkable values. The boundaries were also adjusted to follow Forest Service Road 4420 in the first segment in order to capture the historic outstandingly remarkable value.
- The boundary on Middle Fork Hood River was adjusted to encompass as much of the lava beds as possible within the lateral boundary requirements (average of 320 acres per river mile) to protect the geology outstandingly remarkable value. The boundary was then narrowed to exclude the

pipeline at the Coe diversion towards the settling pond within the Middle Fork Irrigation District to balance the addition because this area is not contributing to the identified outstandingly remarkable values of scenery, fish or geology.

- The boundary on South Fork Clackamas was adjusted to incorporate the additional features of the South Fork Water Board infrastructure and thus to protect the historic outstandingly remarkable value. The boundary was then adjusted to follow the forest boundary in two places to balance these additions.

Table 3. Adjustments to proposed final wild and scenic river boundaries

Designated River	Rationale	Acres Adjustments
Collawash River	Adjusted to protect the fisheries and botany outstandingly remarkable values near the headwaters	214.2
East Fork Hood River	Adjusted to include two wetlands and meadows used by wildlife species	354.0
Fifteenmile Creek	Adjusted to follow the boundary of the National Recreation Area and to incorporate the entire historic outstandingly remarkable value	971.8
Middle Fork Hood River	Adjusted to incorporate as much as the lava beds as possible within the lateral boundary requirements	347.8
South Fork Clackamas River	Adjusted to incorporate the additional features of the South Fork Water Board infrastructure	73.5

Potential Management Actions

Section 10(a) of the Act requires river-administering agencies to protect and enhance the river values. In order to help the Forest meet this requirement, the comprehensive river management plan will include several management actions (see Table 4) to address known impacts to river values, as well as potential management actions (see Table 5). The potential management actions will require additional development of a proposed action and site-specific analysis, which would occur when the existing or future use starts to negatively impact the river values. The management actions to address current issues will be fully analyzed in the environmental assessment.

Table 4. Proposed management actions

River	River Value Enhanced or Protected	Proposed Management Action
Collawash River	Water quality	Install toilet(s) along the river to address fecal contamination at specific sites, where there is evidence of dispersed camping or other concentrated recreation use, in areas without sanitary facilities.
East Fork Hood River	Botany Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Develop and install interpretative signs and kiosk to educate climbers about the rarity of violet suksdorfia and potential impacts from recreational activities. Rehabilitate a social trail leading to the habitat for the violet suksdorfia.
South Fork Clackamas River	Historic Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Develop and install interpretative signs to educate recreationalists on potential conflict between Townsend bat health and use of the historic tunnels.

Table 5. Potential management actions

River	River Value Enhanced or Protected	Potential Management Action
Collawash River	Water quality, free flow, and fisheries Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Bridge on Forest Service Road 6380-125 (segment 2) does not provide access to any facilities, trails, or open roads. Impacts of the bridge need to be evaluated. If undesirable impacts are occurring, determine if removing the bridge is feasible.
Eagle Creek	Recreation Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Evaluate parking and trailhead improvements to allow additional parking and safe turn arounds for horse trailers. The trailhead is located on BLM lands.
Fish Creek	Water quality, free flow, and fisheries Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Two bridges on Fish Creek remain and do not provide access to any facilities, trails, or open roads. Impacts of the bridge need to be evaluated. If undesirable impacts are occurring, determine if removing the bridge is feasible.
Middle Fork Hood River	Geology Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Evaluate opportunities for interpretive site and access to the lava flow for people who frequently visit Laurence Lake.
South Fork Clackamas River	Historic Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Develop management plan for the tunnels in the water works project area. The most upstream tunnel is identified as a hibernacula for Townsend's big-eared bat. This project on is BLM lands.
South Fork Clackamas River	Scenic Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Develop South Fork Clackamas Waterfalls Extensive Recreation Management Area by: developing recreation facilities and features, such as non-motorized trails; develop plan for trails; develop implementation level Recreation Area Management Plan; and develop implementation level Travel Management Plan (including completing route designations for motorized access and non-motorized use) during district-wide travel management plan. This was included in the 2016 BLM Resource Management Plan.

Forest Plan Amendment

A programmatic amendment to the Mt. Hood Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) is necessary to modify plan components including land use allocations (management areas) and standard and guideline B1-076. No amendments are needed to the BLM Northwestern & Coastal Oregon Resource Management Plan to adopt the comprehensive river management plan.

The Forest Plan would be amended under the 2012 Planning Rule (36 CFR 219). The 2012 Planning Rule has different provisions than the 1982 Planning Rule under which the existing plan was developed. The purpose of this amendment is to make the Forest Plan consistent with the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (123 Stat. 991, P.L. 111-11) of 2009, specifically the wild and scenic river designations on Mt. Hood National Forest. All future projects and activities must be consistent with the amended plan.

The 2012 Planning Rule requires the Forest Service to identify which substantive rule provisions within 36 CFR 219.8 through 219.11 that are directly related to the amendment must be applied to the amendment. The applicable substantive provisions apply only within the scope and scale of the amendment (36 CFR 219.13(b)(5)). The substantive requirements that are directly related to this amendment include the following:

36 CFR 219.8(a)(2)(iii) and (a)(2)(iv) –The plan must include plan components, including standards or guidelines, to maintain or restore water quality and quantity.

36 CFR 219.8(3)(B) – The plan must include plan components, including standards and guidelines, to maintain or restore the ecological integrity of riparian areas, including plan components to maintain or restore function and connectivity, taking into account blockages of water courses.

36 CFR 219.10(a)(1) – The plan must include plan components, including standards and guidelines, for integrated resource management to provide for ecosystem services and multiple uses, including outdoor recreation, as well as consider the following: aesthetic values, air quality, cultural and heritage resources, ecosystem services, fish and wildlife species, forage, geologic features, grazing and rangelands, habitat and habitat connectivity, recreation settings and opportunities, riparian areas, scenery, soil, surface and subsurface water quality, timber, trails, vegetation, viewsheds, wilderness, and other relevant resources and uses.

The amendment is modest in scope, because it finalizes what Congress had already legislated and what has been managed as eligible since 1990 through the Forest Plan. Currently, the designated wild and scenic river segments are managed under a variety of land use allocations. These allocations were changed through an administrative change in 2016, but the boundaries do not exactly align with the proposed final boundaries on the Clackamas River, East Fork Hood River, Fifteenmile Creek, Middle Fork Hood River, or South Fork Clackamas River. Similarly, the standard B1-076 does not align with the direction provided by Congress for the management of the Mt. Hood National Recreation Area.

The land use allocations (management areas) will be changed as outlined in Table 6. These changes would follow the final boundaries previously discussed. The goal of all Wild, Scenic & Recreational Rivers land use allocations is to: “Protect and enhance the resource values for a river was designated into the Wild and Scenic River system” (Forest Plan, page 4-208). All wild segments will be changed to the A1-Reserved land use allocation, which has been used in the past for designated wild and scenic rivers that preclude regulated timber production. Section 12 of the Act states that particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, and Forest Service Manual 2354.42d states that timber harvest in wild segments should only occur in emergency situations, such as insect or disease control, fire, natural catastrophe, disaster, or public safety. The specific goal for wild rivers is to: “Perpetuate a primitive recreation experience and protect the river corridor to maintain an essentially unmodified environment” (Forest Plan, page 4-208). Then, all scenic and recreational segments would be changed to B1-Wild, Scenic & Recreational Rivers. The specific goal for scenic rivers is to: “Maintain or enhance quality scenery and protect the essentially undeveloped character of the shoreline.” The specific goal for recreational rivers is to: “Provide opportunities for recreational activities and maintain visual quality of the river corridors” (Forest Plan, page 4-208). The standards and guidelines under B1 land use allocations apply to both A1 and B1 lands.

All these lands are designated as Congressionally Reserved Areas under the Northwest Forest Plan. Most of the lands within the corridors are also within Riparian Reserves. Riparian Reserves include areas along rivers, streams, wetlands, ponds, lakes, and unstable or potentially unstable areas where the conservation of aquatic and riparian-dependent terrestrial resources receives primary emphasis. Riparian Reserves are designed to protect the health of the aquatic system and its dependent species (NFWP ROD, page 7). As such, these lands would be managed under both the Riparian Reserve and Congressionally Reserved Areas standards and guidelines given the extensive overlap.

Table 6. Proposed Forest Plan amendment for land use allocations by river

Designated Segment	Classification	Land Use Allocation
Collawash River, Segment 1	Scenic	B1
Collawash River, Segment 2	Recreational	B1
East Fork Hood River	Recreational	B1
Fifteenmile Creek, Segment 1	Wild	A1
Fifteenmile Creek, Segment 2	Scenic	A1
Fifteenmile Creek, Segment 3	Wild	A1
Fifteenmile Creek, Segment 4	Scenic	A1
Middle Fork Hood River	Scenic	B1
South Fork Clackamas River	Wild	A1

Table 7 shows the amendment to standard and guideline B1-076 within the Fifteenmile Creek corridor to allow snowmobile use as designated on the over-snow map. Existing snowmobile routes, include Forest Service Road 4420 and 2730, and cross country travel is permitted. This change is being made within the National Recreation Area (outside of designated wilderness) in order to be consistent with the designating legislation (2009 Omnibus Act). All other standards and guidelines for B1 lands would apply to all river corridors, regardless of classification (see Forest Plan, pages 4-211 to 4-217).

Table 7. Proposed Forest Plan amendment for standard and guideline B1-076

Standard and Guideline	Existing Language	Proposed Amendment for Fifteenmile Creek (Additions are bolded , deletions are strikethrough)
B1-076	Within wild river corridors, motorized recreational use shall not be allowed.	Within wild river corridors, over snow vehicle motorized recreational use is the only motorized use permitted outside of wilderness areas. All other motorized recreational use shall not be allowed. Over-snow vehicle use is only permitted as designated on the over-snow map.

The impacts of the proposed Forest Plan amendment, along with the substantive requirements of the 2012 Planning Rule, will be fully analyzed in the environmental assessment.